

Tax legislation that eases administrative burden and boosts competitiveness of businesses

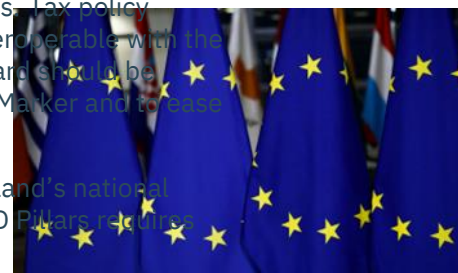
Taxation plays a crucial part in EU's success and competitiveness when it comes to global investments. Main tax policy goal should be to have competitive and attractive taxation – posing as low administrative burden as possible.

EU tax policy has long emphasized the need to curb tax evasion and fraud, expand reporting requirements and extending tax authorities' access to information. As many of these important goals have already been reached, next step is to look at all the reforms and the administrative burden they pose with a more critical eye. Global minimum taxation brings possibilities to remove unneeded regulation. Both tax administrations and tax payers will benefit.

EU tax policy should follow the laws of market economy. The benefits and costs of new legislation should be in balance and the costs and administrative burden should not risk competitiveness. Tax policy decisions should be made unanimously. The local reporting obligations should be interoperable with the EU systems to give rise to growth and innovation. E-invoices that follow the EU standard should be accepted in all Member States. This is crucial to enforce the functioning of the Single Market and to ease internationalization of SME's.

BEFIT-proposal, e.g., is unfinished. EU tax policy should always take into account Finland's national interests as a country renowned for its innovativeness. As the implementation of OECD Pillars requires many years, all EU reforms such as BEFIT should be postponed.

Majority voting could be a useful tool to unify reporting standards but should be limited to issues outside the core of national tax policy.



In terms of the functioning of the internal market, it is essential to ensure the compatibility of technological solutions for taxation both among Member States and in relation to new and future technology. Taxation must also encourage innovation and enable growth and internationalization.

EU tax policy and the Commission should prioritize all reforms that reduce administrative burden. The effects of previous tax reforms should be carefully studied and analyzed before any new reforms are introduced. Preventing tax evasion should not justify projects that go beyond what is necessary to achieve the goal in question.

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