Considerations for the design and operation of DCTR regimes:

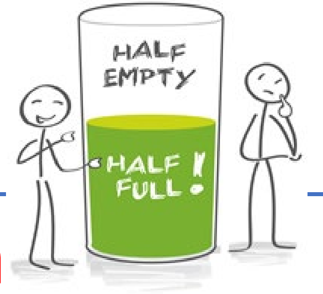
Perspectives from international businesses

Good news or bad news ?

DCTR projects:

?

A glass half empty ?



Much more than a simple change of the invoice form

Impacts all parts of the company

Systems & processes

Customers /Suppliers

Complex scenarios

Data security / privacy

Significant cost and capacity drain

IT + other functions

System changes

Advisors

Third party Vendors

How to mitigate the burden ?

1. Allow for proper project management

- 4 years for the full cycle (consultation to adjustments)
- 18 m /2 years for project work itself (issuance of technical details to go live)

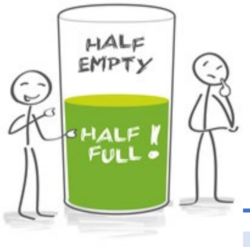
2. Certainty, and predictability

- Clarity of scope (which transactions, taxpayers)
- Technical Requirements leveraging standards
- Interoperability in the upfront design phase
- Privacy and Data Security

3. Design compatible with common business systems and processes

- Data points = invoices
- Extra data flow increase complexity

A glass half full?



1. Reduced fraud

- Level playing field,
- Higher collection

2. VAT filing simplification

- Elimination of redundant reporting
- Offer optional use of pre-filled VAT returns

3. Automation and efficiency of admin & compliance processes

- Faster , better, cheaper
- Validation / accounting of incoming invoices
- Archiving: digital vs physical

4. Audits efficiency for both taxpayers and tax administration

- Better risk management
- Exchange of ways to detect errors (compliance programs)
- Lower the risks of errors→ smoother VAT credit collection

In the context of DCTR implementation,

the implementation of e-*invoicing as an enabler for DCTR is*
a positive move in the long term

If it is designed and executed
following ***the set of principles of the OECD report***

Thank you