

Basic information	
2018/0176(CNS)	Procedure completed
CNS - Consultation procedure Directive	
General arrangements for excise duty. Recast	
Repealing Directive 2008/118/EC 2008/0051(CNS) Repealing Directive 2010/12/EU 2008/0150(CNS) Repealing Directive 2013/61/EU 2013/0280(CNS) Amended by 2021/0418(CNS)	
Subject	
2.70.02 Indirect taxation, VAT, excise duties	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs	VIEGAS Miguel (GUE/NGL)	20/06/2018
		Shadow rapporteur MALETIĆ Ivana (PPE) LUDVIGSSON Olle (S&D) SWINBURNE Kay (ECR) SCOTT CATO Molly (Verts/ALE)	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	Committee for opinion on the recast technique	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	JURI Legal Affairs	CHRYSOGONOS Kostas (GUE/NGL)	24/01/2019
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meetings	Date
	Environment	3741	2019-12-19

European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner
	Taxation and Customs Union	MOSCOVICI Pierre

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
25/05/2018	Legislative proposal published	COM(2018)0346 	Summary
10/09/2018	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
26/02/2019	Vote in committee		
28/02/2019	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	A8-0117/2019	Summary
27/03/2019	Decision by Parliament	T8-0296/2019	Summary
27/03/2019	Results of vote in Parliament		
19/12/2019	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
19/12/2019	End of procedure in Parliament		
27/02/2020	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2018/0176(CNS)
Procedure type	CNS - Consultation procedure
Procedure subtype	Recast
Legislative instrument	Directive
Amendments and repeals	Repealing Directive 2008/118/EC 2008/0051(CNS) Repealing Directive 2010/12/EU 2008/0150(CNS) Repealing Directive 2013/61/EU 2013/0280(CNS) Amended by 2021/0418(CNS)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 113
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ECON/8/13268

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE634.653	01/02/2019	
Committee draft report		PE626.672	22/02/2019	

Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A8-0117/2019	28/02/2019	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T8-0296/2019	27/03/2019	Summary

European Commission

Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
Legislative proposal	COM(2018)0346 	25/05/2018	Summary
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2018)0260 	25/05/2018	
Document attached to the procedure	SWD(2018)0261 	25/05/2018	

Other institutions and bodies

Institution/body	Document type	Reference	Date	Summary
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES3104/2018	17/10/2018	

Final act

Directive 2020/0262 OJ L 058 27.02.2020, p. 0004	Summary
Corrigendum to final act 32020L0262R(02) OJ L 409 04.12.2020, p. 0038	

Delegated acts

Reference	Subject
2022/2758(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2023/2961(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2025/2972(DEA)	Examination of delegated act

General arrangements for excise duty. Recast

2018/0176(CNS) - 27/02/2020 - Final act

PURPOSE: to improve the system of excise duties applicable in Europe.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Council Directive (EU) 2020/262 laying down the general arrangements for excise duty (recast).

CONTENT: given that Council Directive 2008/118/EC has been substantially amended several times, the Council decided, on the occasion of further amendments and for the sake of clarity, to recast it.

Excise duty

The Directive modernises the existing framework for excise goods by improving the conditions for fair competition in the single market and reducing the administrative burden on businesses.

In concrete terms, the Directive establishes the general arrangements for excise duties directly or indirectly affecting the consumption of products such as tobacco, energy and alcohol. In particular, it lays down guidelines on the quantities of excise products that private individuals are allowed to acquire for their own use and to transport from one Member State to another without being subject to tax.

The main areas highlighted concerned the improvement of the alignment between excise and customs procedures and the partial or full automation of intra-EU movements of excise goods that have been released for consumption.

The Directive addresses, *inter alia*, the following areas:

Intra-EU movements of excise goods released for consumption

Where excise goods that have been released for consumption in the territory of one Member State are moved to the territory of another Member State to be delivered there for commercial purposes or used there, they shall be subject to excise duty in the Member State of destination.

Within the scope of the arrangements, excise goods shall only be moved from a certified consignor to a certified consignee.

The consignor shall submit a draft electronic administrative document to the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch using the computerised system. The competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch shall carry out an electronic verification of the data provided in the draft electronic administrative document.

Where those data are not valid, the consignor shall be informed thereof without delay. Where those data are valid, the competent authorities of the Member State of dispatch shall assign to the document a unique administrative reference code and shall communicate it to the consignor. The certified consignor shall provide the carrier with the unique administrative reference code which must be provided to the competent authorities, upon request, during the movement.

Production, processing, holding and storage

Each Member State shall determine its rules on the production, processing, holding and storage of excisable products in compliance with the Directive. The production, processing, holding and storage of excise goods, where the excise duty has not been paid, shall take place in a tax warehouse

The opening and operation of a tax warehouse by an authorised warehousekeeper shall be subject to authorisation by the competent authorities of the Member State where the tax warehouse is situated.

Such authorisation shall be subject to the conditions that the authorities are entitled to lay down for the purposes of preventing any possible evasion or abuse.

Distance Selling

The Directive introduces the choice for the consignor to use a tax representative to comply with the requirements of the Member State where the consignor, who carries out an independent economic activity, wants to move excise goods released for consumption in one Member State to a person not carrying out any independent economic activity in another Member State. The possibility to require the use of a tax representative shall be deleted.

Other amendments

The Directive shall lead to uniform application and transparency and simplification in the following exceptional situations:

- a common solution for partial natural losses (e.g. evaporation) during movement;
- the automation of the exemption certificate and its treatment for movement of excise goods to consignees exempt from paying excise duty;
- a guarantee waiver for energy products circulating through pipelines.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 18.3.2020.

TRANSPOSITION: from 31.12.2021.

APPLICATION: from 13.2.2023.

General arrangements for excise duty. Recast

2018/0176(CNS) - 27/03/2019 - Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 601 votes to 35 with 29 abstentions, following a special legislative procedure (consultation), a legislative resolution on the proposal for a Council directive laying down the general arrangements for excise duty (recast).

Parliament approved the Commission's proposal as adapted to the recommendations of the Consultative Working Party of the Legal Services of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

According to the Consultative Working Party of the legal services of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission, the Commission proposal does not include any substantive amendments other than those identified as such in the proposal. As regards the codification of the unchanged provisions of the earlier acts together with those amendments, the proposal contains a straightforward codification of the existing texts, without any change in their substance.

The proposal responds to the need to improve the alignment between excise and customs procedures and the partial or full automation of intra-EU movements of excise goods that have been released for consumption.

The following areas are addressed in the proposal:

- for consignors who carry out an independent economic activity and who wish to dispatch excise goods, released for consumption in one Member State, to persons, in another Member State, not carrying out any independent economic activity: the introduction of the possibility for the consignor to use a tax representative and the deletion of the possibility for the competent authority of the Member State of destination to require a tax representative;
- a common solution for partial natural losses suffered incurred during a movement;
- the automation of the exemption certificate and its treatment for movements of excise goods to recipients exempt from the payment of excise duty;
- a guarantee waiver for energy products circulating through pipelines.

General arrangements for excise duty. Recast

2018/0176(CNS) - 25/05/2018 - Legislative proposal

PURPOSE: to establish a common regime for certain aspects of excise duties (recast).

PROPOSED ACT: Council Directive.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the Council adopts the act after consulting the European Parliament but without being obliged to follow its opinion.

BACKGROUND: Council Directive 2008/118/EC sets out general arrangements for goods subject to excise duty, with particular emphasis on the production, storage and movement of excise goods between Member States.

The Commission's evaluation of the Directive under the REFIT programme showed general satisfaction with the functioning of the Excise Movement and Control System (EMCS). However, **certain areas of improvement were identified**. The main areas highlighted concerned the improvement of the alignment between excise and customs procedures and the partial or full automation of intra-EU movements of excise goods that have been released for consumption.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT: with the proposed simplifications, mainly via automation or harmonisation of procedures, the following yearly benefits are expected: (i) EUR 14.55 million of administrative cost savings for Member States; (ii) EUR 32.27 million of regulatory cost savings for economic operators.

The preferred options incur some regulatory costs, mostly due to the evolutions of IT systems and to the registration of economic operators for to-be-automated procedures: (i) EUR 17.63 million initial one-off costs and EUR 3.89 million yearly recurrent costs for Member States; (ii) EUR 14.5 million initial one-off costs and EUR 4.35 million yearly recurrent costs economic operators.

CONTENT: the proposal for recasting Council Directive 2008/118/EC includes the following amendments:

Excise and customs interaction:

- **as regards exports**, the proposal introduces : (i) a new obligation for the declarant to provide the competent authorities with the unique administrative reference number (ARC) when the export declaration is lodged; (ii) a new obligation for the competent authorities to ensure consistency between the electronic administrative document and the customs declaration; (iii) a provision allowing the external transit procedure to take over monitoring and supervision from the computerised system;
- **as regards imports**, a new obligation is imposed on the declarant to provide the unique excise number of the consignor and consignee to the competent authorities in the Member State of importation responsible for release for free circulation. This should enable the competent authorities to ensure that the evidence for claims for exemption from paying excise duty on import are consistent with the details submitted via the computerised system, when moving excise goods from a place of importation under excise duty.

Intra-EU movements of excise goods released for consumption: the procedures applied to intra-EU movements of excise goods released for consumption to be delivered for commercial purposes would be computerised. In order to computerise procedures applied to intra-EU movements of excise goods released for consumption that are to be delivered for commercial purposes and in order to do this by extending the existing computerised system the following changes will be made to the Directive:

- determining when excise duty on the goods is chargeable and who is liable to pay the excise duty;
- creating two new economic operator roles, the certified consignor and the certified consignee, to allow for the identification in the computerised system of the economic operators using these procedures;
- aligning the arrangements for guarantees with those under duty suspension;

- allowing authorised warehouse keepers and registered consignors to act as a certified consignors. Authorised warehousekeepers and the registered consignees should be able to act as a certified consignee;
- determining the general rules governing the automated procedure;
- replacing the reference to the paper document accompanying the excise goods released for consumption in one Member State and which are moved to another Member State by a reference to the new electronic simplified administrative accompanying document.

Distance Selling: the proposal introduces the choice for the consignor to use a tax representative to comply with the requirements of the Member State where the consignor, who carries out an independent economic activity, wants to move excise goods released for consumption in one Member State to a person not carrying out any independent economic activity in another Member State. The possibility to require the use of a **tax representative** will be deleted.

Other amendments: this proposal will lead to uniform application and transparency and simplification in the following exceptional situations: (i) a common solution for partial natural losses (e.g. evaporation) incurred during a movement; (ii) automation of the exemption certificate and its treatment for movements of excise goods to recipients exempt from payment of excise duty; (iii) a common guarantee exemption for energy products moving through pipelines.

General arrangements for excise duty. Recast

2018/0176(CNS) - 28/02/2019 - Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading

The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs adopted the report by Miguel VIEGAS (GUE/NGL, PT) on the proposal for a Council directive laying down the general arrangements for excise duty (recast).

The committee called on the European Parliament to approve the Commission proposal as adapted to the recommendations of the Consultative Working Party of the legal services of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

The Commission proposal does not include any substantive amendments other than those identified as such in the proposal. As regards the codification of the unchanged provisions of the earlier acts together with those amendments, the proposal contains a straightforward codification of the existing texts, without any change in their substance.

As a reminder, Council Directive 2008/118/EC, which replaced Council Directive 92/12/EEC, sets out general arrangements for goods subject to excise duty, like energy products and electricity, alcohol and alcoholic beverages, and manufactured tobacco. The Directive also placed a particular emphasis on the production, storage, and movement of excise goods between Member States.

The main objective of the Directive is to allow the free movement of goods while at the same time ensuring that the correct tax debt is ultimately collected by the Member States.