

FASTER | Proposal to Streamline Withholding Tax Procedures



Proposal for a Council Directive on Faster and Safer Relief of Excess Withholding Taxes of 19 June 2023

- Aim:
 - Modernization/digitalization and standardization of withholding tax relief procedure
 - Making relief procedures faster, more efficient, and less costly
 - Strengthening these procedures against the risk of tax fraud and abuse
- Scope: Dividends from publicly traded shares and interest from publicly traded bonds
- Current status: European Parliament adopted opinion on FASTER on 28 February 2024
- Envisaged effective date: 1 January 2027





FASTER | 3 main building blocks





Digital Residence Certificate (eTRC)

- Harmonized process for issuing digital residence certificates
- To be issued within 1 working day after request
- Valid for at least the whole year
- Binding for all Member States

Reporting Obligations for Financial Intermediaries

- Registration in national financial intermediaries register to become certified financial intermediaries (CFIs)
- CFIs to be compliant with DAC2, Anti-Money Laundering directive and not from black-listed countries
- Report data within 25 days

2 Faster-Track WHT Relief Systems

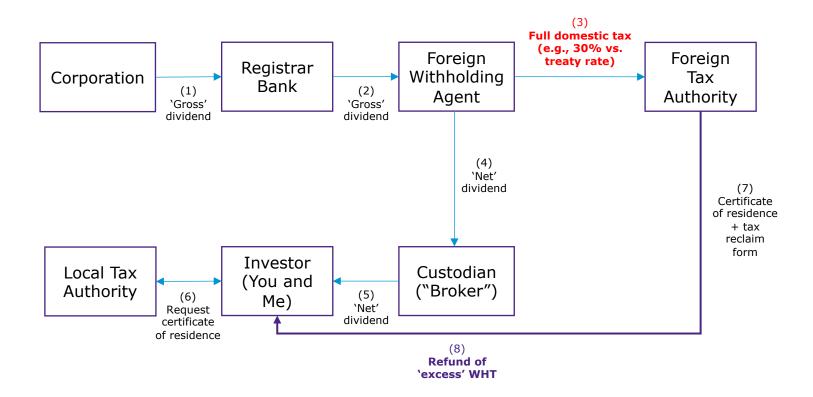
- Relief at source procedure and/or quick refund procedure
- Quick refund request within 25 calendar days of the payment of dividend or interest and relief repaid within 25 days of the date of the request; interest on relief after 25 days





WHT-procedure: The 'slow' status quo...



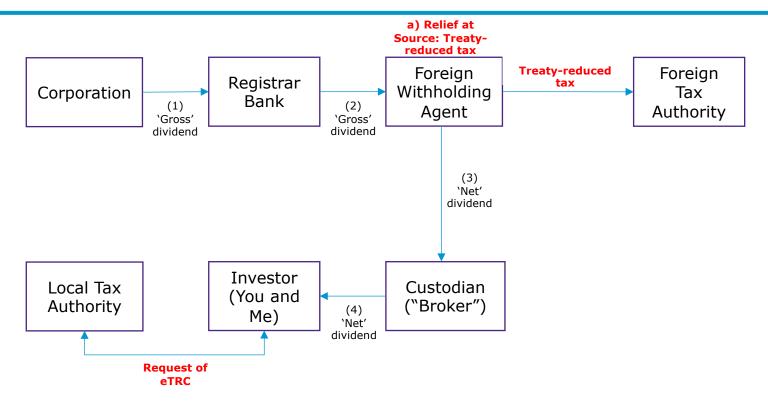






... vs. with FASTER



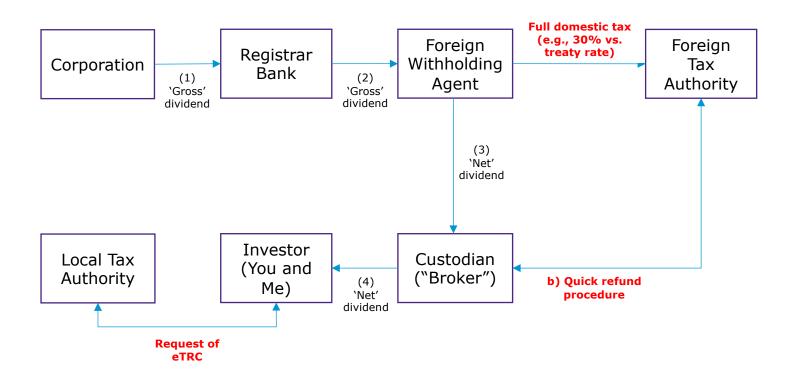






... vs. with FASTER









FASTER | Key Amendments proposed by the European Parliament (1)



European Parliament adopted opinion on FASTER on 28 February 2024

Approval of the Faster-Proposal is subject to the following **amendments**:

- Digital tax residence certificate (eTRC)
 - Issue of eTRC within three working days from submission of a request
 - The eTRC should include information on the double tax treaty
 - If more than five working days are required to verify the tax residency of a specific taxpayer, Member State should inform the person requesting the certificate of the additional time needed and the reasons for the delay that, in any case, should be no longer than five working days





FASTER | Key Amendments proposed by the European Parliament (2)



Certified financial intermediary (CFI)

- Member States should...
 - ...ensure that a financial intermediary is registered in their national register of CFIs within two months from submission of a request
 - ...inform all other Member States about rejections of registration and update national registers to reflect the status of financial intermediaries
 - ...take necessary measures to require CFIs in their national register to report to the competent authority the information referred to in Annex II within a maximum of 20 calendar days after the record date
 - ...provide that CFIs do not need to report information referred to in Annex II, heading E (anti-abuse measures), if total dividend paid to the registered owner on his shareholding in a company does not exceed EUR 1.500 (de-minimis rule)
 - ...require CFIs in their national register to keep the documentation supporting the information reported for six years





FASTER | Key Amendments proposed by the European Parliament (3)



Request for Relief at Source or Quick Refund

 Member States should take the necessary measures to ensure that CFIs requesting relief on behalf of a registered owner verify the risks of residence and citizenship by investment schemes that present a potentially high risk

Quick Refund System

- Member States should process a refund request made under FASTER within 25 calendar days from the date of such request
- Interest shall be paid on the amount of such refund for each day of delay after the 25th day, unless the Member State has reasonable doubts on the legitimacy of the refund request
- Member States may reject a refund request if any verification procedure or tax audit, based on risk assessment criteria and according to the national legislation, is initiated





FASTER | Key Amendments proposed by the European Parliament (4)



Due diligence of registered owner's eligibility

 Member States shall ensure that CFIs obtain from registered owner a declaration, that he is the **beneficial owner** of the dividend or interest as defined under the national legislation of the source Member State or a double tax treaty

Monitoring and exchange of information

- To ensure the integrity of the internal market the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and the European Banking Authority (EBA) should regularly monitor the risk for cum-cum and cum-ex in the Union
- Member States should introduce coordinated cooperation and mutual assistance between national competent authorities, tax authorities and other law enforcement bodies, such as the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) to detect and prosecute illegal withholding tax reclaim schemes





FASTER | Key Amendments proposed by the European Parliament (5)



Evaluation by Commission and Report to European Parliament and Council

- In the evaluation report, the Commission should (excerpt):
 - ... examine further possible measures to facilitate self-processed withholding tax claims for small investors who engage directly with tax authorities without the intermediation of CFIs
 - ... conduct a comprehensive analysis of the development of the service fees financial intermediaries charge registered owners for the implementation of the quick refund procedure and the relief at source procedure;
 - ... examine whether a relief at source system could be envisaged as a procedure for all Member States; and introduce further measures to facilitate such a system for SMEs;
 - ... examine the potential of **technological tools** to render the system more efficient and fraud proof through better identification of the beneficial owner;
 - examine possible measures to digitalise relief and refund processes, and claims;
- Where appropriate, the evaluation report should be accompanied by a legislative proposal.



FASTER | Next steps



- After adoption of EP's Opinion (28 February 2024)
 → submission of the amended Proposal to the Council
- Opinion of European Parliament is not binding for the Council, but Council must consider it before it finally adopts the legislation

Legislation to be implemented by the Member States until
 31 December 2026

First application planned for 1 January 2027





Thank you!





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