



The 2008 worldwide  
VAT and GST guide

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## **Preface**

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The *Worldwide VAT & GST Guide* summarizes the value added tax and goods and services tax regimes in more than 70 countries and the European Union. The content is based on information current to 1 March 2008, and is supplied by Ernst & Young professionals. The guide also contains details of indirect tax contacts for the jurisdictions covered.

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Ernst & Young  
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**A. At a glance**

Names of the taxes	Value added tax (VAT) Turnover tax
Local names	Impuesto al valor agregado (IVA) Impuesto sobre los ingresos brutos (IIBB)
Date introduced	
VAT	January 1975
IIBB	
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	
VAT	Federal administration for public revenues <a href="http://www.afip.gov.ar">http://www.afip.gov.ar</a>
IIBB	The revenue service of each province (Dirección General de Rentas)
VAT rates	
Standard	21%
Reduced	10.5%
Increased	27%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
IIBB rates (on average)	
Industrial	1.5%
Commerce and services	3.0%
Commission and intermediation	4% and 5%
VAT number format	30-99999999-1 (CUIT number)
IIBB number format	900-000000-1
VAT and IIBB return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	
VAT	ARS 144,000 (for goods) ARS 72,000 (for services)
IIBB	Commencement of sales activity
Recovery of VAT or IIBB by non-established businesses	No

## **B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Argentina by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Argentina; and
- The importation of goods from outside Argentina.

IIBB applies to the supply of goods or services made in Argentina by a taxable person.

## **C. Who is liable**

### **VAT**

A registered VAT payer is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services in the course of doing business in Argentina and is required to register for VAT.

The VAT registration threshold is annual taxable turnover in excess of ARS 144,000 for supplies of goods and annual taxable turnover in excess of ARS 72,000 for supplies of services.

### **IIBB**

A registered IIBB payer is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services in the course of doing business in Argentina and that is required to register for VAT. Registration is required on commencement of activities. No turnover threshold applies.

### **Group registration**

Grouping is not allowed under the Argentine legislation for VAT or IIBB. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT or IIBB individually.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Argentina. A non-established business must register as a taxpayer for VAT or IIBB if it makes supplies of goods or services in Argentina and is liable to account for VAT on its supplies. A non-established business is not required to appoint a tax representative in order to register for VAT or IIBB.

### **Reverse charge services**

#### **VAT**

The “reverse charge” applies to supplies of services made outside Argentina if the use or effective exploitation of the service occurs within Argentina and the service is within the scope of VAT. Under this provision, the taxable person that receives the supply must account for the VAT due. If the reverse charge applies, the non-established supplier of the service is not required to register for VAT.

#### **IIBB**

The “reverse charge” does not apply for IIBB.

### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties and interest are assessed for late registration for VAT or IIBB. Penalties also apply for VAT or IIBB fraud.

## D. Indirect tax rates

### VAT

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to VAT, including supplies at the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Argentina, four rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 21%, the reduced rate at 10.5%, the increased rate at 27% and the zero rate (0%). The 21% standard rate applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision imposes the higher rate or allows a reduced rate, the zero rate or an exemption.

For the period from 18 November 2002 to 17 January 2003 inclusive, the 21% rate was reduced to 19% and the 10.5% rate was reduced to 9.5%.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced or increased rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Education  
Rental of real estate under certain conditions  
Concession awards  
Certain staple foods (for example, water, milk and bread)  
Local passenger transportation (less than 100 km)  
International transportation  
Interest on preferred shares and equity securities, bonds and other securities issued by the federal government, provinces and municipalities

#### **Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%**

Exported goods  
Exported services

#### **Examples of goods and services taxable at 10.5%**

Interest and commissions on loans  
The sale, preparation, manufacture or construction and final import of certain capital assets  
Long distance passenger transportation (over 100 km)

#### **Examples of goods and services taxable at 27%**

Telecommunications  
Supply of gas, electric power and water  
Sewage disposal and drainage services

### IIBB

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to IIBB, including supplies at the zero rate.

The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax.

In Argentina, numerous rates of IIBB currently apply — the standard rate at 1.5% applies for industrial activities, the medium rate at 3% applies for commercial activities, and the increased rate of up to 6% applies for commissions and intermediation services. A zero rate (0%) also applies in some cases.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at different rates of IIBB in the Province of Buenos Aires. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Education

Rental of real estate under certain conditions

Interest on bank accounts and fixed term deposits

Manufacturer activities under certain conditions

University professionals

Sale of fixed assets

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 1.5%**

Manufacturers (not included in exemptions)

Ship constructions

Electricity generation

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%**

Exported goods

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 3%**

Sale of goods (in general)

Hotel services

Restaurants

Sale of machines and equipment

**Examples of goods and services taxable at other rates**

Sale of tobacco 6%

Banks and intermediation 5.5%

Agricultural products 3.5%

Communications 4.6%

Commissions 6%

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT or IIBB becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply for goods is the earlier of when the goods are delivered or when the invoice is issued. The basic time of supply for services is the earlier of when the service is performed or completed, and when full or partial payment of the consideration is received.

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is when the goods clear all customs procedures.

**Reverse charge services**

This provision applies to VAT, not to IIBB. The time of supply for a reverse charge service is the earlier of when the service is provided or when the consideration is paid in full or in part.

The recipient of the service must pay the tax 10 days after the time of supply arises. The amount paid may be treated as input VAT (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*) in the tax period immediately following the tax period when the tax point arose.

## F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons

A taxable person may recover input tax (also known as credit VAT), which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax (also known as debit VAT), which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Argentina, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on reverse charge services.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

### Non-deductible input VAT

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible

Accommodation  
Private use of business assets  
Parking

#### Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)

Advertising  
Books  
Business gifts  
Purchase, lease or hire of a car, up to a threshold of ARS 4,200  
Business entertainment  
Purchase, lease or hire of vans and trucks  
Mobile phone  
Travel expenses  
Taxis

### Refunds

This provision applies only to VAT, not to IIBB. If the amount of input VAT (credit VAT) recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT (debit VAT) payable, the excess credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in the following tax period.

A taxable person that has paid too much VAT in a period in error may request a refund of the overpaid amount. Interest is paid by the VAT authorities on overpaid tax at the rate of 0.50% per month.

## G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses

Argentina does not refund VAT incurred by businesses that are not established in Argentina nor registered for VAT there.

However, a VAT refund system does apply to purchases made by foreign tourists.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **Sales invoices and credit notes**

A taxable person must generally provide a VAT sales invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction.

A credit note may be used to reduce the VAT and IIBB charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods and services. A credit note must contain the same information as a sales invoice.

### **Exports**

Argentine VAT and IIBB are not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports must be supported by evidence that the goods have left Argentina. The related input VAT may be reimbursed from the federal government. Invoices for export transactions must be identified with the letter "E" to distinguish them from invoices for domestic supplies.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If an invoice is issued in foreign currency, the values for VAT and IIBB purposes must be converted to Argentine pesos (ARS). If no authorized exchange rate applies, the conversion must be done using the selling exchange rate of the Argentine National Bank that applies at the end of the day immediately preceding the date of the tax point.

## **I. VAT and IIBB returns and payment**

### **Returns**

VAT and IIBB returns are submitted for monthly periods. Returns and payment in full are due between the 12th to the 22nd day of the month following the end of the return period. The actual due date depends on the last figure of the taxpayer's identification number and the due date may vary from month to month.

Return liabilities must be paid in Argentine pesos. VAT payments may be offset by a credit balance arising from another tax collected by the Federal Administration for Public Revenues. This latter provision does not apply to IIBB.

### **Penalties**

Penalties are assessed for errors and omissions connected with VAT or IIBB accounting, including the following:

- A penalty ranging from ARS 200 to ARS 400 for failure to file a tax return;
- A penalty ranging from 50% to 100% of the tax due for unpaid VAT or IIBB; and
- Fines of up to 10 times the amount of tax evaded.

In addition, interest is assessed at a rate ranging from 2 to 3% monthly on unpaid VAT or IIBB amounts.

Criminal tax evasion may be punished by a term of imprisonment, depending on the severity of the case.

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Goods and services tax (GST)
Date introduced	1 July 2000
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Australian Taxation Office <a href="http://www.ato.gov.au">http://www.ato.gov.au</a>
GST rates	
Standard	10%
Other	GST-free (zero-rated) and input taxed (exempt without credit)
GST number format	ABN 12345678901
GST return periods	Monthly (turnover in excess of A\$20 million, optional for all other registered persons) Quarterly (turnover below A\$20 million) Annual with quarterly payments (turnover below \$2 million) Annual (turnover below A\$75,000)
Thresholds	
Registration	A\$75,000 (A\$150,000 for nonprofit bodies)
Recovery of GST by non- established businesses	No

**B. Scope of the tax**

GST applies to the following transactions:

- Taxable supplies of goods and services — that is, supplies that are connected with Australia and are made for consideration in the course of a business enterprise by an entity who is registered or is required to be registered for GST;

- Reverse charge supplies made to a registered entity in Australia if the supply is not connected with Australia and the recipient of the supply does not make the acquisition solely for a creditable purpose; and
- Taxable importations of goods into Australia, irrespective of the status of the importer.

### **C. Who is liable**

The GST registration threshold is A\$75,000 (or A\$150,000 for nonprofit bodies). The threshold applies retrospectively and prospectively, as follows:

- Based on current GST turnover (that is, the value of all supplies made or likely to be made in the current month plus the previous 11 months); or
- Based on projected GST turnover (that is, the value of all supplies made or likely to be made in the current month plus the next 11 months).

“Turnover” for these purposes excludes turnover from input taxed (exempt) supplies, supplies that are not “connected with Australia”, and certain other types of supplies.

### **Voluntary registration**

An entity whose turnover is below the registration threshold may apply to register for GST voluntarily provided that the entity is carrying on an enterprise.

### **Deregistration**

An entity that ceases to carry on an enterprise must cancel its GST registration. The entity must notify the Australian GST authorities that it is no longer entitled to be registered within 21 days of ceasing operations. An entity that is no longer required to be registered may apply to cancel its registration. However, the Commissioner of Taxation is not obliged to cancel the registration if a business has been registered for less than 12 months.

### **Group registration**

Subject to certain requirements, two or more entities that are closely related may form a GST group. The effect of GST grouping is to treat the group members as a single entity for certain purposes. Generally, all GST liabilities and input tax credit entitlements for group members are attributed to a representative member of the group, and the group submits a single GST return. The representative member of the group must be resident in Australia. However, non-residents may be included in a GST group as members. Transactions between group members are considered nontaxable for GST purposes.

Grouping is permitted for companies, partnerships and trusts. For companies to be included in a GST group, they must be connected by a 90% (or greater) share ownership relationship in terms of voting power, right to receive dividends and right to receive capital distributions. However, it is not necessary to include all eligible companies in a GST group. The rules for the grouping of trusts and partnerships with companies are complex.

### **Branch registration**

An independent branch of a company may be registered separately as a GST branch, with its own GST number. Certain requirements



must be met relating to the nature of the activities and accounting systems of proposed GST branches. In addition, a branch of a registered entity may not be registered as a GST branch if the entity is a member of a GST group.

### **Nonresident entities**

GST applies to taxable supplies and to taxable importations made by nonresidents. A nonresident entity is not required to appoint a tax or fiscal representative in Australia. However, GST payable on any taxable supply or taxable importations made by a nonresident through a resident agent is payable by the agent. The nonresident is still required to be registered for GST, but need not submit GST returns if all supplies or acquisitions are made through the agent.

As an alternative to registration, some nonresidents may account for GST under the voluntary reverse charge procedure.

### **Voluntary reverse charge**

GST on a taxable supply is payable by the recipient and not by the supplier if all the following conditions are met:

- The supplier is a nonresident;
- The supplier does not make the supply through an enterprise that it carries on in Australia;
- The recipient is registered (or is required to be registered) for GST; and
- The supplier and recipient agree that the GST is payable by the recipient.

The voluntary reverse charge does not apply in the following circumstances:

- If the compulsory reverse charge applies; or
- If the supply is made by the nonresident through a resident agent.

### **Compulsory reverse charge**

A compulsory reverse charge applies in the following circumstances:

- The recipient of the supply is registered (or required to be registered);
- The supply is for consideration;
- The recipient acquires the supply solely or partly for the purpose of a business enterprise carried on by it in Australia; and
- The acquisition is not solely for a creditable purpose (that is, it is not eligible for full input tax credits), and the supply is not input taxed or GST-free.

The compulsory reverse charge applies mainly to businesses that make input taxed (exempt) supplies, or if an acquisition is made for a partly private or domestic purpose. The reverse charge does not apply to private consumers, who are not registered or required to be registered for GST.

### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties and interest may be imposed for late registration or for failure to register, as well as for late submission of a GST Business Activity Statement (see Section I *GST Returns and Payments*) or late payment of GST.

## D. GST rates

The terms “taxable supplies” and “taxable importations” refer to supplies of goods and services and importations that are liable to GST. Taxable supplies are supplies charged at the standard rate of GST, which is 10%.

“Input taxed supplies” are supplies not liable for GST that do not give rise to a right to claim input tax credits for related acquisitions (see Section F *Recovery of GST by Registered Persons*). GST-free supplies are supplies not liable for GST that do give rise to a right to claim input tax credits for related acquisitions.

The following table lists examples of input taxed and GST-free supplies of goods and services, subject to satisfying certain pre-conditions. This list is not exhaustive.

### Examples of input taxed supplies of goods and services

Financial supplies  
 Rental of residential premises  
 Sales (or long-term leases) of residential premises (except for new residential premises)  
 Supplies of some precious metals  
 Supplies in the course of fund-raising events conducted by charitable institutions  
 Supplies made through school “tuck shops” and cafeterias

### Examples of GST-free supplies of goods and services

Basic foodstuffs  
 Water, sewerage and drainage services  
 Exports of goods and services performed for nonresidents of Australia who are not in Australia when the supply is made  
 Health, education, religious and related supplies  
 Child care  
 Supplies of going concerns  
 International transport and mail

## E. Time of supply

The time when GST is payable on a supply depends on whether the taxable person accounts for GST on a cash basis or on an accruals basis.

### Cash accounting

Taxable persons whose turnover does not exceed A\$2 million may account for GST on a cash basis. Cash accounting is also available to certain other entities irrespective of turnover (including charities, gift-deductible entities and government schools).

For taxable persons that use cash accounting, GST is payable in respect of a taxable supply in the tax period when the consideration is received. If only part of the consideration is received in a particular tax period, GST is payable only on that part.

### Accruals basis

For businesses that account for GST on an accruals basis, GST is payable in respect of a taxable supply in the earlier of the following:

- The tax period when the invoice is issued; or
- When any of the consideration is received for the supply.

### Prepayments

If a prepayment or a deposit is treated as part payment of the consideration for a supply, GST is payable in the period when the

deposit is paid. For taxable persons that use the accruals basis of accounting, the deposit triggers a liability to account for GST on the full value of the supply. For taxable persons that use cash accounting, GST is payable on the amount of the deposit.

Security deposits are not considered to constitute payment of the consideration for a supply until the deposit is applied as partial payment toward the consideration for the supply. The Commissioner also takes the view that GST is payable on a security deposit that is forfeited. However, a recent Full Federal Court decision held that there was no GST liability in respect of a deposit forfeited pursuant to a standard land contract. The Commissioner has sought leave to appeal this decision. Accordingly, advice should be obtained in relation to the GST consequences of forfeited deposits until this issue is resolved.

### **Continuous supplies**

If a supply is made continuously over a period of time for consideration that is either paid progressively or periodically, the supply is treated as if each part is separate. GST is payable in each tax period when the consideration is received.

### **Imported goods**

The time when GST is payable for imported goods is either:

- The time of importation; or
- If the importer is registered under the GST deferral scheme, on the due date for the importer's next Business Activity Statement (see Section I *GST Returns and Payment*).

## **F. Recovery of GST by registered persons**

A registered person may recover input tax on "creditable acquisitions," that is, the GST charged on goods and services that a registered person acquires for creditable purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being offset against GST payable on taxable supplies.

Input tax includes GST charged on goods and services acquired within Australia, GST paid on importations of goods and GST paid under reverse charge arrangements.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally be retained to support claims for input tax credits.

### **Non-creditable acquisitions**

"Non-creditable acquisitions" are purchases of goods and services used to make input taxed supplies or acquisitions that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax credits are blocked or reduced for some items of business expenditure.

However, acquisitions related to making financial supplies remain creditable if the entity does not exceed the "Financial Acquisitions Threshold". An entity exceeds the financial acquisitions threshold if, in the current month and the previous 11 months, or in the current month and the next 11 months, the GST on acquisitions related to financial supplies exceeds, or will exceed, either A\$50,000 or 10% of the total input tax an entity incurs. In calculating the amount of GST on financial acquisitions, financial acquisitions related to borrowings are excluded.

Acquisitions related to borrowings that are not used to make input taxed supplies also remain creditable.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of non-creditable acquisitions**

Acquisitions used for non-business purposes

Entertainment acquisitions that are ineligible for income tax deductions

Acquisitions related to input-taxed supplies (however, acquisitions related to making financial supplies that either do not exceed the financial acquisitions threshold, or relate to borrowings not used to make input taxed supplies, remain creditable)

**Examples of creditable acquisitions**

Advertising

Attendance at conferences and seminars

Purchase, lease and hire of a car, van or truck

Maintenance and fuel for a car, van or truck

Parking

Mobile phones (GST may be payable on any recharge of costs to employees)

**Partly creditable acquisitions (partial exemption)**

A creditable acquisition is an acquisition of goods or services used by a registered person in its business enterprise. Input tax credits are not available, however, for GST on acquisitions that are used for making input taxed (exempt) supplies, subject to whether an entity exceeds the Financial Acquisitions Threshold.

Generally, the amount of the input tax credit available for a creditable acquisition is the amount of GST payable on the supply. However, the amount of the input tax credit is reduced if the acquisition is only “partly creditable”. An acquisition is partly creditable if either of the following conditions applies:

- The acquisition is made only partly for a creditable purpose (that is, it partly relates to input taxed supplies); or
- The taxable person provides, or is only liable to provide, part of the consideration for the acquisition.

The amount of the input tax credit for a partly creditable acquisition is based both on the extent to which the acquisition is made for a creditable purpose and on the amount of the total consideration that is provided, or liable to be provided by the taxable person.

The Australian tax authorities require that the extent to which an acquisition is made for a creditable purpose is determined to reflect the planned use of the acquisition “on a reasonable basis.” Direct allocation methods are preferred if possible. However, indirect allocation methods are acceptable if it is not feasible to use a direct method. Examples of common indirect methods include:

- A pro rata calculation, based on the cost of acquisitions used to make taxable supplies compared with the total costs of all acquisitions; and
- A pro rata calculation, based on the total value of taxable supplies made compared with the total value of all supplies made.

Subsequent input tax credit adjustments may be required in later tax periods, depending on the actual use of the acquisition compared with its expected use.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax credits in a period exceeds the GST payable in the same period, the excess amount is applied against any other outstanding tax debts and any surplus is refunded. Any refunds of GST must be paid into an Australian bank account.

### **G. Recovery of GST by non-established businesses**

Only entities that are registered for GST may claim refunds of GST incurred on Australian acquisitions. Generally, entities (including nonresidents) that make acquisitions in Australia for the purposes of their enterprises may register for GST if necessary.

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **Tax invoices and adjustment notes**

A registered person must generally provide a tax invoice for all taxable supplies made if requested to do so by the recipient of a supply. A tax invoice is not required for supplies with a GST-inclusive amount of \$82.50 or less.

A tax invoice is generally necessary to support claims for input tax credits.

An adjustment note (or credit or debit note) may be issued to reduce or increase the amount of GST payable on a supply if the amount of GST originally charged is incorrect (for example, as a result of an error or because of an agreed adjustment to the price). The adjustment note must be clearly marked either as an adjustment note or as a tax invoice (provided the amount of any credit is shown as a negative amount) and it must provide detailed particulars of the adjustment made.

#### **Proof of exports**

Exports of goods are GST-free. To qualify as GST-free, goods must generally be exported within 60 days. Exports must also be supported by evidence that indicates the goods have left Australia within the allowed time. A supplier must have documents that would enable a person who is independent of the transaction to reasonably conclude that there was a supply of goods and that the supplier exported them within the specified time limits.

#### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a tax invoice or adjustment note is issued in a foreign currency, the GST must be shown in Australian dollars (A\$) or the applicable exchange rate used must be shown. Registered persons may use the exchange rate issued by the Reserve Bank of Australia applicable at 4 p.m. on the day of the invoice or on the previous day, or any other rate that is acceptable to the Australian tax authorities.

### **I. GST returns and payment**

#### **Business activity statement (BAS)**

GST liabilities are reported using a Business Activity Statement (BAS). Registered persons whose annual turnover equals or

exceeds A\$20 million must complete a BAS each month, which must be filed and paid electronically. Monthly returns and payments are due by the 21st day following the end of the return period.

Registered persons whose annual turnover does not exceed A\$20 million must submit a BAS each quarter or they may opt to submit monthly. These registered persons may also choose to report some information annually. Quarterly returns and payments are generally due by the 28th day following the end of the relevant return period, but may be made by 28 February for the December quarter.

Registered persons whose turnover does not exceed A\$2 million may opt to file an annual BAS and pay GST by quarterly installments.

Persons whose turnover does not exceed A\$75,000 and who voluntarily opt to register for GST, may apply to file annual BASs and pay GST annually.

GST liabilities must be paid in Australian dollars.

### Penalties

A late lodgment penalty may be imposed for the late filing of a BAS. The penalty applies for each 28-day period, or part thereof, that the BAS remains overdue, to a maximum of five periods. The amount of the penalty is one penalty unit for each period (a penalty unit is currently A\$110). General interest charges may be imposed on late payments of GST. The rate changes quarterly. It is around the vicinity of 12% to 14% per annum, compounded daily.

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## Austria

Country code 43

**Vienna**

**GMT +1**

### Ernst & Young

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Umsatzsteuer
Date introduced	1 January 1973
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	The Federal Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.bmf.gv.at">http://www.bmf.gv.at</a>

VAT rates	
Standard	20%, 19%
Reduced	10%, 12%
Other	Exempt and exempt with credit
VAT identification number format	ATU 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Tax number format	1 2 3 / 4 5 6 7
VAT return periods	Monthly (turnover in preceding year in excess of €22,000) Quarterly (turnover in preceding year below €22,000) Annually (all businesses)
Thresholds	
Registration	€7,500 (entities established in Austria) Nil (entities established outside Austria)
Distance selling Intra-Community acquisitions	€100,000 €11,000 (acquirers that do not deduct input tax)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Austria by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Austria (that is, services for which the recipient is liable to pay the VAT);
- Self supplies of goods and services used for non-business purposes and supplies of goods without consideration; and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

## C. Who is liable

A “taxable person” is any entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services, intra-Community acquisitions or distance sales, in the course of a business, in Austria.

Special rules apply to VAT registration for foreign (or “non-established”) taxable persons.

### Exemption from registration

If a business that is established in Austria has an annual turnover of €7,500 or less and does not have to pay VAT for the calendar year, it does not need to register for a tax number or file a VAT return.

### Exempt supplies by small businesses

If an Austrian taxable person’s annual turnover is more than €7,500, but not more than €30,000 a year, its supplies are exempt from VAT (with no input tax credit — see Section F

*Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). However, a taxable person with an annual turnover of less than €30,000 may opt to charge VAT on its supplies and recover input tax on its purchases.

### **Group registration**

In Austria, group registration may be granted to entities that are closely bound by “financial, economic and organizational” ties. A group consists of a controlling entity and one or more entities that it controls. The controlling entity may be any taxable person, but the controlled entities must all be corporate bodies. The effects of VAT grouping are restricted to the parts of the business that are located in Austria.

To form or join a VAT group, the group members must satisfy the following conditions:

- Financial integration — the controlling group member must own at least 75% of the shares of the controlled companies. If the share ownership is between 50% and 75%, the companies may be considered to satisfy the financial integration test if the other conditions are strongly met.
- Economic integration — the controlled company’s activities support or complement the activities of the controlling entity, and they have a continuous business relationship.
- Organizational integration — the management of the controlled company is fully dependent on the will of the controlling company.

All controlled entities that fulfill these criteria must be included in the VAT group.

The effect of group registration is to treat the members as a single taxable person. Only the controlling entity is registered at the VAT office. The group submits a single VAT return including all the members’ taxable transactions. Transactions between the controlling entity and a controlled company are treated as transactions within a single legal entity and, therefore, they are not taxable.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Austria. No VAT registration threshold applies to taxable supplies made in Austria by a foreign or “non-established” business.

A non-established business must register for VAT in Austria if it makes any of the following supplies:

- Supplies of goods located in Austria at the time of supply;
- Intra-Community acquisitions (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Distance sales in excess of the threshold (€100,000); and
- Supplies of services that are not covered by the reverse charge (for example, services supplied to private persons).

If the customer is a taxable person (irrespective of where it is established) or a public body it is obliged to withhold the Austrian VAT due on the supply. The customer must pay the withheld VAT on behalf of the supplier to the supplier’s tax account at the tax office at Graz-Stadt. The withheld VAT is credited to the supplier’s annual VAT return debt. If the customer does not comply with



this requirement, it may be held liable for the VAT due on the supply.

A non-established business does not have to register for VAT if all its supplies in Austria fall under the “reverse charge” system (under which, the customer accounts for the VAT due). If the reverse charge applies to supplies made by a non-established business, it may recover VAT incurred in Austria under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund provisions (see Section G *Recovery of VAT by Non-Established Businesses*).

### **Supplies and import VAT refunds for non-established businesses (Prescript 2003/584)**

According to Prescript 2003/584 for chain transactions, the supply of goods to the last customer in Austria made by a non-established business is exempt from VAT.

If goods come from a non-EU Country to Austria in the course of a chain transaction and if the last party in the chain owes the VAT payable on their importation, it is the last party who is entitled to deduct the import VAT and not the person that disposed of the goods at the time of import. This mechanism only applies if the following conditions are met:

- The supply to the last party in the chain is effected by a non-established business, which is not VAT registered in Austria;
- The final customer has the right to deduct the full amount of input VAT; and
- No VAT is shown on the invoice.

Any input VAT in connection with this type of supply is not deductible. Also, no more than three parties may be involved in the chain transaction.

### **Reverse charge**

The reverse charge system applies to all supplies of services and to “work performance” contracts undertaken by a foreign supplier. Under the reverse charge mechanism (except road tolls), the recipient of a supply is liable for the VAT due.

“Supplies of services” are all taxable transactions that are not supplies of goods. “Work performance contracts” are supplies involving the installation of goods that are fixed to the customer’s premises. The reverse charge system applies in these circumstances if the customer is also a non-established business (that is, the Austrian VAT liability may also shift from a non-established supplier to a non-established customer).

If a foreign business exclusively makes supplies in Austria subject to the reverse charge, it may not register for VAT. In these circumstances, Austrian input VAT may only be claimed through the EU 8th or 13th Directive VAT refund schemes (see Section G *Recovery of VAT by Non-Established Businesses*). The input VAT must be reclaimed within 6 months (that is, by 30 June) after the end of the calendar year when the input VAT was incurred.

If the reverse charge mechanism applies, invoices must be issued without VAT. The invoice must include a reference to the applicable reverse charge (for example, “The VAT liability shifts to the customer” or “reverse charge applicable”) and the VAT identification number of the customer.

### Domestic reverse charge

A domestic reverse charge mechanism applies in the following cases:

- If construction or building work is performed by a sub-contractor to a general contractor, the liability to pay the VAT shifts from the supplier (sub-contractor) to the customer (general contractor). In order to know whether to apply the reverse charge mechanism or not, the customer must provide the supplier with a written notification that the VAT liability in this case will shift to the recipient of the construction service. If the construction work is performed for a building contractor or another business that typically performs construction or building works the VAT liability shifts automatically to the customer, without any notification.
- The reverse charge applies to the supply of goods provided as security by one taxable person to another in execution of that security, the supply of goods following the cession of the reservation of ownership to an assignee and the exercising of this right by the assignee and the supply of immovable property in the course of the judicial sale.
- The reverse charge applies to the supplies of used material, used material that cannot be re-used in the same state, scrap, industrial and non-industrial waste, recyclable waste, part processed waste and certain goods and services, as listed in Annex VI of Directive 2006/112/EC.

### Tax representatives

A business established in a country outside the European Union must appoint a tax representative to register for VAT in Austria, unless the customer is required to withhold Austrian VAT on the supplier's behalf. The tax representative must be resident in Austria.

With effect from January 2002, a business established in another EU Member State is not required to appoint a tax representative in order to register for VAT. However, the Austrian VAT authorities do require the non-established business to provide a postal address in Austria to which correspondence may be sent. An EU business may appoint a tax representative if it chooses to do so.

### D. VAT rates

The term "taxable supplies" refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT. The term "exempt supplies" is used for supplies of goods and services that are within the scope of VAT, but which are not liable to tax (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction on related expenditure. Some supplies are classified as "exempt with credit." This means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods and related services to non-EU countries as well as intra-Community supplies of goods and related services to taxable persons established in the European Union (see the chapter on the European Union).

In Austria, the rate of VAT depends on where the supply is made. In the regions of Jungholz and Mittelberg the standard rate is 19%. In the rest of Austria, the standard rate is 20%. Two reduced

rates are also used 10% and 12%. The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or exemption. The 12% reduced rate applies only to certain wine sales made by the producer.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 10%</b>
Supplies by businesses with turnover less than €30,000 annually	Most foodstuffs
Postal services provided by Post AG	Books
Finance	Hotel accommodation and restaurant meals
Insurance	Passenger transport
Sales and rental of immovable property for commercial use	Residential apartment rental
Medical services	Supplies made by private hospitals and charitable organizations
	Supplies made by artists

## **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” As a general rule, the time of supply is the end of the calendar month in which goods are supplied or a service is performed. The time of supply may be postponed by one month by issuing the invoice for the supply after the end of the month in which the supply took place.

### **Prepayments**

The time of supply for a deposit or prepayment is the end of the calendar month in which the prepayment is received.

### **Goods sent on approval or for sale or return**

The time of supply for goods sent on approval or for sale or return is the date when the customer adopts the goods. If the goods are sent on “sale or return” terms, the time of supply is the date when the goods are sent. If the goods are returned, the supply is cancelled.

### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

For intra-Community acquisitions of goods, the time of supply is the date when the invoice is issued, or at the latest, the 15th day of the month following the arrival of the goods.

### **Imported goods**

The time of the supply for imported goods is either the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Austria, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally support a claim for input tax.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In Austria, input VAT may be claimed in full for business assets that are used primarily for private purposes (minimum 10% business use), but the taxable person must account for output tax in respect of their private use. In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Expenditure on the purchase, lease, hire or maintenance of cars  
 Fuel expenses for a car  
 Private expenditure  
 Business gifts disallowed for direct tax purposes  
 Parking expenses for a car

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible**

Accommodation  
 Mobile phone costs  
 Books  
 Small business gifts, if allowed for direct tax purposes (but gifts are subject to output VAT if they exceed a value of €40)  
 Employee subsistence costs  
 Purchase, lease hire, maintenance and fuel for vans and trucks  
 Entertainment of business partners (restaurant expenses), if predominantly for marketing purposes  
 Taxis  
 Business travel

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to the making of exempt supplies without credit is not recoverable. If an Austrian taxable person makes both exempt supplies without credit and taxable supplies it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as “partial exemption.”

The general partial exemption calculation is performed in two stages:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to exempt and to taxable supplies. Supplies that are exempt with credit are treated as taxable supplies for these pur-

poses. Input tax directly allocated to exempt supplies without credit is not deductible; input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible.

- The second stage prorates the remaining input tax that relates to both taxable and exempt supplies without credit and cannot be directly allocated, in order to allocate a portion to taxable supplies. This treatment applies, for example, to the input tax related to general business overheads. In Austria, the pro rata calculation is based on the value of taxable supplies compared to the total value of supplies made. The pro rata recovery percentage is normally taken to two decimal places.

An alternative method is a simple pro rata calculation. A partially exempt taxable person may choose to use the pro rata method alone, provided it does not result in the recovery of an amount of input tax more than 5% higher than would be recoverable under the direct allocation method.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person's partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

In Austria, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated, if the input VAT exceeds €220:

- Land, buildings and additions to buildings, basic alterations and major repairs to buildings (adjustment period of 10 years); and
- Other fixed assets (adjustment period of five years).

The adjustment is applied each year following the acquisition, to a fraction of the total input tax (1/10 for land and buildings and 1/5 for other movable capital assets). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

In Austria, the capital goods scheme also applies to current assets and services if the criteria for deducting input VAT changes, for example, the type of business carried on changes from fully taxable to exempt.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a monthly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. The credit may be claimed as a refund by submitting the periodic VAT return or by sending a repayment claim letter to the relevant VAT office.

## **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Austria refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in Austria nor registered for VAT there. A non-established business is permitted to claim Austrian VAT to the same extent as a VAT-registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive. For businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. Austria does not exclude any non-EU country from the refund scheme.

The VAT refund procedure under the EU 8th or 13th VAT Directive may be used only if the business did not perform any taxable supplies in Austria during the refund period (excluding supplies covered by the reverse charge — see Section C *Who Is Liable*).

### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following that in which the tax was incurred. This deadline is firm and may not be waived or extended.

Claims must be submitted in German and must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation.

The claimant must submit the following forms:

- The official form issued by the Austrian authorities (U5) or any claim form issued by an EU Member State. The relevant invoices must be listed on the reverse of the form. Photocopied forms are accepted provided the signature is original;
- The original invoices must be attached to the claim form;
- If the claimant appoints a fiscal representative, an original Power of Attorney appointing the representative must be submitted; and
- A certificate of the taxable status of the business must be obtained from the competent tax authority in the country in which the business is established.

It is not obligatory to appoint a fiscal representative in Austria for a VAT refund claim. However, the claimant must provide an address in Austria to which the Austrian tax authorities may send correspondence.

The minimum claim period is three months. The maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €360. For an annual claim the minimum amount is €36.

Applications for refunds of Austrian VAT may be sent to the following address:

Finanzamt Graz-Stadt  
 Referat fuer auslaendische Unternehmer  
 Conrad-von-Hoetendorfstr. 14-18  
 A-8018 Graz  
 Austria

For the general VAT refund rules applicable to the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

An Austrian taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions, unless requested by the customer.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note may be used to cancel or amend a previous VAT invoice. A credit note must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice and must indicate why the original invoice needs correction.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

Austrian VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on the intra-Community supply of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence proving that the goods have left Austria. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, the export document, officially validated by customs, showing the supplier as the exporter, or freight documents.
- For an intra-Community supply, a range of commercial documentation is needed, including an invoice indicating the supplier's and customer's EU VAT identification numbers and statement that the transaction is an intra-Community supply that is exempt from VAT and freight documents (such as, proof of receipt of the goods by the customer).

In Austria, the supplier must keep a list of all transactions, including full details of why any VAT exemption applies (for example, because the supply is an export or an intra-Community supply).

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the foreign currency used must be clearly indicated. All VAT and customs duty amounts must be converted to Euros (€), either by using the current exchange rate or the exchange rates issued monthly by the Austrian Ministry of Finance.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Austrian VAT returns are submitted monthly if taxable turnover exceeded €22,000 in the preceding year. If a business commences operations, it must submit monthly returns if its turnover will exceed €22,000 in the first year. If turnover is less than €22,000, returns may be submitted quarterly. In addition, all taxable persons must submit an annual return.

Monthly VAT returns and full payment of the VAT due must be made by the 15th day of the second month following the return period. If the taxable turnover in the prior calendar year was less than €100,000 and the payment is made on time, the VAT return form itself does not need to be submitted, unless the VAT authorities demand it. However, the monthly VAT return form must be submitted if a company is in a repayment position.

Quarterly VAT returns and full payment of the VAT due must be submitted by the 15th day of the second month following the end of the VAT return period.

VAT returns and EC Sales Lists must be filed electronically, if the taxable person has the necessary technical means available to do so.

### **Penalties**

A penalty equal to 2% of the VAT due applies to the late payment of VAT. If the VAT payment has not been made three months after the due date, an additional second penalty is assessed, equal to 1% of the VAT due. If the amount remains unpaid three months after the date that the second penalty was imposed, a third penalty is assessed, equal to 1% of the VAT due.

The VAT authorities may, at their discretion, impose a penalty of up to 10% of the VAT due for the late submission of a VAT return.

If a taxable person continually fails to pay VAT, the VAT authorities may consider the late payment to be tax fraud, which is subject to much higher penalties.

### **J. EU declarations**

An Austrian taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of its intra-Community sales or purchases exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals for the calendar year 2007 is €300,000.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches for the calendar year 2007 is €300,000.

INTRASTAT returns may be filed on paper or electronically. The returns must be completed in Euros. The INTRASTAT return period is monthly. The submission deadline is the 10th business day of the month following the return period.

Penalties may be incurred if INTRASTAT declarations are persistently late, missing or inaccurate.

### **EU sales lists**

If an Austrian taxable person makes intra-Community supplies, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL) to the Austrian VAT authorities. An ESL is not required for any period in which no intra-Community supplies have been made.

As from 2006, ESLs are submitted monthly or quarterly (for businesses submitting VAT returns quarterly). The due date is the 15th day of the second month following the end of the ESL period if ESLs are submitted electronically, otherwise the end of the month following the end of the ESL period.

Late submission of ESLs may lead to a penalty of up to 1% of the amount of intra-Community supplies, determined at the discretion of the tax authorities, but the penalty may not exceed €2,200 per ESL.

Incorrect submission of ESLs may be viewed as an offense against the law and may lead to a penalty of up to €3,625.



# Barbados

Country code 1

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 January 1997
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Customs & Excise Department Value Added Tax Division 3rd floor Weymouth Corporate Centre Roebuck Street St. Michael Barbados
VAT rates	
Standard	15%
Reduced	7.5%
Zero-rated	0%
Other supplies	Exempt supplies
VAT number format	2XXXXXXX (8 digits)
VAT return periods	Bi-monthly Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	BDS\$60,000
Recovery of VAT by non- established businesses	No

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the supply of goods and services by a taxable person (registrant) in Barbados and to the importation of goods.

**C. Who is liable**

Barbados VAT law imposes a registration requirement on any person who makes taxable supplies in Barbados, other than a person whose annual turnover is less than BDS\$60,000 a year.

In general, any person that commences making taxable supplies in Barbados must apply to the VAT authorities for registration within 21 days of first making supplies.

**Group registration**

VAT grouping is not allowed under the Barbados VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

**Reverse charge**

No “reverse charge” mechanism applies in Barbados.

**D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supply” refers to a supply of goods and services that is liable to VAT, including a supply taxed at the zero rate. The term “exempt supply” refers to the supply of goods and services that are not liable to VAT and that are listed in the Second Schedule of the VAT Act. Persons that make exempt supplies are not required to register for VAT and they are not permitted to recover any input tax incurred in making those exempt supplies (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Barbados, three rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate of 15%, the reduced rate of 7.5% and the zero rate (0%). The 15% standard rate applies to most supplies of goods or services, while the 7.5% reduced rate applies to the supply of accommodation in guest houses, hotels and inns or similar places, including a dwelling house normally let or rented for use as a vacation or holiday home. The First Schedule of the VAT Act lists the goods and services that are zero-rated, and the Third Schedule of the Act lists the goods that are zero-rated on importation. On 17 July 2007, the Customs and Excise Department published the conditions and procedures necessary for manufacturers who export 40% or more of their total production, to qualify for the zero-rating of inputs (such as machinery and equipment, and raw materials.) imported for use exclusively in manufacturing.

The following table lists examples of exempt and zero-rated supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>
Financial services	Exported goods
Medical services	Certain staple foodstuffs
Residential property sales	Prescribed drugs
Water and sewerage services	Veterinary services
Public postal services	International cruises
Transportation services	
Betting and gaming	

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply.” Generally, the time of supply for goods and services supplied by a taxable person is the earliest of the following events:

- The date of issue of the invoice by the supplier;
- The date when payment is received for the supply; and
- The date when the goods are made available to the recipient or the services are performed.

A taxable person must account for VAT in the VAT period when the time of supply occurs, whether or not payment is received.

### **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

VAT paid by a registrant is recoverable as input tax if it relates to goods and services acquired solely for the purposes of making taxable supplies. Input tax is recovered by offsetting it against output tax (that is, tax charged on supplies made) in the VAT return for each VAT period. If input tax exceeds output tax in a period, the excess is due to the registrant as a refund.

Goods or services are deemed to be for the purpose of making taxable supplies if the supplier acquired, imported or produced the goods or services for any of the following purposes:

- Their supply or re-supply as a taxable supply; or
- Their consumption or use (whether directly or indirectly or wholly or partly) in producing goods or services for supply as a taxable supply.

#### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes. The following are examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is deductible if the expenditure is related to the making of taxable supplies. This list is not exhaustive.

- Business entertainment; and
- Travel expenses.

#### **Partial recovery**

The Barbados VAT legislation states that if all the supplies made by a taxable person during a tax period are taxable supplies, the input tax incurred in the period is deductible in full. However, if some, but not all, of the supplies made by the person during the tax period are taxable supplies, a partial recovery calculation is required. This provision relates to persons making both taxable and exempt supplies. Input tax is recoverable on the following basis:

- If all of the input tax for the period is directly related to the making of taxable supplies, the VAT is recoverable in full; and
- If none of the input tax for the period is directly related to the making of taxable supplies, no VAT is recoverable.

If part or all of the input tax for the period is related to the making of both taxable and exempt supplies, an apportionment calculation must be applied. The amount of recoverable input tax is calculated based on the ratio of the value of taxable supplies made during the period compared to the total value of supplies (taxable plus exempt) made during the period.

If a taxable person makes no taxable supplies during the tax period, the VAT authorities may limit the amount recoverable to the

amount that they consider to be “fair and reasonable.” However, this provision is generally not invoked.

### **Refunds**

A refund arises when the amount of input VAT recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT payable. Previously, refunds were generally paid by check, some time after the submission of the VAT return. If the refund claim was submitted within the specified time (21 days after the end of the tax period) and the refund amount remained unpaid after 6 months, the tax authorities were required to pay interest on the outstanding balance, at a prescribed rate of 1%. However, the VAT Act now provides that registrants may offset unpaid VAT refunds owed for a previous period against output tax due for the current period.

## **G. Invoicing**

### **Sales invoices and credit and debit notes**

A taxable person must provide a tax invoice for all taxable supplies made to registrants. A tax invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax recovery.

A credit note or debit note must be issued when an alteration applies to the quantity or consideration shown on any tax invoice. Credit and debit notes must contain broadly the same information as a tax invoice.

### **Exports**

VAT is charged at a rate of 0% on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as zero-rated, exports must be supported by evidence that confirms the goods have left Barbados.

## **H. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

VAT reporting periods are generally two months. However, the tax authorities may assign longer or shorter tax periods if they consider it appropriate. Returns must be completed and filed by the 21st day of the month following the tax period. Any tax due for the period must be remitted with the return.

### **Penalties**

VAT penalties generally relate to VAT accounting. The following are some of the penalties associated with breaches of the VAT legislation:

- A penalty of \$100 for the late submission of a VAT return;
- A late payment penalty of 10% of any output tax due; and
- Interest at the rate of 1% of any outstanding tax and penalty.

In addition, a number of other penalties may apply, including:

- Failure to display a certificate of registration — BD\$1,000; and
- Failure to notify the tax authorities of changes relating to the registration — BD\$1,000.

Criminal penalties may also apply in certain circumstances, for example, in cases of fraudulent conduct.

# Belgium

Country code 32

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local names	Belasting over de toegevoegde waarde (BTW) Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA)
Date introduced	1 January 1971
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	Belgian Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.minfin.fgov.be">http://www.minfin.fgov.be</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	21%
Reduced	6% and 12%
Other	Zero-rated, exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	BE 0456.789.123
VAT return periods	Monthly Quarterly (optional if turnover below €1 million, or for some supplies of goods, the threshold is €200,000)
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Distance selling	€35,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	None €11,200 for particular categories of taxable persons
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Belgium by a taxable person;

- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Belgium; and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

Special rules apply to intra-Community transactions involving new means of transport (see the chapter on the European Union) and to the supply of new buildings.

### **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services or intra-Community acquisitions or distance sales, in the course of a business, in Belgium.

No VAT registration threshold applies in Belgium. A taxable person that commences activity in Belgium must notify the Belgian VAT authorities of its liability to register.

Special rules apply to foreign or “non-established” businesses.

#### **Group registration**

With effect from 1 April 1 2007, VAT grouping is permitted under the Belgian VAT law. VAT grouping is an option for Belgian businesses and Belgian branch offices of foreign businesses. The option to create a VAT group is subject to various conditions. For example, the businesses should be financially, economically and organizationally linked with each other in order to form a VAT group. Subsidiaries where the parent company owns more than 50% of their share capital should normally be included in the VAT group if the parent is a member. There are specific rules about VAT adjustments when creating a VAT group. Transactions within a VAT group are disregarded for VAT purposes. However, in certain cases these intra-group transactions may still be subject to VAT. Members should remain part of the VAT group for at least three years, but there is no deadline for the group itself.

#### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Belgium. A non-established business that makes supplies of goods or services in Belgium must register for VAT if it is liable to account for Belgian VAT on the supply, or if it makes intra-Community supplies or acquisitions of goods.

The “reverse charge” applies generally to supplies made by non-established businesses to taxable persons that file periodic VAT returns. Under this provision, the taxable person that receives the supply must account for the Belgian VAT due. If the reverse charge applies, the non-established business is not required to register for Belgian VAT.

A non-established business must, therefore, register for Belgian VAT if it makes any of the following supplies:

- Intra-Community supplies;
- Intra-Community acquisitions;
- Distance sales in excess of the threshold; and

- Supplies of goods and services that are not subject to the reverse charge (for example, goods or services supplied to private persons).

### **Tax representatives**

Businesses that are established in the European Union may register for VAT without appointing a tax representative. However, EU businesses may opt to appoint a tax representative under certain conditions.

Businesses that are established outside the European Union must appoint a resident tax representative to register for Belgian VAT. The tax representative is jointly liable for VAT debts with the business that it represents.

All non-established businesses must register with the office for foreign taxpayers:

Central VAT office for foreign taxpayers  
 Registration services  
 Zaveltoeren, 24th Floor  
 J. Stevensstraat 7  
 1000 Brussels

### **Late registration penalties**

A penalty of €50 is assessed for late VAT registration. If the late registration results in the late payment of VAT, interest at a rate of 0.8% per month may also be imposed.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods outside the European Union and related services and intra-Community supplies of goods and intangible services supplied to another taxable person established in the European Union, or to any recipient outside the European Union (see the chapter on the European Union).

In Belgium, four rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 21%, two reduced rates at 6% and 12% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate, the zero rate or exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Real estate transactions  
 (except “new buildings”)  
 Services of public notaries,  
 lawyers, bailiffs

#### **Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%**

Newspapers  
 Tobacco

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Services of doctors and dentists  
 Finance  
 Insurance  
 Human organs

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%****Examples of goods and services taxable at 6%**

Books and magazines  
 Certain foodstuffs  
 Drugs and medicines  
 Water  
 Accommodation  
 Improvements/renovations to buildings  
 Original works of art

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 12%**

Television licenses  
 Public housing

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” In Belgium, different time of supply rules apply to goods and services.

**Goods**

The time of supply for goods is defined as one of the following events:

- When the goods are put at the disposal of the buyer;
- If the goods are shipped by the supplier, when the goods arrive at the buyer’s premises; or
- If the supplier has to install the goods, when the installation is completed.

The time of supply is set at an earlier date if an invoice is issued or payment is received before the goods are put at the buyer’s disposal.

**Services**

The time of supply for services is when the service is completed.

**Continuous supplies of services**

For a continuous supply of services for which either periodic invoices are issued, or periodic payments are made, the time of supply is at the end of each period for which each statement of account or payment relates.

**Additional time of supply rules**

VAT becomes due in respect of a supply of goods or services before the basic tax point if any of the following take place before the basic time of supply:

- An invoice is issued; or
- Payment is received.

**Goods sent on approval or for sale or return**

The time of supply for goods sent on approval or for sale or return is when the customer accepts the goods.



**Intra-Community acquisitions**

The time of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the 15th day of the month following the month in which the acquisition was made. If the supplier issues an invoice prior to this date, the time of supply is when the invoice is issued.

**Imported goods**

The time of the supply for imported goods is either the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime. However, the payment of import VAT may be deferred after having received an individual deferment license.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Belgium, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

50% purchase, lease, hire, maintenance or fuel of passenger cars (except in certain specific cases (for example, car dealers)

Private expenditure

Business gifts (unless valued at less than €50.00)

Alcohol

Tobacco

Hotel accommodation and meals (exceptions may apply)

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Purchase, hire, lease, maintenance and fuel for vans and trucks

Attending conferences, seminars and training courses

Expenditure for the collective social benefit of employees

Business use of home telephone

Advertising

Transport

Books

**Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to the making of exempt supplies is generally not recoverable. If a Belgian taxable person makes both

exempt and taxable supplies it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as “partial exemption.”

In Belgium, the amount of input tax that a partially exempt business may recover may be calculated in one of two ways.

- The first method is a general pro rata calculation, based on the percentage of taxable and exempt turnover. The recovery percentage is rounded up to the nearest whole number (for example, a recovery percentage of 77.2% is rounded up to 78%).
- The second method is direct attribution, which is a two-stage calculation. The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible. Supplies that are exempt with credit are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes. The next stage identifies the amount of the remaining input tax (for example, input tax on general business overheads) that may be partially allocated to taxable supplies and therefore partially recovered. The calculation may be performed using the general pro rata calculation based on revenues (turnover) of supplies made, or it may be based on a special calculation agreed to with the VAT authorities.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period or when the use of the capital goods changes.

In Belgium, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Buildings (adjusted for a period of 15 years).
- Other movable capital assets (adjusted for a period of 5 years).  
With effect from 7 January 2007, certain services also qualify as capital goods in Belgium. For example, intellectual property rights (including patents, licenses and trade marks or immovable work undertaken by the tenant of a building are considered to be capital goods, at least if they are amortized for accounting purposes over a period of 5 years or more.

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition, to a fraction of the total input tax (1/15 for land and buildings and 1/5 for other movable capital assets or qualifying services). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a monthly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. A taxable person may request a refund of the credit by marking the relevant box on the VAT

return form. A refund may generally be requested only at the end of a quarter. However, a taxable person that meets certain conditions may receive permission to request monthly VAT refunds.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Belgium refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are not established in Belgium nor are liable to be registered for VAT there. A non-established business is allowed to claim Belgian VAT to the same extent as a VAT registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. Belgium does not exclude any non-EU country from the refund scheme.

For the general VAT refund rules applicable to the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

#### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June following the calendar year in which the tax was incurred. The application may cover eligible expenses incurred with effect from the third year before the year during which the claim is made.

Claims may be submitted in Dutch, German or French. Claims in English may also be accepted. The application for refund must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union).

The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €200. For an annual claim the minimum amount is €25.

Applications for refunds of Belgian VAT completed in French may be sent to the following address:

Bureau Central de TVA pour Assujettis Etrangers  
Rue Stevens 7  
TOUR DU SABLON  
25ème étage  
1000 Bruxelles

Applications for refunds of Belgian VAT completed in German may be sent to the following address:

MWSt-Zentraldienststelle für Ausländische Steuerpflichtige  
Stevensstraat 7  
TOUR DU SABLON  
25 Stock  
1000 Brussel

Applications for refunds of Belgian VAT completed in Dutch may be sent to the following address:

Centraal BTW-Kantoor voor Buitenlandse Belastingplichtigen  
Stevensstraat 7  
ZAVELTOREN  
25 ste verdieping  
1000 Brussel

## Repayment interest

If an EU 8th Directive refund is not made within six months, the Belgian VAT authorities pay interest to the claimant at the rate of 0.8% per month. However, interest applies only if the application is filed within six months after the end of the year in which the VAT became due. Interest is not paid to claimants that apply for refunds under the EU 13th Directive scheme.

## H. Invoicing

### VAT invoices and credit notes

A Belgian taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions, unless requested by the customer. With effect from 1 July 2002, invoices may not be issued for supplies that are exempt from VAT (without input tax credit).

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods or services. The amount of VAT credited must be separately itemized on the credit note. It must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice and contain the same information. The following statement must appear on the credit note: *VAT to be repaid to the Belgian State to the extent that it was initially deducted.*

### Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies

Belgian VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on intra-Community supplies of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that the goods have left Belgium. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, a copy of the export document, officially validated by Customs, showing the supplier as the exporter; and
- For an intra-Community supply, a range of commercial documentation (such as, purchase orders, transport documentation, proof of payment and contracts).

### Foreign currency invoices

Invoices may be issued in any currency, provided that the amount of VAT due is expressed in Euros (€). If an invoice is issued in foreign currency, the amount of VAT due must be converted to Euros using the latest exchange rate published by the European Central Bank or, if the European Central Bank has published no exchange rate, the latest exchange rate published by the National Bank of Belgium. However, a contractual exchange rate may be used instead, if the exchange rate used is indicated in the contract and on the invoice and if it is actually used to determine payment between the parties.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Belgian VAT returns are usually submitted for monthly periods. Taxable persons with a turnover of less than €1 million may opt to submit returns quarterly (for some supplies of goods, the threshold is €200,000). However, taxable persons who file quarterly returns have to prepay the VAT monthly based on the amount of payable VAT in the previous quarter. Return liabilities must be paid in Euros.

Monthly VAT returns and payment are due the 20th day of the month following the return period.

Quarterly VAT returns must be filed by the 20th day following the relevant calendar quarter. The first two monthly payments for the quarter are made on the 20th day of the second and third months of the VAT quarter. The amount due is a prepayment that must equal 1/3 of the balance of VAT due for the previous quarter. The balancing payment is due with the VAT return.

### **Penalties**

Penalties are assessed for the late submission of a VAT return in the following amounts:

- If no VAT is due, €25 for each month that the VAT return is late, up to a maximum €125; and
- If VAT is due, €50 for each month that a VAT return or payment is late, up to a maximum of €250.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A Belgian taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of either its sales or purchases of goods exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals for the calendar year 2005 is €250,000.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches for the calendar year 2005 is €250,000.

Belgian taxable persons must complete INTRASTAT declarations in Euros, rounded up to the nearest whole number.

The INTRASTAT return period is either monthly or quarterly, depending on whether the taxable person submits monthly or quarterly VAT returns. The submission deadline is the same as for the VAT return, that is, the 20th day of the month following the return period.

A penalty of between €130 and €50,000 may be imposed for late submission or for missing or inaccurate declarations.

### **EU sales lists**

If a Belgian taxable person makes intra-Community supplies in any return period, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL) to the

Belgian VAT authorities. An ESL is not required for a period in which the taxable person has not made any intra-Community supplies.

ESLs must be submitted on a calendar quarterly basis by the 20th day following the end of the quarter.

Penalties may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate ESLs.

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## Botswana

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 July 2002
European Union (EU) member state	No
Member of the South Africa Customs Union	Yes
Administered by	Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.gov.bw/government">http://www.gov.bw/government</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	10%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	C01234567890 for companies I01234567890 for individuals P01234567890 for partnerships T01234567890 for trusts
VAT return periods	Monthly (annual taxable supplies in excess of P 12 million) Bi-monthly (annual taxable supplies below P 12 million)
Registration threshold	P 250,000
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

## **B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods and services in Botswana by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by a person making exempt supplies in Botswana; and
- The importation of goods from outside Botswana, irrespective of the status of the importer.

Goods that are imported from countries within the Southern Africa Customs Union (that is, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland) are not subject to customs duty.

## **C. Who is liable**

Any registered person who makes supplies of taxable goods and services in Botswana in the course of a business is liable for VAT. A person includes the state, a local authority, board, natural person, trust, company and partnership.

The VAT registration threshold is P 250,000. A taxable person must notify the Botswana VAT authorities of its liability to register for VAT within 21 days of becoming liable.

### **Group registration**

The Botswana VAT Act does not permit group registration.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in Botswana. A non-established business that makes supplies of goods or services in Botswana must appoint a representative in order to register for VAT. The representative must be resident in Botswana.

### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties apply if a person fails to register for VAT within 21 days of becoming liable, in the following circumstances:

- If the failure was due to recklessness or made knowingly, a fine not exceeding P 10,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or both;
- In all other cases, a fine not exceeding P 5,000 or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or both; and
- A penalty of twice the output tax payable from the time when the person became liable to the time when the person registered for VAT.

Any offense committed by a corporate body is deemed to have been committed by a person acting as a representative officer, director, general manager, secretary or other similar officer of the company, or by any other person acting in such a capacity.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Persons that make exempt supplies are not entitled to input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Botswana, two rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 10% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows the zero rate or exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt and zero-rated supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Medical services provided in a public medical facility  
Supply of prescription drugs  
Education  
Financial services (unless provided for a fee, charge or commission)

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%**

Exports of goods and services  
International transport  
Sale of a business as a going concern to a registered person  
Fuel for vehicles  
Illuminating paraffin  
Sorghum and maize meal for human consumption  
Intellectual property rights for use outside Botswana

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” In Botswana, the basic tax point is the earlier of the issue of an invoice or the receipt of any payment.

Other tax points are used for a variety of situations.

**Supplies between related persons**

The tax point for supplies between related persons is:

- For a supply of goods, either when the goods are removed or when they are made available to the purchaser or recipient of the goods; and
- For a supply of services, when the services are performed.

**Periodic supplies**

The tax point for periodic supplies is the earlier of the date when payment is due, or when payment is received.

**Supplies to a branch or main business outside botswana**

The tax point for goods or services transferred to a branch or main business outside Botswana is when the goods are delivered or when the services are performed.

**Imports**

The tax point for imported goods depends on the customs regime that applies to the import, as follows:

- For imported goods that must be cleared through customs under the Customs and Excise Duty Act, when the goods are cleared;
- For goods that are imported from the Southern Africa Customs Union, when the goods are brought into Botswana; and
- For goods imported and entered into a Customs and Excise bonded warehouse, when the goods are cleared from the warehouse.

The tax point for imported services is 30 days from the date of importation.



**VAT deferment**

VAT registered persons may apply for a VAT deferment account. The importer is authorized to pay VAT on imports 25 days after the end of the month in which the goods are imported. To qualify for a deferment account, the importer must place with the VAT office a bond equal to the greater of P 20,000 or 20% of its estimated monthly imports. Input tax paid through the VAT deferment account may be reclaimed only if it has actually been paid.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is claimed by deducting it from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services purchased within Botswana and VAT paid on imports of goods.

**Non-deductible input tax**

VAT may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered on certain specified business expenses.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible, even if the expenditure is for purposes of making a taxable supply. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Purchase and hire of passenger cars  
Entertainment including food, accommodation and hospitality of any form  
Sponsorship which constitutes entertainment  
subscriptions to sports and recreational clubs

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Purchase, hire and maintenance of nonpassenger motor vehicles  
Maintenance of passenger motor vehicles  
Advertising  
Parking  
Mobile phones  
Business use of a home telephone (but an employer is liable to VAT if it pays for the private telephone bills of the employee)

**Mixed supplies (partial exemption)**

VAT directly related to making exempt supplies is not recoverable. A registered person who makes both exempt and taxable supplies cannot recover VAT tax in full. This situation is referred to as having "mixed supplies."

VAT that relates to making mixed supplies must be apportioned using a method acceptable to the VAT authorities, to allocate the VAT between taxable supplies and exempt supplies. Input tax related to taxable supplies may be deducted in full. VAT related to exempt supplies may not be deducted. If taxable supplies exceed 90% of the total supplies made by a registered person, all the VAT incurred by the registered person may be claimed as input tax.

## Refunds

A VAT-registered person is entitled to a refund of excess input tax if input tax exceeds output tax in a tax period. The VAT authorities must pay VAT refunds within the following deadlines:

- One calendar month following the due date of the return for exporters, operators of VAT manufacturing warehouses and international financial service center companies; and
- Two calendar months following the due date of the return for all other registered persons.

Before any refund is paid, the input tax credit is applied against any tax, levy, interest or penalty payable by the registered person (under the terms of the VAT Act, the Customs and Excise Duty Act, the Income Tax Act or the Sales Tax Act).

## G. Recovery of VAT by non-residents

Non-residents may claim VAT paid on goods bought in Botswana that are exported as “accompanied baggage” with the claimant, provided the VAT paid exceeds P 500. Otherwise, only entities that are registered for VAT in Botswana may claim refunds of input tax.

## H. Invoicing

### VAT invoices and credit notes

A registered person must provide a VAT tax invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. A VAT tax credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged on a supply of goods or services. Tax credit and debit notes must show the same information as a tax invoice.

### Proof of exports

Goods exported from Botswana are zero-rated. However, to qualify for a zero rating, exports must be supported by evidence that proves the goods left Botswana.

### Foreign currency invoices

A Botswana VAT tax invoice must be issued in pula (P). If an amount is expressed in a currency other than pula, the following rules are applied for converting the VAT and value amounts to local currency:

- For imports, the amount must be converted at the exchange rate determined by the Customs and Excise Duty Act; and
- For other supplies, the amount must be converted at the exchange rate when the amount is taken into account for VAT purposes.

## I. VAT returns and payment

### VAT returns

The VAT tax period is one month for registered persons with annual taxable supplies in excess of P 12 million and two months for registered persons with annual taxable supplies of P 12 million and below.

Returns must be filed within 25 days after the end of the tax period. Payment is due in full by the same date. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, the due date is the last business day before the holiday.

**Penalties**

A penalty is imposed for late payment of VAT at the following rate:

- P 50 per day or part thereof; or
- 10% of the outstanding tax for each month or part thereof, whichever is greater.

The penalty is limited to the amount of the tax due.

Interest is charged on outstanding tax or penalties at a rate of 2% per month or part thereof, compounded monthly.

Penalties may also apply to a range of other offenses, including making false statements and obstructing a VAT officer. In some cases, penalties may include imprisonment for offenses committed knowingly or recklessly.

**Offenses by corporate bodies**

Any offense committed by a corporate body is deemed to have been committed by a person acting in a responsible capacity, such as a representative officer, a director, a general manager, a company secretary or any similar officer of the company or any other person acting in such a capacity.

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**A. At a glance**

Names of the taxes

State value added tax (ICMS)  
Federal value added tax (IPI)  
Municipal service tax (ISS)  
Federal gross receipt  
contributions (PIS-PASEP/  
COFINS)

Local names

Imposto sobre circulação de  
mercadorias e serviços (ICMS)  
Imposto sobre produtos  
industrializados (IPI)

	Imposto sobre serviços (ISS) Contribuição para os programas de integração social e de formação do Patrimônio público (PIS-PASEP) Contribuição para o financiamento Da seguridade social (COFINS)
Date introduced	
ICMS	1989
IPI	1964
ISS	1968
PIS-PASEP	1970
COFINS	1991
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.fazenda.gov.br">http://www.fazenda.gov.br</a> Internal Revenue Service <a href="http://www.receita.fazenda.gov.br">http://www.receita.fazenda.gov.br</a>
VAT rates	
ICMS	Between 0% and 35% (for supplies in the same state) Between 7% and 12% (for supplies made to a taxable person in a different state)
IPI	Between 0% and 330% (depend- ing on the IPI tariff table classification for the goods)
ISS	Between 2% and 5% (depending on the municipality)
PIS-PASEP	0.65% (for taxpayers taxed under the presumed income tax method of calculation, under the cumulative system); 1.65% (for taxpayers taxed under the annual actual income tax method, under the non- cumulative system)
COFINS	3% (for taxpayers taxed under the presumed income tax method of calculation, under the cumulative system); 7.6% (for taxpayers taxed under the annual actual income tax method, under the non- cumulative system)
Thresholds	
Registration (ICMS, IPI and ISS)	Commencement of taxable activity
PIS-PASEP/COFINS	Commencement of sales activity (including receipt of non- operational revenue, such as interest).
VAT return periods	
ICMS	Monthly

IPI	Monthly and every year
ISS	Monthly (depending on the municipality where the taxpayer is located)
PIS-PASEP/COFINS	Monthly
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

## **B. Scope of the tax**

In Brazil, five types of Value Added Tax (VAT) apply — the State VAT (ICMS), the Federal VAT (IPI), the Municipal Service Tax (ISS) and Gross Receipt Contributions (PIS-PASEP and COFINS).

### **ICMS**

The State VAT (ICMS) is levied by the individual states in Brazil, which set the level of taxation—although the Brazilian federal government may set the minimum rate.

ICMS applies to the following transactions carried out in Brazil, even if the transaction begins abroad:

- The circulation of goods;
- The importation of goods;
- The supply of transportation between states and between municipalities;
- The supply of communication services; and
- The supply of electricity.

Exports of manufactured goods and of raw materials are exempt from ICMS.

### **IPI**

The Federal VAT (IPI) is charged by Brazil's federal government on national and foreign "finished goods." Finished goods are goods produced as a result of an industrial process, even if the process is incomplete, partial or intermediary. IPI applies to the following taxable events:

- The shipment of finished goods from an industrial establishment (or similar establishment) in Brazil; and
- The customs clearance of finished goods of foreign origin.

The IPI law provides for several "tax incentives" if the shipment of goods is related to an export, a sale to a trading company or to plant expansion plans. IPI tax incentives include the exemption of operations and the granting of tax credits.

### **ISS**

The Municipal Service Tax (ISS) is a form of sales tax levied by municipalities in Brazil. It applies to the supply of any services that are not otherwise taxable by the state authorities (ICMS). The general list of taxable services is outlined in federal law (Complementary Law) with the specific services listed in each municipal law.

The law governing ISS has been substantially changed in recent years. Among the changes, with effect from January 2004, a foreign company providing services fully provided outside Brazil

for the benefit of a Brazilian recipient may be subject to ISS (withheld by the Brazilian entity), even if a non-resident pays for the services.

ISS is a single-stage tax with no right of recovery for ISS previously paid. Therefore, irrespective of status, the recipient of a service subject to ISS bears the tax paid as a cost.

In general, ISS is due to the municipality where the service provider is located. An exception applies to construction services. ISS is levied on construction services in the city where the construction takes place.

### **PIS-PASEP and COFINS**

PIS and COFINS are social contributions based on turnover, which are levied on companies' gross revenue, on a monthly basis. Exports are not subject to PIS and COFINS.

Significant new tax rules were recently enacted for these contributions. Under the new rules, among other measures, with effect from 1 May 2004, import operations are also subject to PIS-PASEP and COFINS.

PIS-PASEP and COFINS rates may vary depending on the company's activity and on the revenue received (see Section D *VAT Rates*).

## **C. Who is liable**

### **ICMS taxpayer**

An ICMS taxpayer is any person or legal entity that, on a regular basis, undertakes the shipment or importation of goods or supplies of communication and interstate and inter-municipal transport services. No turnover threshold applies. Any person or entity that intends to supply goods or services subject to ICMS must register in the roll of ICMS taxpayers before commencing activity.

### **IPI taxpayer**

An IPI taxpayer is any person or legal entity that carries out industrial processing of goods on a regular basis or imports goods from abroad. No turnover threshold applies. Any person or entity that carries on activities subject to IPI must register in the roll of IPI taxpayers before commencing activity.

### **ISS taxpayer**

An ISS taxpayer is any person or legal entity that supplies any services listed in the ISS law on a regular basis. No turnover threshold applies. Any person or entity that carries on activities subject to ISS must register in the roll of ISS taxpayers before commencing activity.

### **PIS-PASEP and COFINS**

A PIS and COFINS taxpayer is any company that has business activities. Contributions are levied on companies' gross revenue, on a monthly basis.

### **Group registration**

VAT grouping is not allowed under Brazilian VAT laws.

**Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Brazil. A non-established business is not permitted to register for VAT in Brazil. Only entities that are established under Brazilian law may become taxpayers for ICMS, IPI, ISS, PIS-PASEP or COFINS.

**Late registration penalties**

The penalty for late registration for ICMS is a fine, which may vary from 1% to 80% on the value of the transaction(s) that occurred prior to registration. Penalties also relate to a number of IPI, PIS-PASEP, COFINS and ISS errors, including failure to register (see Section H *VAT Returns and Payment*).

**D. VAT rates****ICMS**

ICMS rates vary from state to state. Brazil has 27 states. For supplies made to a customer located in the same state as the supplier, rates typically range from 4% to 35%. The standard rate of ICMS is 17% (18% in São Paulo and 19% in Rio de Janeiro).

ICMS may also be charged at 0%. Reduced rates generally apply to items of basic necessity, such as food. In addition, some items, such as medicines, are exempt from ICMS.

The rate of ICMS that applies to imported goods is the same rate that applies to supplies of goods made within the state, except that the tax base for imported goods includes any IPI and II (Import duty) payable at import. ICMS does not apply to exported goods.

The ICMS rate on a supply of goods or services made to an ICMS taxpayer resident in a different state from the state where the supplier is resident depends on where the customer is resident, as follows:

- A rate of 7% generally applies for supplies made to taxpayers resident in states located in the northern, northeastern and central eastern regions of Brazil and in the state of Espírito Santo; and
- A rate of 12% generally applies for supplies made to taxpayers resident in the states in the southern and southeastern regions of Brazil (except in the state of Espírito Santo).

If the supply is made to a customer resident in another state who is not an ICMS taxpayer, the supply is taxed at the same rate as transactions made within the supplier’s state.

**IPI**

IPI rates vary from zero rate (0%) to 330%. The rate of IPI chargeable on a supply of finished goods depends on the classification of the goods under the IPI Tariff Table. The table contains 9,728 different classification codes. The IPI Tariff Table uses the same tariff classification system as the Brazilian External Tariff Code (TEC or BTEC).

The rate of IPI varies, depending on how essential the product is considered to be. For example, the zero rate of IPI applies to essential products such as rice and wheat flour, a low rate of IPI

(8%) applies to steel pipes and the highest rate of IPI (330%) applies to “superfluous” or luxury products such as cigarettes. Some goods are exempt from IPI. In other cases, essential products may benefit from a reduced tax base (which reduces the effective rate of tax), or a deferral or suspension of the tax due.

## **ISS**

The rate of ISS varies among municipalities. Brazil has 5,564 municipalities. The ISS law sets the maximum rate at 5%. The rate of ISS is generally between 2% (the lowest rate) and 5% and depends on the type of service and the municipality where it is provided.

## **PIS-PASEP and COFINS**

The PIS-PASEP rate is 0.65% for taxpayers taxed under the presumed income tax method of calculation, under the cumulative system and 1.65% for taxpayers taxed under the annual actual income tax method, under the non-cumulative system (without credit entitlement and with credit entitlement respectively).

The COFINS rate is 3% for taxpayers taxed under the presumed income tax method of calculation, under the cumulative system and 7.6% for taxpayers taxed under the annual actual income tax method, under the non-cumulative system.

Some companies and products are subject to special tax treatment for PIS-PASEP and COFINS, which apply different rates for some products. The automotive industry, for example, pays PIS-PASEP at a rate of 1.47% and COFINS at a rate of 6.79% on specific products. Other industries, such as the pharmaceutical, cosmetics and the beverage industries, also have special treatment for PIS-PASEP and COFINS.

## **E. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

### **ICMS**

An ICMS taxpayer may recover input tax, that is, obtain a credit for VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for the purposes of making supplies. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made. ICMS may not be recovered before a taxpayer begins making taxable supplies.

A valid VAT invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

No ICMS may be claimed before a business registers for ICMS. However, a business may register for ICMS as soon as it intends to carry out taxable activities. Input tax deduction is not granted until taxable activities commence. Prior to making taxable supplies, the taxpayer must record purchase invoices in a “Deferred Asset” account. Once taxable supplies begin, the deferred ICMS may be recovered. No time limit applies to the period between registration and commencing activity.

### **IPI**

IPI taxpayers deduct IPI paid as input tax against IPI charged as output tax. The rules are similar to those for ICMS.



**ISS**

ISS taxpayers do not recover any ISS paid as input tax. Therefore, ISS paid is borne as a cost by all recipients of services subject to the tax.

**PIS-PASEP and COFINS**

PIS-PASEP and COFINS taxpayers who use the non-cumulative system are entitled to calculate PIS-PASEP and COFINS credits to offset PIS-PASEP and COFINS payments. Credits are limited to certain costs.

**Non-deductible input tax**

For ICMS and IPI purposes, input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur or general overhead costs), or on goods acquired prior to registration as a taxpayer.

**Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable exceeds the amount of output tax payable, the excess is generally not refunded. However, the excess may be used to offset tax payments or may, in certain cases, be transferred to a third party for consideration.

**F. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Brazil does not refund any form of VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in Brazil.

**G. Invoicing****VAT invoices and credit notes**

An ICMS, IPI or ISS taxpayer must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction for ICMS and IPI.

A credit note (input invoice) must contain the same information as a VAT invoice.

**ICMS – proof of exports**

ICMS is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports must be supported by evidence confirming that the goods have left Brazil. Suitable evidence includes an invoice, a customs certificate of origin and an export declaration.

**Foreign currency invoices**

All VAT invoices must be issued in Brazilian Reals (R\$).

**H. VAT returns and payment****ICMS**

ICMS returns must be submitted for monthly periods. The VAT return consists of two parts: a payment receipt (GARE) and an ICMS declaration detailing all ICMS credits and debits during the period. The specific date for submission depends on the taxpayer's business activities.

Return liabilities must be paid in Brazilian Reais.

### **IPI**

IPI is generally payable every month (depending on the type of products sold), using a payment receipt (DARF). Return liabilities must be paid in Brazilian Reais.

For IPI, two different returns apply: the most frequent return, which must be submitted monthly, is called the DCTF (Declaration for Federal Taxes and Contributions); the second return is a Corporate Income Tax return that contains information about IPI and covers the previous calendar year. This second return is called the DIPJ and it must be submitted to the tax authorities every year by 30 June.

### **ISS**

ISS is due monthly. A specific payment and return form must be completed each month and must be retained for a period of five years.

ISS payments and returns are generally due monthly, but the rules differ between municipalities (there are in excess of 5,500 municipalities). All documents must be retained for a period of five years.

### **PIS-PASEP and COFINS**

PIS-PASEP and COFINS taxpayers must produce the DCTF (Declaration for Federal Taxes and Contributions) and provide it to federal tax authorities monthly. Taxpayers must also provide the DACON (Declaration for PIS and COFINS purposes) to federal tax authorities on a monthly basis.

PIS-PASEP and COFINS payments are due monthly.

### **Penalties**

For ICMS purposes, penalties are assessed for errors and omissions connected with the taxpayer's primary obligation that is, (payment of tax) or secondary obligations (such as proper book-keeping), including the following errors:

- Late or omitted payment of tax — a fine of between 50% and 150% of the tax due;
- Entitlement to a tax credit — a fine of between 10% and 100% of the tax credit;
- Incorrect documents related to the shipping, transporting, receiving or warehousing of goods or inventory and to supplies of services — a fine of between 20% and 60% of the value of the transaction; and
- Incorrect tax documents or invoices and records — a fine of between 1% and 100% of the value of the transaction.

For other ICMS errors or misdeclarations, the VAT authorities calculate the appropriate fine, using the official monthly index published by the State Revenue Secretariat.

Interest is charged in addition to any fine, depending on each ICMS State Ruling. The rate applicable varies monthly.

The penalty for an error connected with IPI and PIS-PASEP and COFINS is subject to a fine of at least 75% of the tax due.

ISS penalties may vary depending on the municipality and on the type of irregularity. In São Paulo municipality, the fine varies from 10% to 100% of the ISS due.

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 April 1994
European Union (EU) member state	Yes (with effect from 1 January 2007)
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.minfin.government.bg">http://www.minfin.government.bg</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	20%
Reduced	7% (for certain hotel services)
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	BG123456789 (BG + 9 digits)
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	BGN 50,000
Distance selling	BGN 70,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	BGN 20,000
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

### B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The taxable supply of goods or services in Bulgaria effected for consideration;
- Reverse charge services received by a Bulgarian taxable person;
- Intra-Community acquisitions;
- The acquisition of new means of transport and excise goods by taxable or non-taxable persons; and

- The importation of goods into Bulgaria, irrespective of the status of the importer.

### **C. Who is liable**

A taxable person is a business entity or individual that carries out an economic activity in Bulgaria, whatever the purpose or the result of that activity. This rule applies irrespective of whether the supplier is a local or foreign entity or an individual.

#### **Mandatory registration**

The VAT registration threshold is currently BGN 50,000 of “taxable turnover” in any 12 consecutive months. If a business reaches this threshold, it must apply for VAT registration within 14 days after the end of the month when the threshold is reached. “Taxable turnover” for these purposes includes taxable supplies chargeable at the standard rate of VAT (20%), at the reduced rate (7%), zero-rated supplies or financial and insurance services within the main activity of the supplier.

#### **Mandatory registration for intra-Community acquisitions**

A taxable person or a non-taxable legal person that makes intra-Community acquisitions in Bulgaria is obliged to register for VAT if its intra-Community acquisitions exceed the threshold of BGN 20,000 for a calendar year.

#### **Voluntary registration**

With effect from 1 January 2007, a taxable person may register for VAT voluntarily if its taxable turnover is below the VAT registration threshold.

#### **Unincorporated partnerships**

If two or more entities conclude a contract to perform a joint activity, the contract is deemed to form an unincorporated partnership according to the Bulgarian tax law. This unincorporated partnership is treated as a tax payer, separate from the founding entities that constitute it. The unincorporated partnership is liable to all the general rules of the Bulgarian VAT law, including those relating to VAT registration, VAT deregistration and reporting. The VAT registration of the unincorporated partnership does not lead to VAT registration of the entities that have concluded the contract for joint activity.

#### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Bulgaria. A non-established business must register for VAT in Bulgaria if it makes taxable supplies of goods or services (unless the reverse charge applies), or intra-Community acquisitions.

#### **Tax representatives**

A foreign person that registers for VAT in Bulgaria must appoint a resident tax representative. The representative assumes joint and unlimited liability for the VAT liabilities of the non-established business. The tax representative must be appointed using a notarized VAT agency agreement.

## Deregistration

A registered person may deregister when it ceases to make taxable supplies and the conditions for obligatory VAT registration are no longer met.

### Obligatory VAT deregistration

VAT deregistration is mandatory on the winding up a company or on the death of an individual taxable person.

### Late registration penalties

The penalty for non-registration is from BGN 500 to BGN 5,000. An additional penalty equal to the amount of VAT that should have been charged may be imposed. A penalty of between BGN 500 to BGN 5,000 may be assessed for failure to deregister on time.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are subject to VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services not subject to VAT and which do not give rise to a VAT deduction.

In Bulgaria, there are three rates of VAT — the standard rate of 20%, the 7% rate that applies to certain hotel services and the zero rate (0%). No VAT is chargeable for zero-rated supplies but the taxable person is entitled to deduct the related input tax.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at the zero rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

### Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

Certain real estate transactions  
Leasing of residential buildings to individuals  
Financial services  
Insurance and reinsurance services  
Health  
Education, cultural and sport services  
Betting and gambling

### Examples of supplies of goods and services taxable at 0%

Exportation of goods  
International transport and related services  
Intra-Community supplies  
Services related to the international traffic of goods  
Inward processing of goods  
Supplies related to duty free trade  
Intermediary services of agents, brokers or other intermediaries related to zero rated supplies

For certain supplies (for example, the sale of old buildings) the taxable person may opt for taxable or exempt treatment.

## E. Date of supply

The date when VAT becomes due is called the “date of supply” or “tax point.” The tax point for goods is the transfer of ownership of the goods. The tax point for services is the date of completion of the service. VAT also becomes due on the date of the receipt of an advance payment for supplies of goods or services to the extent of the payment received.

**Deferred ownership transfer**

If the transfer of ownership in goods is deferred until the fulfillment of certain conditions the date of supply is the date of the delivery of the goods.

**Leased assets**

The date of supply for assets supplied under a financial leasing contract is the date of delivery. For financial leasing contracts involving only an option for ownership transfer, the date of supply is each lease payment or the date when the payment becomes due, whichever is the earlier.

**Continuous supplies**

The time of supply for periodic or continuous supplies is the date of each payment or the date when the payment is due, whichever is the earlier.

**Intra-Community acquisitions**

The date of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the 15th day of the month following the month in which the acquisition was made. If the supplier issues an invoice prior to this date, the date of supply is when the invoice is issued. The general rule for advance payment does not apply to intra-Community acquisitions.

**Reverse charge services**

If a non-established business makes certain supplies of services to a business established in Bulgaria, the “reverse charge” applies. This means that the recipient must self-assess for the Bulgarian VAT due on the supply. The recipient of the service must account for and pay Bulgarian VAT on the supply, using a special form (protocol). The Bulgarian recipient of the service may recover the self-assessed VAT in full or partially if the recipient makes both taxable and exempt supplies (see Section F below).

The date of supply for reverse charge services is when the service is completed, or the date when payment is made, whichever is earlier.

**Imported goods**

VAT for imported goods is chargeable when the goods clear customs.

**Postponed accounting for imports**

A taxable person may obtain permission to postpone payment of VAT on goods imported for investment projects approved by the Ministry of Finance.

Under the postponed accounting regime, the imported goods may be released from customs control without payment of VAT. Instead, the taxable person accrues the import VAT due and treats it as output tax. At the same time, the taxable person may deduct the accrued import VAT. If the taxable person is able to recover the input tax in full, no actual payment is made.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax from output tax. Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services received within

Bulgaria, VAT paid on imports and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisitions of goods and reverse charge services received (see the chapter on the European Union).

Input VAT is deductible from output VAT charged in the same VAT period or from VAT charged in the following three months.

The amount of VAT reclaimed must be detailed on a valid VAT invoice, or a protocol for reverse charge VAT, or a customs declaration.

Special rules apply to the recovery of input tax incurred on assets acquired before registration.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Non-business expenditure  
 Business entertainments  
 Business gifts  
 Purchase, lease or hire of a car, fuel, and parking and maintenance costs (unless the car is used for core business activities)  
 Fuel for cars  
 Taxi services  
 Home telephone costs

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Purchase, lease, hire of vans and trucks  
 Fuel for vans and trucks  
 Mobile phones  
 Conferences and seminars  
 Advertising  
 Books  
 Private use of business assets (output VAT is chargeable)

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not recoverable. If a Bulgarian taxable person makes both exempt supplies and taxable supplies, it may not deduct input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. Zero-rated supplies are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes.

The amount of the monthly input tax that may be deducted is calculated based on the percentage of supplies with tax credit compared to the total amount of supplies for the previous calendar year. The monthly calculation is adjusted annually. The recovery percentage is rounded up to 2 decimal places.

### **Refunds**

If the input tax recoverable exceeds the output tax chargeable for a tax period, a taxable person has a VAT credit balance. A taxable person may claim a refund of the VAT credit through the submission of its VAT return to the tax authorities.

The VAT credit must be used to offset output tax for three consecutive months, starting with the month following the month when the VAT return was submitted. If an outstanding amount of credit VAT remains after the offsetting period, the taxable person may request a refund from the tax authorities within 45 days. A shorter 30 day term applies to persons whose zero-rated supplies exceed 30% of the total value of supplies made in the tax period and for investors approved by the Ministry of Finance.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

The Bulgarian VAT authorities refund VAT incurred by businesses that are not established in Bulgaria and are not registered for VAT there. An establishment for these purposes includes any of the following: a registered trade representative office, a branch, an office, a bureau, a studio, a plant, a workshop, a retail store, a trade warehouse, a service station, a site for assembling goods, a construction site, a mine, a quarry, a drill, an oil or gas well or spring or other premises related to exploiting natural resources, any premises (owned, rented or available for use) or any other place from which the person carries out, fully or partially, independent business activity in the territory of the country. For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive.

For foreign businesses established outside the European Union, the principle of reciprocity applies, that is the country where the claimant is established must also provide VAT refunds to Bulgarian businesses.

For the general VAT rules applicable to the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes, see the chapter on the European Union.

#### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June following the calendar year in which the tax was incurred. The application for refund must be submitted in Bulgarian and must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union).

The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is BGN 400. For an annual claim the minimum claim amount is BGN 50.

Claims are paid in Bulgarian lev (BGN) into a bank account held in Bulgaria.

Businesses established in the EU may apply for VAT refund directly from the tax authorities, while businesses that are established outside the EU must use an authorized person (agent) to request the refund. The competent office for the claim is the Tax Directorate in Sofia.

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A Bulgarian taxable person must issue invoices for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies.



Invoices are not required for retail transactions, unless requested by the customer. Invoices may not be issued for supplies made free of charge, for financial services and for certain other supplies. A document qualifies as a valid invoice on condition that it complies with the requirements set out in the Bulgarian VAT Act.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes.

Credit or debit notes are issued for reducing or increasing the taxable base of previous supplies. They should explicitly indicate the invoice(s) to which they refer and the reason for the correction.

A special tax document (protocol) is issued for transactions that are subject to reverse charge accounting by the recipient.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on intra-Community supplies of goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, export and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that the goods have left Bulgaria. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- for export, a copy of the export document, officially verified by the customs authorities indicating the supplier as exporter; and
- for intra-Community supplies the VAT number of the recipient and commercial documentation such as proof of delivery confirmations.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

Invoices may be issued in any currency, provided that taxable base and the amount of VAT due are expressed in Bulgarian lev (BGN). Foreign currency invoices must be converted into Bulgarian lev at the exchange rate of the Bulgarian National Bank at the day when tax becomes due.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Bulgarian taxable persons file VAT returns monthly. VAT returns must be filed by the 14th day of the month following the tax period. Payment in full is required by the same date. VAT liabilities must be paid in Bulgarian lev. VAT returns may be filed electronically.

### **Penalties**

The penalty for failing to submit VAT returns or to maintain VAT ledgers (Sales and Purchase ledgers) or for submitting inaccurate VAT information goes from BGN 250 to BGN 2,500.

The penalty for failing to charge VAT is the amount of VAT not charged, but not less than BGN 200.

The penalty for failing to issue VAT documents ranges from BGN 200 to BGN 2,500.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A Bulgarian taxable person trading goods with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if

the value of the goods exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for Arrivals and for Dispatches. The thresholds for declaration are determined by the National Statistics Institute on 31 October and they apply for the following year.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals for 2008 is BGN 150,000 (for 2007, it was BGN 100,000).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches for 2008 is BGN 300,000 (for 2007, it was BGN 150,000).

The taxable person is not obliged to report the statistical value of the goods (the value of the goods, which includes additional transport and insurance expenses) if its turnover arising from the intra-Community trade in goods for 2008 does not exceed:

- Dispatches — BGN 7 million (BGN 6 million for 2007); and
- Arrivals — BGN 3 million (BGN 2 million for 2007).

Bulgarian taxable persons must complete INTRASTAT declarations in Bulgarian currency, rounded up to the nearest whole number.

INTRASTAT returns are submitted monthly in electronic format by the 10th day of the month following the perspective month.

The penalty for late submission or for missing or inaccurate declarations is between BGN 200 and BGN 1,000.

#### **EU sales lists (VIES declarations)**

Bulgarian taxable persons that make intra-Community supplies, supplies as an intermediaries in triangular operations or supplies of reverse charge services must file EU Sales List (ESL) called (VIES Declaration) to the Bulgarian National Revenue Authorities. An ESL is not required for any period in which the taxable person has not made any supplies required to be reported in the ESL.

Intra-Community acquisitions of goods are not reported in ESLs.

ESLs must be submitted monthly by the 14th day after the end of the respective month.

Penalties may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate ESLs.

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Goods and services tax (GST)
Date introduced	1 January 1991
Name of the tax	Harmonized services tax (HST)
Date introduced	1 April 1997
Administered by	Canada Revenue Agency <a href="http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca">http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca</a>
Sales tax rates	
GST standard	6% (5% with effect from 1 January 2008, as proposed)
HST standard	14% (13% with effect from 1 January 2008, as proposed)
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
Business number format	15 characters (9 numeric/ 2 alpha/4 numeric)
GST/HST return periods	Monthly (turnover in excess of C\$6 million, optional for other registrants) Quarterly (turnover between C\$500,000 [\$1.5 million based on proposed legislation] to C\$6 million, optional for other registrants) Annual (turnover below C\$500,000 [less than \$1.5

	million based on proposed legislation])
Thresholds	
Registration	C\$30,000
Recovery of GST or HST by non-established businesses	No

## B. Scope of the tax

Canada's federal government imposes a 6% sales tax known as the Goods and Services Tax (GST). The government has proposed a reduction in the GST rate to 5%, with effect from 1 January 2008. The general transitional rule in respect of the rate change is that if GST becomes payable on or after 1 January 2008, the 5% rate will apply. Special transitional rules apply for the sale of real property. When a supply is made in a "participating province," the tax rate includes an additional provincial component of 8%. The combined 14% (13% with effect from 1 January 2008, as proposed) tax is known as the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST). The "participating provinces" Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland and Labrador repealed their retail sales taxes and now share in the revenues generated by the federal tax. HST applies to the same base of goods and services that are subject to GST. For the remainder of this chapter, GST and HST are collectively referred to as GST.

GST applies to taxable supplies of property and services made in Canada in the course of a business, and to imports of goods into Canada. Unlike traditional Value Added Taxes, GST is designed as a tax on the purchaser, with an obligation imposed on the vendor to collect the GST as an agent for the Crown.

The term "property" includes all property, whether real or personal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, corporeal or incorporeal, any right or interest of any kind, and shares and *choses in action*. But it does not include money. The term "tangible personal property" generally means goods.

The term "services" means anything other than property or money. It does not include services provided by an employee in the course of, or in relation to, an office or employment.

For the purposes of GST, the territory of Canada includes the following areas:

- The seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coast of Canada for which the government of Canada or of a Province may grant rights to explore for, or exploit, any minerals (including petroleum, natural gas, related hydrocarbons, sand and gravel); and
- The seas and airspace above those submarine areas with respect to any activities carried on in connection with the exploration for, or exploitation of, minerals.

## C. Who is liable

Every person who makes taxable supplies of goods or services in Canada in the course of a commercial activity is required to register for GST purposes, except in the following circumstances:

- The person qualifies as a “small supplier”;
- The person’s only commercial activity is the supply of real property by way of sale other than in the course of a business; or
- The person is a nonresident who does not carry on any business in Canada.

“Commercial activity” means any of the following activities:

- Any business, except to the extent the business involves making exempt supplies;
- An adventure in the nature of trade, except to the extent the activity involves making exempt supplies; and
- The supply of real property, other than an exempt supply.

For individuals and partnerships of individuals, the activity must also be carried on with a reasonable expectation of profit to constitute a commercial activity.

The definition of a “person” includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, trusts, the estate of a deceased individual, or a body such as a society, union, club, association, commission, or other organization of any kind.

A “registrant” is any person that is registered or is required to be registered for GST.

### **Small supplier threshold**

A “small supplier” is a person whose annual worldwide taxable and zero-rated supplies are less than C\$30,000 in the four preceding calendar quarters. The C\$30,000 threshold is determined by reference to the aggregate of taxable and zero-rated supplies made by the person and any associates of the person in the period.

A person whose activities exceed C\$30,000 must register for GST within one month of making the first supply that causes its turnover to exceed the threshold. However, if a person exceeds the C\$30,000 threshold in a single calendar quarter, it ceases to qualify as a small supplier beginning with the supply that causes it to exceed the threshold.

The small supplier threshold for a public service body (such as a charity, nonprofit organization, municipality, university, public college, school authority or hospital authority) is generally C\$50,000.

The small supplier rules do not apply to the following businesses:

- Persons who solicit orders for publications to be delivered in Canada by mail or courier;
- Taxi operators; and
- Nonresidents who sell taxable supplies of admissions in Canada for a place of amusement, a seminar, an activity or an event held in Canada.

### **Voluntary registration**

A small supplier is not obliged to register for GST, but may do so voluntarily.

### **Group registration**

GST group registration is not permitted. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for GST individually.

However, closely related corporations and partnerships may elect to deem supplies made between members of the group as being made for no consideration, if the members are engaged exclusively in making taxable and zero-rated supplies. This provision effectively zero rates sales between group members.

For purposes of the election, two corporations are “closely related” if one of the corporations (or a closely related subsidiary) owns at least 90% of the voting shares of the other. In general terms, the election is available only to Canadian residents. However, Canadian resident corporations that are closely related by virtue of being related to a non-resident or non-registrant corporation or to a chain of such corporations are eligible use the election if all of the other conditions for making the elections exist.

The election is also available to groups that include partnerships, referred to as “Canadian partnerships.” A Canadian partnership is defined as a partnership in which each member is a corporation or partnership and is resident in Canada.

Special rules apply if a closely related group includes a financial institution.

### **Nonresident businesses**

A nonresident business is not required to appoint a tax representative in Canada in order to register for GST. However, a nonresident business with no permanent establishment in Canada is required to provide a security deposit to the GST authorities to obtain registration.

Generally, the amount of security is 50% of the estimated net tax (either positive or negative) for the first year of operations in Canada. The minimum acceptable amount of security is C\$5,000, and the maximum is C\$1 million. Security may be in the form of cash, certified check, money order or bond. All security deposits are payable in Canadian dollars (C\$).

A nonresident business may apply in writing to have the security requirement waived if it satisfies both of the following conditions:

- Its taxable supplies in Canada do not exceed C\$100,000 annually; and
- Its net GST remittance does not exceed C\$3,000 annually.

### **Imported taxable supplies**

Recipients of imported services and imported intangible property are required to self-assess GST. The Canadian recipient must self-assess and remit the tax if these supplies are for use in Canada, unless they will be used exclusively in a commercial activity.

## **D. GST rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to GST. The 14% (13% with effect from 1 January 2008, as proposed) HST rate applies to supplies of property and services made in a “participating province” (see Section B *Scope of the Tax*). The 6% (5% with effect from 1 January 2008, as proposed) GST rate applies to supplies of property and services made elsewhere in Canada. A zero rate (0%) applies to a limited

range of supplies of property and services. While tax does not apply to zero-rated supplies, a registrant may claim input tax credits in respect of these supplies. As a result, zero-rated supplies bear no tax.

Certain supplies of goods and services, referred to as “exempt supplies,” are within the scope of GST, but are not liable to tax. However, these exempt supplies do not give rise to input tax credits.

The following table lists examples of exempt and zero-rated supplies of property and services. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies</b>	<b>Examples of zero-rated supplies</b>
Supplies of used residential property	Exports of goods and services
Financial transactions	Basic foodstuffs
Most supplies by charities and public sector bodies	International transportation
Healthcare	Prescription drugs
Education	Medical devices
	Certain inputs used in agriculture and fishing

### **E. Time of liability for tax**

Generally, tax becomes payable by the recipient of a taxable supply on the earlier of the day when the consideration for the supply is paid or the consideration becomes due. The consideration is considered to be paid when the supplier receives the money (or other form of agreed consideration) for the supply. The consideration for a taxable supply is deemed to become due on the earliest of the following dates:

- When the supplier issues an invoice in respect of the supply;
- The date of the invoice;
- When the consideration falls due pursuant to an agreement in writing; and
- If there is an undue delay in issuing an invoice for services, when the supplier would have issued an invoice in respect of the supply, but for the delay.

Tax may also become due when the supply is completed in specific circumstances. For example, tax on a sale of real property generally becomes due on closing. Similarly, if goods are sold, any tax on the supply that has not previously become due becomes due at the end of the month following the month when the goods are delivered to the purchaser.

### **Imported goods**

Tax on imported goods becomes due when the goods are released by the Canada Border Services Agency for entry into Canada.

### **F. Recovery of GST by registrants**

A registrant may recover the GST payable on property and services that it acquires or imports for consumption or for use or supply in its commercial activities. This is accomplished by claiming input tax credits as a deduction on the registrant’s GST return.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally be obtained before an input tax credit may be claimed.

A registrant generally claims its input tax credits in the GST return for the reporting period in which the tax becomes payable. However, a registrant may claim an input tax credit at a later date. Recovery is generally possible in any return filed within four years of the end of the reporting period in which the tax became payable. The recovery period is reduced to two years for certain businesses engaged in exempt activities, such as financial institutions.

### **Restrictions on input tax credits**

Input tax credits may not be recovered to the extent that an input is used in making exempt supplies.

The amount of input tax credits that may be recovered is based on the extent to which the input is used for consumption or for use or supply in commercial activities. Special rules apply to capital goods and capital real property. Input tax credits may not be claimed for purchases of property and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur or an officer or shareholder of a company). If an item is used less than 10% for business purposes, no recovery is permitted. In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax credits may not be claimed and, if the expenditure is related to use in commercial activities, examples of items for which input tax credits are available. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items ineligible for input tax credits**

Purchases used less than 10% in commercial activities  
 Membership fees for social clubs  
 50% of business meals and entertainment costs  
 Gifts to employees

#### **Examples of items eligible for input tax credits (if related to commercial activities)**

Hotel accommodation  
 Attending conferences and seminars  
 Purchase, lease or hire of a car, van or truck, subject to certain limits  
 Maintenance and fuel for a car, van or truck  
 Parking  
 Mobile phones

### **Partial exemption**

Tax paid on inputs related to making exempt supplies is generally not recoverable as an input tax credit. If a GST registrant makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may be limited to claiming a partial input tax credit.

The amount of input tax credits that a business engaged partially in exempt activities may claim may be calculated in two stages:

- The first stage identifies the tax on inputs that may be directly and exclusively allocated to taxable supplies and the tax on inputs that may be directly and exclusively allocated to exempt supplies. Tax on inputs exclusively attributable to taxable supplies is eligible for full input tax credits. Tax on inputs exclusively related to exempt supplies is not recoverable.



- The second stage apportions tax on other inputs between taxable and exempt supplies, based on any method that is fair and reasonable in the circumstances. The proportion that relates to commercial activities may be claimed as an input tax credit.

Financial institutions are subject to special rules for calculating input tax credits.

### **Refunds**

If the input tax credits claimed in a period exceed the amount of GST collected or collectible in the same period, the registrant may claim a refund.

### **G. Recovery of GST by non-resident businesses**

Canada does not refund GST incurred by businesses that are not registered for GST. Refunds are available to nonresidents for tax paid on short-term accommodation. Refunds are also available for expenditures related to conventions held in Canada if at least 75% of the attendees are non-residents.

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **GST invoices and credit notes**

Strict documentary requirements must be satisfied before a claim can be made to recover tax that has been paid or become payable. Suppliers are required to provide this information upon request.

A GST invoice is necessary to support a claim for an input tax credit, refund or rebate.

If a registrant has collected an excess amount of tax, it may refund or credit the excess amount to the customer. A registered supplier has up to two years from the end of the reporting period in which the excess amount was charged or collected to make the refund or adjustment. If the supplier chooses to take this action, the supplier must, within a reasonable time, issue a credit note to the recipient for the amount of the refund or credit.

If the supplier has already accounted for GST on the supply, the supplier may use the credit note to reduce its tax liability in the period in which the credit note is issued. Conversely, if the recipient of the supply has already recovered the tax by claiming an input tax credit or rebate, the recipient must repay the credit or rebate to the Canada Revenue Agency.

Similar tax adjustment provisions also apply where tax has been charged or collected correctly by the supplier but the consideration is subsequently reduced for any reason. Both volume discounts and returns are treated as price adjustments for GST purposes.

### **Exports**

Generally, GST does not apply to exported goods. Where the supplier delivers the goods outside Canada, the transaction is treated as a supply outside Canada and is generally not taxable. Where the supplier delivers the goods in Canada, the export sale is zero-rated if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The property must be exported by the recipient as soon after delivery as is reasonable in the circumstances;

- The property must not be acquired for consumption, use or supply in Canada prior to exportation;
- The recipient must not further process, or transform or alter the property, prior to exportation; and
- The supplier of the property must maintain satisfactory evidence of the exportation by the recipient.

Most services supplied to nonresidents qualify for zero rating. However, a number of exceptions apply. For example, zero rating generally does not apply if the service relates to property located in Canada or if it is rendered to an individual in Canada.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

Suppliers may invoice in foreign currency and recipients may make payments to suppliers in foreign currency.

If a GST invoice is issued in a foreign currency, it must be converted to Canadian dollars (C\$) for reporting purposes. Generally, the Canadian currency equivalent may be determined by using the exchange rate in effect on the day the consideration for the supply is paid, the day the foreign currency was acquired or the average rate of exchange for the month when tax became payable. Acceptable foreign currency exchange rates include those established by a Canadian chartered bank, the Bank of Canada or the Canada Border Services Agency. The method of conversion chosen by a registrant must be applied on a consistent basis.

## **I. GST returns and payment**

### **GST returns**

Reporting periods are monthly, quarterly or annual, depending on the level of taxable and zero-rated supplies made by the registrant.

Registrants whose turnover exceeds C\$6 million a year must file returns monthly. Registrants whose turnover is between C\$500,000 and C\$6 million a year must file returns quarterly (with an option of filing monthly). Registrants whose turnover does not exceed C\$500,000 must file annually (with an option of filing monthly or quarterly). The government has proposed to increase the C\$500,000 threshold to C\$1.5 million for fiscal years beginning after 2007.

Any net tax due for the period must be remitted with the return. Payments must be made in Canadian dollars.

### **Annual returns – payment by installment**

If a registrant is eligible to file annual returns, it may have to pay four GST installments each year. If the total net tax remittable for the current or previous year is less than C\$1,500, quarterly installments are not required. The government has proposed to increase the C\$1,500 threshold to C\$3,000 for reporting periods beginning after 2007.

Installments are based on an estimate of the net tax due for the current year or the amount of net tax remitted in the previous year, whichever is the lower amount. Interest applies to underpaid installments. The GST return filed at the end of the year reconciles the installments paid with the amount of net tax actually

owed for the year. Any additional tax due must be remitted with the return.

### Penalties

If a person fails to pay or remit an amount of tax when due, interest (at a rate prescribed by law) is payable on the amount unpaid or not remitted. Interest is compounded daily.

A person who fails to file a return as and when required is liable to pay a penalty equal to 1% of the outstanding balance plus 0.25% per month for each complete month the return is outstanding, to a maximum of 12 months.

A person who fails to comply with a demand to file a return for a period or transaction is liable to a penalty equal to C\$250.

A person who knowingly, or under circumstances amounting to gross negligence, makes or participates in making a false statement or an omission in a return or other document is liable to a penalty equal to the greater of:

- C\$250; and
- 25% of the amount underdeclared or overclaimed.

Criminal penalties may also apply in certain circumstances.

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto al valor agregado (IVA)
Date introduced	December 31, 1974
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Internal Revenue Service (Servicio de Impuestos Internos – SII) <a href="http://www.sii.cl">http://www.sii.cl</a>

VAT rates	
Standard	19%
Other	Exempt and additional taxes (ranging from 15% to 50%)
VAT number format	Tax identification number ("RUT") is used for VAT and other tax purposes for example 12.345.678-0
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Recovery of VAT by non- established businesses	No

## B. Scope of the tax

In general terms, VAT is imposed on the sale of goods located within Chilean territory, and the provision of services either rendered or utilized in Chile:

- For these purposes, the law defines sales as all transactions that transfer the property of movable goods, and considers a seller to be any person that habitually carries out this kind of operation.
- Services are defined as all actions that any person does for another for consideration (payment) provided that the service rendered arises from the exercise of one of the activities established in Section 20 of the Income Tax Law subsections 3 and 4 (subsection 3 establishes rules regarding income that arises from commercial and industrial activities, subsection 4 governs incomes obtained by agents and commissioners in general).
- VAT also applies to the importation of goods into Chile.
- Other taxable transactions specified by law, such as the withdrawal of inventory, contributions in kind and leasing of moveable goods, among others.

## C. Who is liable

A VAT taxpayer is any business, entity or individual, that regularly performs VAT taxable transactions (that is, the transfer of goods or the provision of listed services, whether or not supplied on a regular basis) in the course of doing business in Chile. No VAT registration threshold applies. All business entities must file a "business initiation application" on commencement of operations, and an "application for a taxpayer identification number (RUT)". These provisions also apply to a permanent establishment of a foreign entity in Chile.

### Group registration

VAT grouping is not allowed under the Chilean VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT purposes individually.

### Non-established businesses

A "non-established business" is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Chile. If a non-established business intends to carry out transactions in Chile that are subject to VAT (such as the transfer of goods or the provision of listed services), it is required to be registered for VAT purposes. Therefore, the

non-established business must submit an application for an RUT number, and a business initiation application, and must appoint a representative in Chile to act on its behalf. However, doing so may lead to the conclusion that the non-established business has become a permanent establishment (PE) in Chile.

### **Tax representatives**

A tax representative must be provided with the power to represent the business in its dealings with the tax authorities and must also register an address in Chile for this purpose. If a foreign individual is appointed as the tax representative, in addition to the obligation to register an address in Chile, he or she must also be in possession of a valid visa that allows him or her to act in this capacity.

### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties and interest are assessed for late registration for VAT purposes. Penalties also apply for VAT fraud.

## **D. VAT rates**

The terms “taxable transfer” and “taxable services” refer to transfers of goods and to the provision of services that are liable to VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supply of goods and services that are not liable to VAT. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of an input tax deduction.

In Chile, currently the VAT rate is 19%. No reduced or higher rates apply. However, additional taxes, ranging from 15% to 50%, may be imposed under the VAT law on the provision of specific items, such as jewelry and alcoholic beverages. In addition, transactions made by certain entities are exempt from VAT.

The following table lists examples of exempt transfers of goods and provision of services. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of exempt transfers of goods and supply of services**

Used motorized vehicles	Exportation of goods
Importation of goods by the National Ministry of Defense	Entrance to sporting events
Real estate transactions	Importation of cultural or sporting awards and trophies
Admission to artistic, scientific or cultural events, sponsored by the Public Education Ministry	Services provided by independent workers
Premiums for or payments from life insurance contracts	Freight from other countries to Chile and vice versa

## **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic tax point for the transfer of goods is the earlier of the following:

- The time when the goods are delivered; and
- The time when the invoice is issued.

The basic tax point for the provision of services is the earlier of the following:

- The time when the related invoice is issued; and
- The time when a full or partial payment of the consideration is received.

### Imported goods

For imports, VAT is due when the goods clear all customs procedures.

### F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons

A VAT taxpayer may recover input tax (also known as VAT credit), which has been charged on the goods acquired by it, and the services provided to it, for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax (also known as VAT debit), which is VAT charged on sales made and services provided.

Input tax includes VAT charged on the goods acquired and the services provided within Chile, and VAT charged on imports of goods. As a general rule, in order for input tax to be recoverable, it must arise from the acquisition of current or fixed assets or from general expenses related to the taxable person's business activity.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must always support a claim for input tax recovery.

#### Non-deductible input tax

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible related

Business gifts  
Private use of business assets  
Purchase, lease or hire of a car  
Car maintenance costs

#### Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if to a taxable business use)

Advertising  
Books  
Employee meals  
Mobile phones  
Business entertainment  
Purchase, lease or hire of vans and trucks  
Maintenance of trucks and vans  
Travel expenses  
Utilities

#### Partial exemption

Input tax is not deductible if it relates to exempt or nontaxable activities. VAT taxpayers that carry on both taxable and nontaxable or exempt activities, may not recover input VAT in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. The percentage of input VAT that may be recovered is calculated based on the value of taxable operations carried out during the period, compared with total turnover.

**Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT (VAT credit) recoverable in a certain period (a month) exceeds the amount of output VAT (VAT debit) payable, the excess credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in the following tax period(s).

If a VAT taxpayer pays too much VAT due to an error, it may request a refund of the overpaid amount from the tax authorities. Taxpayers may request a refund of the overpaid tax within three years from the end of the period for which the claim is made.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Chile does not refund VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT purposes in Chile, unless the VAT was paid due to an error.

**H. Invoicing****Tax invoices and credit notes**

A taxpayer must generally provide a tax invoice for transactions subject to VAT, including exports. A tax invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction.

A VAT taxpayer may also issue credit notes for rebates, discounts or transactions voided to the acquirer of the goods or beneficiary of the services. A credit note must contain the same information as a VAT invoice.

**Exports**

Chilean VAT does not apply to the export of goods. However, in order to qualify as VAT-free, exports must be properly supported by evidence confirming that the goods have left Chile. Invoices for export transactions must be issued in accordance with the regulations established by the National Customs Service, and must be stamped by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service.

**Foreign currency invoices**

Invoices must generally be issued in Chilean pesos (CLP). If a VAT invoice is issued in foreign currency, the values for VAT purposes must be converted to Chilean pesos.

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

VAT returns are submitted for monthly periods. VAT returns and payments in full are due by the 12th day of the month following the end of the return period. Return liabilities must be paid in Chilean pesos. For taxpayers authorized to issue electronic tax documents, VAT returns and payments in full are due by the 20th day of the month following the end of the return period.

**Penalties**

Penalties are assessed for a range of errors and omissions related to VAT accounting. Generally, penalties for VAT errors are calculated as a percentage of the tax underpaid; penalty measures may also include closure of the business. The amount of the penalty depends on the severity and frequency of the error. Offenses are classified as follows:

- Serious — for example, failure to issue an invoice;
- Less serious — for example, leaving out a required detail from an invoice; or
- Light — for example, failure to issue a credit note.

In addition, interest is assessed at a rate of 1.5% monthly on unpaid VAT.

Criminal tax evasion may be punished by a term of imprisonment, a fine, or both, depending on the severity of the case.

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## China (The People's Republic of)

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### A. At a glance

Name of the taxes	Value added tax (VAT)
Introduced	1 January 1994
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Ministry of Finance State Administration of Taxation <a href="http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/">http://www.chinatax.gov.cn/</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	17%
Reduced	4%, 6% and 13%
Other	Exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	
VAT return periods	Tax periods range from 1 day to 1 month
Thresholds	
Registration	Monthly turnover from 600 yuan to 2,000 yuan for supplies of goods Monthly turnover from 200 yuan to 800 yuan for supplies of services Daily turnover from 50 yuan to 80 yuan
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No



## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or taxable services for consideration in the People's Republic of China (China), supplied by a taxable person in the course or furtherance of any business; and
- The importation of goods into China, irrespective of the status of the importer.

Goods and services not subject to VAT may be chargeable to Business Tax, which is a type of cumulative sales tax payable on the provision of non-VAT-taxable services in China, the assignment of real property situated in China and the transfer of intangible property in China.

### Supplies of goods

A supply (sale) of goods means a transfer of ownership in the goods. The term "goods" includes electricity, heating, gas and other tangible assets but specifically excludes intangible property and real property.

The following transactions are treated as supplies of goods:

- Sales made through an agent;
- Sales of goods sold on consignment;
- The application or appropriation of goods by a taxable person for any of the following purposes:
  - VAT-exempt activities;
  - Capital investment;
  - Appropriation to shareholders or investors;
  - To benefit collectives or for personal consumption; and
  - As gifts.

The place of supply for goods is where the goods are located at the time of the sale, or if the goods are transported, the place where the goods are dispatched.

### Inter-branch transfers of goods

A transfer of goods from one branch to another branch of the same taxable person for the purpose of sale is also treated as a supply of goods, whether or not any consideration is paid, unless the branches are located in the same county (municipality).

### Self-supplies of goods

A self-supply of goods occurs when a taxable person diverts goods to private or exempt use if the goods have been imported, purchased, manufactured or otherwise acquired by the taxable person and the person was entitled to an input VAT deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

### Taxable services

Supplies of services are not generally liable to VAT in China. Only two specific types of services are taxable: processing services; and repair and replacement services in China. The term "processing services" means services supplied by a contractor for producing goods in accordance with a customer's specifications by utilizing raw materials and principal parts consigned by his customer. The term "repair and replacement services" means repairing damaged taxable goods and returning them into their original condition.

The provision of other services is not chargeable to VAT. Non-taxable services include the following: transportation, construction, banking and insurance, postage and telecommunications, cultural activities and sports, entertainment, management and other general services.

The place of supply for taxable services is where the services are physically performed.

### **Mixed transactions**

Special rules apply to mixed transactions consisting of sales of taxable goods and the provision of non-taxable services. To ease tax administration, mixed transactions carried on by enterprises and private enterprises engaged in or mainly engaged in the production, wholesale and retail supply of goods are deemed to make supplies of goods that are liable to VAT. Other units and individuals that supply mixed transactions are regarded as providing non-taxable services that are not liable to VAT.

### **Catering supplies**

In general, food and beverages supplied in the course of supplies made by catering businesses such as hotels, restaurants, cafes, public houses and caterers, are treated as the provision of non-taxable services rather than supplies of goods. These supplies are not chargeable to VAT. Instead, they are liable to Business Tax. However, if the “goods” element takes priority over the “service” element of the supply (for example, in the case of a business that sells only take-away food) the transaction is treated as a supply of goods and is liable to VAT.

## **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any “unit” or individual that sells goods or supplies processing, repair or replacement services within China unless the person’s sales are below than the relevant taxable thresholds. VAT is also payable on the importation of goods. The term “unit” includes state-owned enterprises, collectively-owned enterprises, private enterprises, foreign investment enterprises, foreign enterprises, joint stock companies, other enterprises and units, business units, military units, and social organizations. This provision applies to persons that supply goods for export but does not include persons that exclusively produce VAT-exempt goods.

The State Council has stipulated a range of taxable thresholds for VAT registration. Local tax offices have discretionary power to determine the actual thresholds within these ranges, depending on the economic conditions within the relevant municipality or county. The statutory taxable thresholds are as follows:

- For the sales of goods — monthly turnover of 600 yuan to 2,000 yuan.
- For services — monthly turnover of 200 yuan to 800 yuan.
- For daily transactions — daily turnover 50 yuan to 80 yuan.

### **Transactions between branches**

Branches of the same enterprise are required to register separately for VAT, unless the head office and the branch(es) are located in the same county (municipality). However, subject to the approval of the tax authorities, the head office of an enterprise may be allowed to submit combined VAT returns for branches located in different counties (municipalities).

Transactions between branches may be subject to VAT, unless the branches concerned are located in the same county (municipality). A movement of goods between branches located in different counties (municipalities) is subject to VAT irrespective of whether any consideration is paid. A distinction is made between a movement of goods to a branch for the purpose of sale to customers and movement of goods to a branch for storage. By default, a movement of goods from one branch to another is deemed to be for the purpose of sale to customers unless the enterprise can prove the following to the satisfaction of the tax authorities:

- The branch that receives the goods will neither sell the goods to customers on its own accounts, issue the relevant invoices nor collect sales proceeds from the customers; and
- The enterprise has obtained a special permit from its supervising tax authority that allows it to keep inventory outside the place where it is established.

If both of these conditions are satisfied, the goods may be regarded as moved to a branch for pure storage purpose and the transaction is not liable to VAT.

If a taxable person wishes to move and store taxable goods outside the place where its business is established, it must apply to its supervising tax authorities for a special permit to allow it to consolidate business activities conducted inside and outside his place of establishment, for VAT reporting purposes. In the absence of this special permit, the tax authorities that govern the place where the taxable goods are stored are empowered to charge a “penalty” VAT equal to 6% of the sales value of the goods.

### **Government bodies**

The state and local authorities including administration units, business units, military units, social organizations and other government units are treated as taxable persons for the purpose of VAT.

### **Group registration**

Group Registration for VAT (or “fiscal unity”) is not a recognized concept within the Chinese VAT regulations. Individual group members are regarded as independent VAT taxpayers.

### **Non-established business and foreign enterprises**

Subsidiaries of foreign enterprises that supply goods or taxable services in China are treated in the same manner as other taxable persons.

Foreign enterprises which do not sell goods or taxable services in China are not permitted to register for VAT. Under the current VAT regulations, foreign enterprises are not generally allowed to sell goods or provide processing; or repair and replacement services directly in China. Therefore, VAT registrations and the payment of VAT is not an issue for non-established businesses.

### **Representative offices**

Under the current regulations, a representative office of a foreign enterprise is only allowed to engage in certain activities, such as liaison and support. A representative office is not permitted to engage in direct profit-making activities and it is prohibited from making sales of goods. Therefore, generally VAT is not payable

on the activities of a representative office and VAT registration is not permitted.

### **Importers**

Any person who imports goods into China is liable to pay VAT at import, at the same rates as applies to the sale of similar goods in China. A taxable person must pay the VAT due on imported goods within 7 days from the day following the date when the Customs authorities issued the import duties statement.

### **D. VAT rates**

Four positive rates of VAT apply in China, 4%, 6%, 13% and 17%. The 17% rate applies unless another rate is specified by law. The reduced rate of 13% applies primarily to essential goods and services. The 4% and 6% rates apply to supplies by small businesses.

The following examples detail goods and services taxable at each rate. This list is not exhaustive:

- 4% — taxable goods supplied by small commercial businesses;
- 6% — taxable goods and taxable services supplied by small production businesses;
- 6% — specific types of taxable goods as determined by the government from time to time;
- 13% — foodstuffs; edible plant oil; tap water; air-conditioning; hot water; coal gas, liquefied petroleum gas, natural gas, biogas and coal products for civilian use; books, newspapers, magazines; animal feeds, fertilizer, agricultural chemical, agricultural machinery, agricultural protection cover and other goods as specified by the State Council; and
- 17% — other taxable goods and taxable services.

A taxable person that supplies goods or taxable services with different VAT rates must account separately for the value of sales of goods and taxable services at each rate. The highest rate of VAT applies if the sales made at different rates have not been accounted for separately.

### **Small businesses**

Small businesses account for VAT on a simplified, flat rate, basis (4% for a commercial business and 6% for a production business). Input VAT paid on purchases is not deductible. A small business is defined as either:

- A production business that manufactures taxable goods or provides processing or repair and replacement services (taxable services) and has an annual turnover (including sales for export) of less than 1 million yuan; or
- A commercial business that supplies taxable goods on either a wholesale or a retail basis and has an annual turnover (including sales for export) of less than 1.8 million yuan.

Upon approval by the local tax authorities, a small business may elect to pay VAT in accordance with the relevant provisions applicable to a general taxable person if it can demonstrate that it has a sound accounting system, it maintains proper accounting records and it is capable of generating accurate information for VAT assessment purposes.

## Exempt supplies

Generally, exports of goods are “exempt with credit” (or taxable at the zero rate [0%]). This means that no VAT applies but the exporter may recover VAT paid as input tax (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). In addition, some supplies are exempt from VAT without credit (that is, the supplies are not liable to tax, but the supplier may not recover VAT as input tax — see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

The following table lists examples of supplies that are exempt from VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

### Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

Agricultural products produced and sold by primary agricultural producers

Contraceptive medicines and appliances

Antique books

Imported equipment and apparatus used directly for scientific education, scientific research, development and experiments

Imported products and equipment in the form of free economic assistance from foreign governments and international organizations

Imported equipment required for processing and assembly operations

Products imported by organizations for the handicapped for their exclusive use

Sale of second-hand goods by non-taxable individuals

Exports of processing services

### Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%

Exports of goods (excluding the prohibited or restricted exports)

Currently, animal feeds, agricultural protection cover, the production of some specific types of chemical fertilizers, production of agricultural medicines, and the trading of seeds, chemical fertilizers, agricultural medicines and farming machinery are also exempted from VAT by virtue of an administrative measure adopted by the Chinese tax authorities (SAT) aimed to protect farming business in China.

Taxable persons that supply items eligible for tax exemption or tax reduction must account for these sales separately. Otherwise, no tax exemption or reduction applies.

### Exempt imports of capital goods by foreign investors

Generally, the importation of capital goods into China in the form of an investment contributed by a foreign investor of a foreign

investment enterprise (“FIE”) into that enterprise is exempt from VAT and import duties provided that the FIE carries on a qualifying trade, as approved by the local office of the Ministry of Commerce. Specifically, tax-exempt capital goods include the following items:

- Production machinery (including equipment, spare parts and other materials) required for constructing plant (sites) and for installing and reinforcing machinery stipulated as investment of the foreign investor;
- Production machinery (including equipment, spare parts and other materials) imported with capital from within the total investment amount; and
- Production machinery (including equipment, spare parts and other materials) imported with additional capital if their production and supply cannot be guaranteed domestically.

The aggregate amount of the tax-exempt machinery imported and the VAT-refundable machinery purchased (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*) may not exceed the total investment amount of the FIE.

### **Sales of second-hand goods**

Sales of second-hand taxable goods made by non-taxable individuals are exempt from VAT.

Sales of second-hand taxable goods (other than fixed assets) made by taxable persons are chargeable to VAT at a rate of 4% provided that the taxable goods have been used by the sellers.

Transfers of second-hand fixed assets are exempt from VAT provided that all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The taxable goods have been recorded as fixed assets in the accounts of the transferor;
- The taxable goods have been used by the transferor before the transfer; and
- The taxable goods are transferred for a consideration that is not greater than the cost incurred by the transferor in acquiring the goods.

If the transfer consideration exceeds the original acquisition cost, VAT is payable at a rate of 2%.

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.”

#### **Goods**

The tax point rules for goods may be summarized as follows:

- If the sales proceeds are received directly from the buyer, the tax point is when payment is received or when an invoice is issued, whichever is the earlier, irrespective of whether the goods have been delivered.
- If the sales proceeds are collected through a bank, the tax point is when the goods are dispatched.
- If payments are made by installments in accordance with the relevant sales and purchase agreement, the tax point is when each installment is due.
- If payment is made in advance, the tax point is when the goods are dispatched.

- For supplies of goods made through a consignment agent, the VAT payable by the consignor is due when the consignor receives the sales confirmation list or the payment from the consignment agent, whichever is the earlier. However, if the consignor receives neither the sales confirmation list nor the payment from the consignee after 180 days from the date of dispatching goods, the goods are regarded as having been supplied to the consignee and VAT will be payable accordingly.

### **Taxable services**

The tax point for the provision of taxable services is when the payment for the service is received or when an invoice is issued, whichever is the earlier.

### **Imports**

VAT is payable for imported goods when the goods are declared to Customs.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made. However, input VAT deduction is not permitted for small businesses that account for VAT using a flat rate (see Section D *VAT Rates*). Input tax includes VAT paid by a taxable person on the acquisition and importation of taxable goods and services that are acquired for the purposes of the taxable person's business activities. Deduction is not permitted in respect of purchases made for other purpose. To recover VAT, a taxable person must comply with the following conditions:

- The taxable person must be registered with the tax authorities as a general VAT taxpayer (not as a small business);
- It must maintain a reliable accounting system and provide accurate information for assessing his VAT liabilities; and
- It must hold a full VAT invoice obtained from the vendor (see Section H *Invoicing*) or a tax certificate issued by the Customs authorities or other valid supporting documents including transportation invoices, agricultural product procurement certificates and waste materials invoices.

A taxable person is entitled to recover input VAT as soon as it has a valid VAT invoice or a tax certificate issued by the Customs authorities or other valid supporting documents, it is not necessary to wait until the purchaser has paid for the goods or the supplier has paid the output VAT to the tax authorities. The claim for input VAT should be made in the VAT return for the period when the invoice or other documents are validated by the tax authorities. A taxable person is required to submit all input VAT invoices and other documents to the tax authorities for examination within 90 days from the issuance date of the documents.

### **Imputed deduction**

A taxable person is also allowed the following "imputed deductions" in calculating its net VAT payable:

- 7% of the transportation expenses incurred in delivering taxable goods for domestic sales, provided that the expenses are supported by proper transportation invoices issued by a transportation company;

- 13% of the purchase value of VAT-exempt agricultural products purchased from a primary agricultural producer; and
- 10% of the purchase value of second-hand products purchased from non-taxable individuals, provided that the taxable person carries on a business activity involving recycling the second-hand products concerned.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input VAT is not deductible on the acquisition or importation of the following items:

- The purchase of fixed assets;
- The purchase of taxable goods or services used in non-taxable activities (see Section B *Scope of the Tax*);
- The purchase of taxable goods or services used in VAT-exempt activities;
- The purchase of taxable goods or services for collective welfare or personal consumption;
- The abnormal loss of purchased taxable goods; and
- The abnormal wastage of purchased taxable goods or services consumed in the production of merchandise or finished products.

“Abnormal losses” are defined as including losses resulting from a range of events including natural disasters, theft, decay or deterioration of goods as a result of poor management but the term excludes normal wear and tear sustained in the ordinary course of the taxable person’s business.

### **Refund of VAT for purchase of China-manufactured machinery**

An FIE that carries on a qualifying trade (as approved by the local office of the Ministry of Commerce) may apply to its supervising tax authorities for a refund of the VAT that it has paid on the purchase of production machinery and equipment manufactured in China, to the extent that the aggregate amount of VAT-refundable machinery purchased and tax-exempt machinery imported (see Section D *VAT Rates*) does not exceed the total investment amount in cash of the FIE.

### **Export refund**

Exports of goods are generally exempt with credit, that is, VAT previously paid on the purchase of goods or services (i.e. input VAT) utilized for the production of goods sold for export is refunded upon application. This procedure is commonly known as the “VAT Export Refund.”

A taxable person that supplies goods for export must register with the relevant tax authorities within 30 days of receiving its business license confirming its entitlement to export refund. The registration application must be supported by the following documentation:

- A business license;
- A tax registration certificate;
- An export permit (for export enterprises with the right to import or export); and
- Other documents required by law.

The VAT taxpayer is also required to appoint an employee to act as its representative for the purpose of administering the export refund application. The appointment must be registered with the relevant tax authorities within 30 days of the taxable person



receiving its business license. This individual representative must complete a training course organized by the local tax authorities.

For manufacturing enterprises, if the amount of deductible input tax in a period is greater than the output VAT due on sales in that period, the taxable person is entitled to a VAT export refund.

The VAT export refund is equal to the lesser of the following amounts:

- The export sales x VAT export refund rate; and
- The excess input VAT for the period.

The claim for a VAT refund must be applied for on a monthly basis, after completion of the necessary export procedures with the Customs authorities. The application must be supported by documents including the export declaration, valid VAT invoices issued by the vendors and other relevant documents.

If goods that were sold for export are returned, the taxable person must adjust the VAT refund accordingly.

### **Partial input VAT credit for exports**

VAT exemption with credit does not apply to some types of goods. For these goods, the VAT Export Refund rate is less than the VAT rate that applies to the goods. Therefore, the taxable person bears VAT as a cost, even though goods are sold for export.

A taxable person is required to compute the VAT cost on export in each monthly VAT report and calculate its deductible VAT for the period, as follows.

For manufacturing enterprises, the calculations are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{Input VAT Disallowance} = \\
 &\quad \text{Export sales} \times (\text{the applicable VAT rate} - \text{VAT export} \\
 &\quad \quad \text{refund rate}) \\
 &\quad - \text{Value of tax-exempt imports} \times (\text{the applicable VAT} \\
 &\quad \quad \text{rate} - \text{VAT export refund rate}) \\
 &\text{Deductible Input VAT} = \\
 &\quad \text{Total input VAT} - \text{Input VAT Disallowance} \\
 &\quad \quad [\text{as calculated above}] \\
 &\quad + \text{Deductible Input VAT brought forward from} \\
 &\quad \quad \text{previous period}
 \end{aligned}$$

If the calculation of the deductible input VAT results in a positive balance, the taxable person may request a VAT Export Refund as described above.

If this calculation of the deductible input VAT results in a negative balance, the taxable person is required to pay the VAT due when it submits its VAT return.

The above formula usually applies to taxable persons engaged in the production of taxable goods. For a taxable person carrying on a commercial business that involves the purchase of taxable goods in China for export, the VAT Export Refund is computed as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{The price paid for the purchase of taxable goods} \times \\
 &\quad \text{The applicable VAT export refund rate}
 \end{aligned}$$

## Partial exemption

Taxable persons that make taxable supplies and other supplies (such as exempt supplies and outside the scope supplies) are only entitled to deduct input VAT incurred in making their taxable supplies. Input tax is not deductible for any purchases that are directly related to making exempt supplies.

If a taxable person has purchases or imports that are used to make both taxable and exempt or outside the scope supplies, an apportionment of input VAT is allowed. The allowable input VAT deduction is generally calculated using the ratio of turnover from taxable supplies compared with the total turnover that month from all supplies.

## G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses

China does not refund VAT to businesses that are not established there.

## H. Invoicing

### VAT invoices

A general VAT taxpayer must register and procure approved VAT invoices from the tax authorities. The taxable person must also designate and register an individual employee as a representative who is responsible for administering the custody and control of VAT invoices. A valid VAT invoice is needed to support any claim for input VAT recovery (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

A VAT invoice may only be issued for supplies of taxable goods or services made to taxable recipients. A VAT invoice must contain the following information:

- The supplier's VAT registration number;
- The purchaser's VAT registration number;
- The date of issue of the invoice;
- The name, address and telephone number of the taxable person supplying the taxable goods or services;
- The name, address and telephone number of the taxable person purchasing the taxable goods and services;
- The bank account numbers of the supplier and the purchaser;
- A full description of the taxable goods or services supplied;
- The quantity or volume of goods supplied;
- The consideration (exclusive of VAT); and
- The rate or rates of VAT and the amount of tax at each rate chargeable.

If an invoice is required in any of the following circumstances, an ordinary invoice must be issued. The supplier is not permitted to issue a VAT invoice for:

- The supply of goods (such as cigarettes, alcohol, foods, garment, shoes, hats and cosmetics) to ultimate consumers by VAT taxpayers that engage in retail sales;
- The sale of VAT-exempt goods unless otherwise stipulated by specific rules or regulations; and
- The supply of taxable goods or services by small scale taxpayers. However, small scale taxpayers can apply with relevant tax

authority to issue VAT invoices on their behalf for the supplies of taxable goods or services.

### I. VAT returns and payment

In China, VAT taxation periods vary in length. A VAT taxation period may be one day, three days, five days, 10 days, 15 days or one month. The length of the taxation period is determined by the local tax authorities, based on the amount of VAT payable by the taxpayer. If VAT payments cannot be made on a fixed period basis, VAT may be paid on a transaction basis.

Taxable persons that have a VAT taxation period of one month are required to submit VAT returns and pay the VAT due on a monthly basis within 10 days after the end of the period. Taxpayers that have a VAT taxation period shorter than one month must make provisional VAT payments within five days from the end of the taxation period. They must also submit a VAT return and settle the VAT payable for the previous month within 10 days from the first day of the following month.

#### Penalties

Authorized tax officers have extensive powers relating to the inspection and seizure of records. If a tax officer is of the opinion that a taxable person has underpaid the VAT properly due, the officer may issue an assessment based on the correct figures or on an estimate.

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## Colombia

Country code 57

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto sobre las ventas (IVA)
Date introduced	29 December 1983
European Union (EU) member state	No

Administered by	Dirección de Impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales (DIAN) <a href="http://www.dian.gov.co">http://www.dian.gov.co</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	16%
Differential rates	1.6% 5%, 10%, 11%, 20%, 25%, and 35% Zero-rated (exempt)
VAT number format	Tax identification number (NIT)
VAT return periods	Bi-monthly
Thresholds	
Simplified regime	Gross income in the previous year less than \$ 41,948 (based on a rate of COP\$2,000 = US\$1.00) additional requirements apply
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The sale of movable tangible goods;
- Services rendered within Colombian territory;
- Importation of movable goods to Colombia; and
- The operation of games of chance or the sale of tickets for games of chance (excluding lotteries).

In some cases specified in the tax law, imported services (that is, services executed abroad that are used in Colombia) are subject to VAT, if the recipient of the service is located in Colombia. The services subject to this provision include:

- Licenses and authorizations for use and exploitation of intangible assets;
- Text translation, correction and composition services.
- Consulting, advisory and audit services;
- Services carried out on tangible movable assets, except for those related to international transport service;
- Rental of corporate movable assets, except for those to be used for international transport activities;
- Insurance and reinsurance services;
- Satellite connection or access services, irrespective of where the satellite is located; and
- Satellite television services received in Colombia.

## C. Who is liable

Any business entity or individual that undertakes an activity liable to VAT (outlined in Section B *Scope of the Tax*) must register for VAT. The requirement to register also applies to a permanent establishment of a foreign entity if it carries out taxable activities or business in Colombia. Taxpayers are basically classified according to turnover into two different VAT regimes: the common regime and the simplified regime (see definitions below).

### The common regime

All taxable persons that do not qualify for the simplified regime, must register for VAT under the common regime.

**The simplified regime**

Retailers, individuals devoted to agriculture and cattle farming activities, artisans, among others, rendering taxed services may be registered in the National Tax Registry (“RUT — Registro Unico Tributario”) as VAT simplified regime taxpayers, if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- The taxpayer’s gross income in the immediately preceding year is less than approximately \$42,000;
- The taxpayer has a maximum of one commercial establishment, office, premises or business where it performs its activity;
- The taxpayer does not use a franchise, concession agreement or royalty in the commercial establishment;
- The taxpayer is not a permanent exporter or importer;
- In the prior year, or in the current year, the taxpayer did not enter into sale agreements for goods or services exceeding approximately \$35,000; and
- During the prior year, or in the current year, bank deposits and financial investments made by the individual did not exceed approximately \$47,000.

**Group registration**

VAT grouping is not allowed under the Colombian VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

**Non-established businesses and the reverse charge mechanism**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no permanent activity, nor has established a branch of foreign company, in the territory of Colombia. If a Colombian taxable person receives a sale of services from a non-established business, the “reverse charge mechanism” applies. Under the reverse charge provision, the Colombian resident must withhold VAT due on the sale. The taxability of these services does not affect the final amount to be received by the foreign provider of the services. VAT is applied by the resident who requests the service, using a “self withholding” procedure. The resident computes this self-assessed VAT as a credit in the VAT tax return of the period in which the VAT was paid, according with general rules and limitations (full, partial or no tax credit).

For accounting purposes, the self-assessed VAT is registered as a credit — VAT to be paid to tax authorities, and on the other hand, is registered as a debit — creditable VAT invoiced to local customers, or as a higher cost or expense, in accordance with the general VAT rules.

**D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are liable to VAT, but are zero-rated. In this case the VAT paid to suppliers of goods and services may be discounted from the VAT invoiced to the customers. “Excluded supplies” are not subject to VAT and, therefore, do not give rise to a right of input tax discount (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Colombia, the standard rate of VAT is 16%. The standard rate applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows an exclusion from VAT or the application of a reduced rate, a zero rate or an increased rate. Examples of goods and services charged at other rates include the following (these lists are not exhaustive):

- The zero rate (0%) applies principally to basic necessities (known as exempt supplies);
- The reduced rate 1.6% rate applies to cleaning and surveillance services;
- The reduced rate 5% VAT rate applies to games of chance;
- The reduced rate of 10% applies to a range of goods and services determined by the law, such as, (among others): rental of real estate other than real estate devoted to family living, and to be used as location for National Artisan Expo-shows, toasted coffee, rice, prepaid health services, health insurance, storage of agricultural products, and services rendered by hotels;
- The reduced 11% rate applies to beer produced in Colombia;
- The increased rate of 20% applies to mobile telephones, some pick-up trucks (under specific customs sub-headings), and sport boats made or assembled in Colombia;
- The increased rate of 25% applies to all other vehicles other than luxury automobiles; and
- The increased rate of 35% applies to private aerodynes, luxury automobiles, and imported boats for leisure or sporting activities.

### **Exported services**

Exported services are exempted from VAT provided the service is rendered to a non-resident in Colombia (that has no business in the country), executed within Colombia. The result of the service must be used exclusively outside of Colombia. To qualify as an export of services, the taxpayer should be registered as an exporter of services in the RUT and the agreement must be registered with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism. Some other legal requirements must also be met.

### **Withholding agents**

In order to improve the tax collection system, the Colombian government introduced a VAT withholding mechanism, designating certain entities as VAT withholding agents (including, government departments, large taxpayers designated by the government, entities paying non-resident entities or individuals and VAT taxpayers using the common regime). These agents are responsible for withholding 50% of the tax due on any payment or accounting accrual relating taxable goods or services. If certain legal requirements are met (and with prior authorization of the tax authorities) agents may withhold only 50% of the tax due. For transactions with non-residents (both entities and individuals), the withholding rate is 100%.

### **Taxable amount**

The general rule regarding the tax base is that it is the total value of the sale (that is, sale price of goods or services plus any reimbursed expenses). However, for construction contracts for immovable assets (that is, real estate property) the tax base is the fee paid to the entity carrying out the construction or “constructor”

(rather than the whole value of the construction). In such case, the creditable VAT is the tax incurred by the constructor that is directly associated with its invoiced fee. The constructor is not entitled to credit for VAT paid on expenses that are associated with the construction.

### **E. Time of sale**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of sale” or “tax point.”

For a sale of goods, the tax point is the earlier of the following events:

- The issue of the invoice or the delivery of the goods; and
- Withdrawal of movable goods by the taxable person for its own use or to form part of its fixed assets.

For a supply of services, the tax point is the earliest of the following events:

- The issue of the invoice or equivalent document;
- Termination of the provision of the service; and
- Payment or accrual, whichever occurs first.

For the importation of goods, the tax point is when the goods are “nationalized,” that is, when they have cleared all customs formalities for importation.

### **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may discount VAT paid on purchases (known as input tax) from VAT charged on sales (known as output tax), if the input tax relates to certain types of expenditure. Input tax paid on the acquisition of movable tangible goods and on services supplied to a taxable person, or VAT paid on imports of movable goods, up to a limit determined by applying the rate of VAT charged on the supply of the goods or services by the taxable person to the input tax incurred. Any excess input tax paid is treated as a higher amount of the cost or expense. Furthermore, for transactions with foreign suppliers, the reverse charge (or “self-assessment”) mechanism should be used and the VAT withheld may be treated as input tax in accordance with general rules and limitations, provided the taxable person is able to prove to the tax authorities that the tax has been withheld.

### **G. Acquisitions or importations of industrial machinery**

In general, VAT paid for the acquisition of fixed assets is not taken as a discount, but is treated as part of the (increased) cost paid for the assets and is included in the base for depreciation. However, the tax law provides certain exceptions to this rule.

#### **Producers of excluded goods**

Producers of excluded goods may treat VAT paid on the acquisition or importation of industrial machinery, as a discount against tax due in their income tax returns, but only for the tax years 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 (limited to 30 April 2007). The discount (credit) may be applied in full in the tax year of acquisition or importation (that is, the percentage limitations do not apply). The discount may be claimed within three years from the VAT return period when the machinery is imported or acquired.

The deduction is 50% in the first year and 25% in the second and third years.

### **Producers of exempt goods and exporters**

Producers of exempt goods may treat VAT paid on the acquisition or importation of machinery as a discount against tax due in their VAT tax returns, but only for the tax years 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 (limited to 30 April 2007). The discount (VAT credit) may be applied in the VAT period of acquisition or importation or in the following two VAT periods (that is, the percentage limitations do not apply).

### **New companies**

New companies may apply a credit for the acquisition or importation of machinery against VAT payable within three years from commencing taxable activity (limited to 30 April 2007).

### **Heavy machinery for basic industries**

VAT paid for the acquisition of heavy machinery by a company involved in one of the basic industries (for example, mining, oil and gas, and power generation) may be treated as a tax discount (credit) against tax due in the taxpayer's income tax returns. The discount (credit) may be applied in the tax year of acquisition or importation and in the following periods. If the imported machinery has a value in excess of US\$500,000 VAT may be paid as follows:

- 40% when the importation form is completed; and
- The remaining 60% within the next two years.

The taxpayer should enter into a payment agreement with the local tax authorities if it wishes to use this method.

A special provision applies for long term temporary imports of heavy machinery not produced in Colombia that are imported by companies involved in basic industries. Under this provision, these imports are excluded from VAT, at the time of the entry of the goods into Colombia. To obtain the VAT exclusion the importer must submit a certificate of the Ministry of Foreign Trade (Mincomex) at the time of entry, stating that the machinery to be imported is not produced in Colombia and that it will be used in basic industry.

VAT paid for the acquisition of "real productive fixed assets" may be treated as (depending on the specific situation):

- A part of cost of the goods acquired;
- A tax discount (credit) in the income tax return (this provision only applies to industrial machinery acquired or imported by producers of VAT excluded products or the VAT paid in the acquisition or importation of heavy machinery in basic industries); or
- A tax discount (credit) in the VAT return (limited to 30 April 2007).

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a taxable period exceeds the amount of output VAT payable, the taxable person earns an input VAT credit. The credit may be refunded if the taxable person is either an exporter of goods or services, or supplies zero-rated goods or has been subject to VAT withholding and the total balance arises from the withholdings.



In addition, VAT paid on the acquisition of materials used to construct housing “of social interest” may be requested for refund (but the construction plans must have been approved by the Colombian government).

## **H. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Colombia does not refund VAT incurred by foreign or non-established businesses unless they are registered for VAT there.

However, members of accredited diplomatic missions and members of the United Nations may claim a refund of VAT paid.

## **I. Invoicing**

### **Tax credit documents, invoices and credit notes**

A taxable person must provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. In some cases, other documents may be issued and treated as equivalent to invoices such as tickets and contracts signed with nonresidents (that is, technical services or technical assistance services). A tax invoice is generally necessary to support a claim for input tax credit.

### **Exports**

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. Exports are exempted from VAT. However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports must be supported by customs documents that prove that the goods have left Colombia. The exporter must file a declaration to the tax authorities, known as a DEX, and also must be registered as an exporter before Ministry of Foreign Trade (Mincomex). In Colombia, sales of goods required for the normal development of the businesses of operators or industrial users located in Free Trade Zones, as well as the sales to International Commercialization Companies, are considered as exports, provided that the goods are effectively supplied to the purchaser. Therefore, these transactions are also exempted from VAT (taxed at 0%).

### **Foreign currency invoices**

Invoices may be issued in a foreign currency, but VAT must be paid in Colombian pesos (COP\$). The VAT amount must be converted to pesos using the market exchange rate on the date of the transaction. The Colombian Central Bank manages the exchange system.

## **J. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

VAT returns are submitted bimonthly for the periods ending February, April, June, August, October and December. Returns must be submitted to a duly authorized commercial bank by the due date (specified in a governmental decree).

Return liabilities must be paid in Colombian pesos (COP\$).

### **Penalties**

The penalty for late filing and payment applies for each calendar month (or part thereof) of delay. It is equivalent to 5% of the total

tax charged or withheld in the tax return period, up to a maximum of 100% of the tax.

If the taxable person has no VAT to pay, the penalty for each month of delay (or part of a calendar month) is 0.5% of the gross income received by the taxpayer, up to a maximum of 5% of such income, or twice the credit balance in favor of the taxpayer in the return period. The maximum penalty is 5% of gross income or two times the credit balance (if any), or, if no credit balance exists, \$26,217 for the year 2007. If the taxpayer has no income during the period, the penalty per month (or part of a month) is 1% of net equity for the prior year. The maximum penalty is the lower of 10% of the taxpayer's net equity for the prior year and twice the credit balance (if any), or if no credit balance exists, \$26,217, however, a minimum penalty of \$105 applies.

The taxpayer must include the appropriate amount of penalty in any tax return that is filed late.

The rate of interest charged on late payments of VAT is determined every three months, by a national decree. The current rate established by the Government is 31.89% annually.

The Criminal Code includes penalties for the omission of tax liabilities. A taxpayer or tax withholder that does not pay collected VAT amounts within the two next months to the due date, may be punished with imprisonment for a term of between three and six years, and payment of a penalty equal to twice the amount of unpaid VAT, up to a maximum of \$10,842,500 for the fiscal year 2007 (that is, 50,000 times the monthly minimum wage).

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## Costa Rica

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto general sobre las ventas
Date introduced	8 November 1982

European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.hacienda.go.cr/tributacion">http://www.hacienda.go.cr/tributacion</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	13%
Reduced	10% and 5%
Other	Exempt and zero-rated
VAT number format	Tax identification number (known as the “RUC” number)
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Small taxpayer	For most activities, annual purchases should not exceed CRC 15 million (US\$28,774 approximately) (applicable for certain activities)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

## **B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- All kinds of transfers of goods and the rendering of certain services in Costa Rica by a taxable person;
- Self consumption; and
- The importation of goods from outside Costa Rica, irrespective of the status of the importer.

## **C. Who is liable**

A VAT taxpayer is any business entity or individual that sells taxable goods (including imports and exports of goods) or that supplies taxable services on a regular basis. The definition of a VAT taxpayer applies to a permanent establishment of a foreign business in Costa Rica.

No turnover threshold applies to VAT registration. As soon as a taxable person commences a taxable activity, it must notify the VAT authorities of its obligation to register. A taxable person that does not notify the VAT authorities of its obligation to register may be automatically included in the registry of VAT taxpayers.

### **Small taxpayers**

A simplified VAT regime applies to small taxpayers. The simplified regime applies to individuals who carry out a limited range of activities, such as small retail activities, operating a grocery store or mini-market. To qualify as a small taxpayer, the entrepreneur’s annual purchases may not exceed CRC 15 million (US\$28,774 approximately), also small taxpayers must not have more than three employees. Under the simplified regime, presumed taxable turnover is calculated by applying an estimated profitability factor that is determined based upon the taxpayer’s business sector. The VAT rate is then applied to the presumed taxable turnover and the small taxpayer pays VAT on that base.

### Group registration

VAT grouping is not allowed under the Costa Rican VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

### Non-established businesses

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment within the territory of Costa Rica. A non-established business should, in principle, register for VAT if it supplies goods or services in Costa Rica.

### Late registration penalties

A taxpayer that fails to register for VAT on a timely basis loses its entitlement to deduct tax on goods purchased by the business that form part of its inventory when it does register.

Tax authorities may assess unpaid VAT. Penalties and interest are also assessed for late registration for VAT.

## D. VAT rates

In Costa Rica, the standard rate of VAT is 13%. The standard rate applies to the supply of all goods and to the list of taxable services, unless a specific provision allows an exemption. Supplies of wood are subject to a 10% rate and the residential supply of electricity is subject to a 5% rate.

In addition, some activities are exempted activities or zero-rated. In both cases, no VAT is charged. However, unlike zero-rated activities, exempted activities do not give rise to a right of input tax (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

Goods that form part of “the average weekly shopping,” as defined (a list of items considered essential for the traditional household)	Tires for farm machinery Medicines Books, musical compositions and paintings created in Costa Rica
Veterinarian and agricultural products including livestock	Exported goods
Coffins	The re-importation of national goods within three years of their export
Domestic monthly consumption of electricity (not exceeding 250kw/h)	

## E. Time of supply

The time when the taxable event is considered to have taken place and VAT becomes due is called the “tax point.”

### Goods

The time of supply for the sale of goods is the earlier of the delivery of the goods or the issuance of an invoice.

### Services

The time of supply for services is the earlier of when the services are performed or an invoice is issued.

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is when the bill of lading or the customs form for the goods is accepted.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxpayer may offset input tax, which is VAT paid on the purchase of goods and services used to generate other goods and services subject to tax. Input tax is generally credited against output tax, which is VAT charged or collected on the sale of goods or rendering of services. An input tax credit may be taken in the month of the import or acquisition of goods and services. Taxpayers receive a tax credit or deduction for taxes paid in respect of:

- The purchase or importation of goods and services that are physically incorporated into or that are used directly in the production of taxable merchandise or services;
- The payment of insurance premiums for the protection of merchandise used or incorporated physically in the production of taxable merchandise or services;
- The purchase of merchandise incorporated physically during the production of exempt merchandise; and
- The purchase of merchandise incorporated physically during the production of goods for exportation.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for an input tax credit.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not physically or directly incorporated into, or used in the production of, the final goods and services supplied by the taxpayer. Generally, input tax is not deductible for overhead expenses of a business.

**Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT payable, the taxpayer obtains an input VAT credit. The input VAT credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in the following months. Under special circumstances, if the taxpayer foresees that VAT credits will not be utilized within the following three months, the taxpayer may request to use the credits to offset other tax liabilities.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Costa Rica does not refund VAT incurred by foreign or non-established businesses unless they are registered for VAT in Costa Rica.

**H. Invoicing****VAT invoices and credit notes**

A VAT taxpayer must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made. Invoices must be authorized by the VAT authorities. The VAT authorities may authorize the use of cash registers and other computerized systems to issue invoices.

A VAT invoice is generally necessary to support a claim for input tax credit.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on the supply of goods and services.

## Exports

Costa Rican VAT does not apply to the supply of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports must be supported by customs documents that prove the goods have left Costa Rica. Suitable evidence includes export invoices and bills of lading.

## I. VAT returns and payment

### VAT returns

VAT returns are submitted monthly. Returns must be submitted by the 15th day of the month following the end of the return period. Payment in full is due on the same date. A return must be filed even if no VAT is due for the period.

VAT returns for small taxpayers must be submitted quarterly by the 15th day of the month following the end of the return period. The relevant months are October, January, April, and July. Payment in full is due on the same date. A return must be filed even if no VAT is due for the period.

Tax due must be paid in Costa Rican colons (CRC).

### Penalties

Penalties apply to a range of VAT offenses in the following amounts:

- Late filing of a VAT return — a penalty of 50% of the average monthly Costa Rican wage (as established by law);
- Late payment of VAT — late payments of taxes are subject to a penalty of 1% of the unpaid amount for every month or fraction of a month. The penalty has a 20% cap (that is, the maximum penalty is 20% of the unpaid amount); and
- Inaccuracies in the return — a penalty of 25% of the unpaid amount. The amount of the penalty may be reduced up to 80% depending on the time of payment.

In addition, interest applies to underpayments of VAT, at the average rate of interest charged by commercial banks to the commercial sector for the tax period.

VAT fraud that results in a loss of tax to the revenue of an amount greater than 200 times the average monthly Costa Rican wage, is punishable by a term of imprisonment from five to ten years.

## Cyprus

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 July 1992
European Union (EU) member state	Yes (with effect from 1 May 2004)
Administered by	The VAT service (customs & excise) <a href="http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/customs/VAT.nsf">http://www.mof.gov.cy/mof/customs/VAT.nsf</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	15%
Reduced	5% and 8%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	12345678X
VAT return periods	Quarterly
Thresholds	
Registration	£9,000 (in a 12 month period)
Distance selling	£20,000 (annually)
Intra-Community acquisitions (for INTRASTAT)	£25,000
Intra-Community supplies (for INTRASTAT)	£25,000
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Cyprus by a taxable person;

- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Cyprus; and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

Special rules apply to intra-Community transactions involving new means of transport and distance sales (see the chapter on the European Union).

### **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services or intra-Community acquisitions or distance sales, in the course of a business, in Cyprus.

A person making taxable supplies is liable to be registered at the end of any month if the value of taxable supplies in the year ended on the last day of that month has exceeded £9,000. If this is the case, the person must notify the VAT Commissioner by submitting Form VAT 101 to the local VAT office within 30 days of the end of the relevant month. Registration is effective as from the end of the month following the relevant month, or from such earlier date as may be agreed.

A person is also liable to register if there are reasonable grounds for believing that taxable supplies in the next 30 days will exceed £9,000. The taxable person must submit Form VAT 101 to the local VAT office within the 30 days and registration is effective from the beginning of that 30 day period.

Special rules apply to foreign or “non-established” businesses.

#### **Group registration**

VAT grouping is possible for two or more companies registered in Cyprus. The main effects of grouping are:

- One member of the group is appointed as the representative member;
- The representative member is responsible for the preparation and submission of the VAT returns, and for paying, or reclaiming, any VAT on behalf of all group members;
- Any business carried on by a member of the group is treated as being carried on by the representative member;
- Any supply of goods or services performed by a member of the group to another member of the group is disregarded;
- Any supply of goods or services by or to a third party is treated as a supply to or by the representative member; and
- All the members of the group are responsible for any VAT payable by the representative member.

#### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Cyprus. A non-established business that makes supplies of goods or services in Cyprus must register for VAT if it is liable to account for Cypriot VAT on the supply, or if it makes intra-Community supplies or acquisitions of goods.

A non-established business must, therefore, register for Cypriot VAT if it makes any of the following supplies:



- Intra-Community supplies;
- Intra-Community acquisitions;
- Distance sales in excess of the threshold; and
- Supplies of goods and services that are not subject to the reverse charge (for example, goods or services supplied to private persons).

### **Tax representatives**

The VAT authorities may direct any taxable person that does not have any business establishment, fixed establishment, or usual place of residence within the European Union to appoint a VAT representative to act on its behalf in relation to VAT. This representative is personally liable for any VAT that has not been paid.

If the taxable person fails to appoint a VAT representative, the Commissioner may require the taxable person to provide adequate security for the payment of any VAT which is or may become due.

### **Late registration penalties**

A penalty is applied to late registration, assessed at £50 for each month that the failure to register continues. Interest is charged at the rate of 9% annually on the amount of VAT outstanding.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods outside the European Union and related services and intra-Community supplies of goods and intangible services supplied to another taxable person established in the European Union, or to any recipient outside the European Union (see the chapter on the European Union).

In Cyprus, the following rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 15%, the reduced rates at 5% and 8% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate, the zero rate or exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at the reduced rates of 5%, 8% and 0%. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Real estate transactions (except “new buildings”)

Services of doctors and dentists

Social welfare

Finance

Insurance

Human organs

#### **Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%**

Supply, lease and repair of sea-going vessels and aircraft and related services

Medicines

Food (except supplied in the course of catering)

International transport of persons

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 5%**

Services provided by undertakers	Animal feeding stuffs
Services of writers, composers	Liquefied petroleum gas
Refuse collection	Various goods for incapacitated persons
Waste treatment	Fares for rural and urban areas
Road cleaning	Newspapers, books, magazines and similar items
Fertilizers	Ice cream, chips and salted nuts
	Water

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 8%**

Restaurant services (excluding the supply of alcoholic drinks)	Hotel accommodation and other similar establishments, and the letting of camping sites and plots on caravan parks.
	Transportation of passengers and their luggages by taxi

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.”

**Goods**

For a supply of goods, the tax point is the earliest of:

- The date of delivery of goods;
- The date of issue of the invoice; or
- The date of payment.

**Services**

For a supply of services, the tax point is the earliest of:

- The date of completion or performance of the services;
- The date of issue of the invoice; or
- The date of payment.

**Additional time of supply rules**

If an invoice is issued within 14 days from the date of delivery of the goods or the performance of the services, then the invoice date is the tax point, unless it has been overridden by an earlier payment. The period of 14 days may be extended with the approval of the VAT authorities.

**Intra-Community acquisitions**

For an intra-Community acquisition of goods, the tax point is the earliest of the following:

- The 15th day of the month following the month when the goods are sent; or
- The date of issue of the invoice by the supplier.

**Intra-Community supplies**

For an intra-Community supply of goods, the tax point is the earliest of the following:

- The 15th day of the month following the month when the supplier sent the goods or the recipient receives them in order to transfer them outside Cyprus; or
- The date of the issue of the invoice by the supplier.

### **Imported goods**

The time of the supply for imported goods is either the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Cyprus, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible related**

Purchase, lease and hire of saloon cars  
Accommodation, food and entertainment (other than for employees)  
Private expenditure

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if to a taxable business use)**

Purchase, hire, lease, maintenance for vans and trucks  
Fuel  
Parking costs  
Attending conferences, seminars and training courses  
Business gifts (if valued at more than £10 output VAT is due)  
Business use of home telephone  
Mobile phones (the invoices must be issued on the name of the business)  
Advertising

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to the making of exempt supplies is generally not recoverable. If a Cypriot taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as “partial exemption.”

Input tax directly relating to taxable supplies is fully recoverable and input tax directly relating to exempt supplies is not recoverable. Non-attributable input tax must be apportioned. The standard method is to multiply non-attributable input tax by the value of taxable supplies compared with the value of total supplies.

The VAT authorities may approve or direct the use by a taxable person of another reasonable method if the result achieved by the standard method is considered to be distortive.

### **Possibility to claim input VAT by exempt businesses**

The services supplied by businesses in the insurance and financial sectors are generally exempt from VAT, with no right to input tax deduction. However, input VAT that is paid by businesses that provide insurance and financial services, such as insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions, may be reclaimed, provided that these services are supplied to persons established in countries outside the European Union (non-EU countries). Services covered by this provision include the supply of life and general insurance, the granting of loans and other credit facilities, the operation of bank accounts, foreign exchange dealings and transactions that relates to shares, bonds and other securities.

If a business provides this type of financial transaction to customers both in the European Union and outside the European Union, the amount of refundable input VAT is proportioned accordingly.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person's partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

Up to 30 April 2004, in Cyprus, the capital goods adjustment applied only to computers costing more than £20,000. For computers, the input tax adjustment period is five years.

With effect from 1 May 2004, Cyprus operates a capital goods scheme with respect to the following assets:

- Tangible fixed assets maintained and used by a business (the cost of repairs and maintenance are not included in the value of the tangible fixed assets) and intangible fixed assets such as the use of property rights, trademarks, patents and goodwill that have more than one use and the value of which is not less than £10,000;
- The transfer of building or part of it including the land when the transfer takes place before the first establishment;
- The transfer of ownership of buildings or part of it including the land via sale or lease agreement at the end of which the property will be transferred when the transfer takes place before the first establishment; and
- Buildings constructed by a taxable person on immovable property not owned by the taxable person.

The input tax adjustment lasts for a period of five years for the capital goods except for immovable property for which the input tax adjustment lasts for a period of ten years.

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition, to a fraction of the total input tax. The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a quarterly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. A refund of the input tax credit is either set against future payments or it is refunded to the taxable person after submission of a claim (Form VAT 4B) but only if the input VAT relates to one of the following categories:

- The making of zero-rated supplies;
- The supply of services provided outside Cyprus; or
- The acquisition of fixed assets.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Cyprus refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are not established in Cyprus nor registered for VAT there. A non-established business is allowed to claim Cypriot VAT to the same extent as a VAT registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive.

For a person established in a country outside the European Union, the refund system applies if that country provides reciprocal arrangements for similar repayments to be made to Cypriot businesses. In addition, in order to take advantage of this refund system, the person must not be established or registered in any of the other Member States of the European Union.

For the general VAT refund rules applicable to the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

### **Refund application**

For a person registered for VAT in an EU country, a claim for repayment must be made within 6 months after the end of the calendar year when the VAT was incurred. For all other persons, claims with respect to VAT incurred in the one year period from 1 July to 30 June must be made within 6 months of the end of that one year period (that is, by 31 December).

Claims may be submitted in Greek. The application for refund must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union).

The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is £15. For an annual claim the minimum amount is £120.

Applications for refunds of Cypriot VAT may be sent to the following address:

Commissioner of VAT  
VAT Headquarters  
1471 Nicosia  
Cyprus

### **Repayment interest**

If a refund is not made within six months, the Cypriot VAT authorities pay interest to the claimant at the annual rate of 9% per month.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A Cypriot taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions valued at less than £50 (and the supply is not to a person in another EU member state), unless requested by the customer.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods or services. Credit notes adjusting the initial amount of VAT charged may be issued if there has been a genuine mistake, or overcharge or if a discount has been agreed. To be valid for VAT purposes, the credit note must be issued within one month from the date when the mistake is discovered or the discount is agreed, it must be marked "Credit Note" and it must contain details of the original supply and the circumstances under which a credit is given (for example, return of faulty goods).

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

Cypriot VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on intra-Community supplies of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that the goods have left Cyprus. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, a copy of the export document, officially validated by Customs, showing the supplier as the exporter; and
- For an intra-Community supply, a range of commercial documentation (such as, purchase orders, transport documentation, proof of payment and contracts).

### **Foreign currency invoices**

When Cypriot VAT is charged on an invoice, the invoice must be issued in Cypriot pounds (£). If an invoice is issued in foreign currency, the amount before VAT and the VAT amount must be converted to Cypriot pounds using the exchange market rate or the rate issued by the Department of Customs and Excise.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Cypriot VAT returns are submitted for quarterly periods. Quarterly VAT returns must be filed by the 10th day of the second month following the end of the VAT quarter. Any VAT due must be paid by this date.

### **Penalties**

A one-off penalty of £30 per VAT return is charged for the late submission of the VAT return. Late payment of outstanding VAT results in the imposition of penalty of 10% of the outstanding amount. Interest is charged at the rate of 9% annually on the amount of VAT outstanding. The 9% interest rate applies to late payment of outstanding VAT, late registration, and late submission of the VAT return. The interest rate does not fluctuate and is always 9%.

Penalties are also assessed for the following offenses:

- Late registration — a penalty of £50 for each month that the failure continues;
- Failure to apply the reverse charge — a penalty of £50;
- Failure to keep records for a prescribed period — a penalty of £200;
- Issuing an unauthorized invoice — a penalty of £50;
- Fraudulent evasion of VAT — up to three years imprisonment or a fine up to three times of the amount due, or both;
- Receipt of goods on which VAT evaded — up to 12 months imprisonment or a fine of £5,000 or both; and
- VAT shown in assessment issued by Commissioner not paid — up to 12 months imprisonment or a fine of £5,000, or both.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A Cypriot taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of either its sales or purchases of goods exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The INTRASTAT thresholds for 2007 have been set at £25,000 for arrivals and for departures. Additionally, special thresholds have been set at £500,000 annually for arrivals and departures. Traders that make intra-Community supplies and acquisitions below these thresholds are not required to complete all the information required on the INTRASTAT return.

Cypriot taxable persons must complete INTRASTAT declarations in Cypriot pounds, rounded up to the nearest whole number.

The INTRASTAT return period is monthly. INTRASTAT returns should be submitted by the 10th day of the month following the end of the month to which they relate.

A penalty of £5 for each day of delay may be imposed for late submission for up to 30 working days of delay. If the return is not submitted for a period of longer than 30 days, the offense is

treated as a “civil wrong” and, in the case of conviction, a fine up to £1,500 applies.

### EU sales lists

If a Cypriot taxable person makes intra-Community supplies in any return period, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL) to the Cypriot VAT authorities.

ESL returns must be submitted quarterly to the VAT Authorities, by the 10th day following the end of the second month of the quarter to which they relate.

If a supplier has made no intra-Community supplies in any quarter, it must still submit the ESL informing the VAT authorities that it has made no intra-Community supplies.

Each time a taxable person fails to submit an ESL on time a penalty of £30 applies for each month of delay up to three months. If the return is not submitted for longer than three months, the offense is treated as “civil wrong” and a fine of up to £1,500 applies. If the ESL contains misstatements or omissions, a penalty of £30 is imposed unless the error is corrected within two months from the end of the quarter.

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## Czech Republic

Country code 420

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Dan z pridane hodnoty
Date introduced	1 January 1993
European Union (EU) member state	Yes (with effect from 1 May 2004)
Administered by	Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.mfcr.cz">http://www.mfcr.cz</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	19%
Reduced	9% (with effect from 1 January 2008, the previous reduced VAT rate was 5%.)
Other	Exempt and exempt with credit



VAT number format	CZ99999999 or CZ999999999 or CZ9999999999
VAT return periods	Monthly (if turnover in preceding calendar year reached CZK 10 million, optional if turnover between 2 million and CZK 10 million) Quarterly (if turnover in the preceding calendar year was below CZK 10 million) Quarterly for non-established businesses
Thresholds	
Registration	CZK 1 million (for a maximum period of 12 consecutive calendar months) No threshold for non-established businesses
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made for consideration in the Czech Republic by a taxable person, including the transfer of real estate;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods for consideration effected in the Czech Republic by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods by a legal entity that has not been founded or established for the purpose of carrying on business activity (see the chapter on the European Union);
- The acquisition of a new means of transport from another member state of the European Union for consideration by a person who is not a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union); and
- The importation of goods into the Czech Republic.

## C. Who is liable

A taxable person is any business entity or individual that independently carries out economic activities. A taxable person may also be a legal entity that was not established for the purpose of doing business, if it undertakes economic activities.

A VAT payer is a taxable person that is registered for VAT. Businesses that exclusively make exempt supplies (that is, supplies that are exempt without the right to deduct input VAT — see Section D *VAT Rates*) may not register for VAT.

A taxable person that is established, has a fixed establishment or has a place of business in the Czech Republic is obliged to register for VAT in any of the following circumstances:

- Its turnover in the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months exceeded CZK 1 million. A taxable person is obliged to file an application for the VAT registration no later than the 15th day

of the calendar month following the month in which the threshold was exceeded.

- It acquires goods from another EU Member State and the value of the goods acquired exceeds CZK 326,000 in a calendar year. The taxable person is obliged to file an application for the VAT registration, at the latest on the day the threshold was exceeded.
- It receives a service subject to the reverse charge mechanism from a non-established business. The taxable person is obliged to file an application for the VAT registration on the day of the tax point of the service at the latest.
- It concludes an “association agreement” or similar agreement with a Czech VAT payer. The taxable person is obliged to file an application for VAT registration, at the latest on the date when the agreement is concluded.
- It jointly makes taxable supplies on the basis of an “association agreement” or similar agreement (with a Czech non-VAT payer) and the aggregate turnover of the taxable person (both within the association and outside it) exceeded CZK 1 million in the preceding 12 consecutive calendar months. The taxable person is obliged to file an application for the VAT registration no later than the 15th day of the calendar month following the month in which the threshold was exceeded.

### **Voluntary registration**

A Czech business whose taxable turnover does not exceed the registration threshold may register for VAT voluntarily unless it provides exclusively supplies that are exempt from VAT without credit.

### **Group registration**

The Czech VAT legislation does not allow VAT group registration.

With effect from 1 January 2009, group registration for VAT purposes will be possible (in addition, some commentators have claimed that an interpretation of the law allows for VAT grouping from 1 January 2008). Legal entities that are closely connected will be able to register as a VAT group. A VAT group will be treated as a single taxable person. The effects of the VAT group will be limited to the Czech Republic (that is, any legal entities that are part of a corporate group but have their residence, place of business or fixed establishment outside the Czech Republic, those entities would not be regarded as members of the VAT group). The group members will share a single VAT number and submit a single VAT return.

An application must be filed before 31 October to be treated as a group registration with effect from 1 January of the following year.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that is not established, has no fixed establishment or place of business in the territory of the Czech Republic. A non-established taxable person is obliged to file an application for VAT registration in the Czech Republic as soon as it makes a taxable supply there — but only if the taxable person is obliged to declare and pay Czech VAT on the supply according to the Czech VAT Act. The VAT registration limit does not apply in these circumstances.

The concept of a tax representative (as a person obliged to apply and pay VAT) was abolished from the Czech VAT legislation with effect from 1 January 2005. Nevertheless, general conditions concerning representation for tax proceedings (including the possibility to represent a person in respect of tax registration) may apply.

VAT registration applications for non-established businesses should be sent to the following address:

Financni urad pro Prahu 1  
Stepanska 28  
112 33  
Prague 1  
Czech Republic

### **Reverse charge services**

The reverse charge applies to certain services, if a foreign non-established supplier provides services to a Czech customer (taxable person) and the place of performance is deemed to be in the Czech Republic according to the Czech VAT Act. The purchaser is obliged to self assess output VAT at the appropriate rate (see Section D *VAT Rates*). The self-assessed tax is also treated as input tax and thus may be recovered (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). The reverse charge does not apply for supplies to private individuals who are not registered for VAT. The relevant services are those listed in Article 56 of the Council Directive 2006/112/EC (see the chapter on the European Union). Reverse charge services include:

- Transfers and assignments of copyrights; patents; licenses; trademarks and similar rights;
- Advertising services;
- Services of advisors; engineering services; services of consultants; lawyers; accountants and other similar services; as well as the data processing and providing of information; translation and interpreting services;
- Banking; financial and insurance services, with the exception of the hire of safes;
- Supply of staff;
- Hire of movable assets, with the exception of all means of transport;
- Telecommunication services;
- Operation of radio-communication and television broadcasting;
- Electronic services;
- Adoption of an obligation to refrain wholly or partly from continuing or performance of a business activity or right referred to above;
- Services of agents who act in the name and for the account of another; when they procure for their principal the services referred to above; and
- Access to transport, distribution or transmission (network) system for gas or electricity, or the provision of transport, distribution or transmission of gas or electricity by such (network) system, including services directly relating thereto.

The reverse charge also applies to the following services if the place of supply is in the Czech Republic and the services are provided by a foreign non-established supplier to customers registered for Czech VAT:

- Cultural, artistic, sporting, scientific, educational and entertainment services, organization of conferences, exhibitions and fairs, and services relating to the performance of these services;
- Services relating to transport services;
- Valuation of movable tangible property and work on movable tangible property;
- Services connected with real estate;
- Transport services;
- The supply of goods with installation;
- The supply of gas through a distribution network; and
- The supply of electricity to a trader.

### **Deregistration**

If a company is dissolved, it is automatically deregistered for VAT.

If a taxable person's turnover falls below the registration threshold, it may apply for deregistration. However, deregistration is not compulsory in these circumstances. Deregistration may be requested after one year from the effective date of registration given on the registration certificate at the earliest, if the taxable person's turnover did not exceed CZK 1 million in the immediately preceding 12 calendar months.

Non-established businesses may be deregistered as of 31 January of the following year if no VAT liability arose in the preceding calendar year.

The VAT authorities may also cancel the registration of a VAT payer that does not make any taxable supplies within 12 calendar months without providing a suitable explanation.

A group registration may be canceled only as of 31 December. The application must be filed before 31 October of the current year; otherwise, the group registration will be cancelled as of 31 December of the following year.

### **Late registration penalties**

A taxable person that is established, or has a fixed establishment or place of business in the Czech Republic that fails to register for VAT after exceeding the registration threshold is obliged to pay a fine of up to 10% of its taxable supplies that were effected without VAT. If a taxable person fails to register for other reasons, a fine of up to CZK 2 million may be imposed. Penalties also apply to a range of other VAT offenses (see Section I *VAT Returns and Payment*).

### **D. VAT rates**

In the Czech Republic, the term "taxable supplies" refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT. The term "exempt supplies" is used for supplies of goods and services that are within the scope of VAT but are not taxed. Exempt supplies generally do not give rise to a right of deduction for related input VAT (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). These supplies are sometimes referred to as "exempt without credit." Some supplies are classified as "exempt with credit" or "zero-rated," which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover input tax related to the supply.

Two rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 19% and the reduced rate at 5% (with effect from 1 January 2008 the reduced rate of VAT is increased to 9%). The 19% standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows the reduced rate or exemption.

The following table lists the Czech VAT treatment applicable to a range of supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Postal services  
Television and radio broadcasting  
Insurance  
Financial services  
Transfer of real estate  
Education  
Betting and gaming  
Social welfare

**Examples of exempt with credit (zero-rated) supplies of goods and services**

Exported goods  
Intra-community supplies of goods  
International passenger transportation  
Transport and services directly related to the importation and exportation of goods  
Supplies of goods in a free zone or a free warehouse with effect from 1 January 2005

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 9%**

Foodstuffs	Certain medical equipment and pharmaceuticals
Repairs and work on medical instruments	Medical and social care (unless exempt)
Non-alcoholic beverages	Children's car safety seats and diapers
Water distribution and treatment of sewage	Books and magazines
Public transportation	Cultural and sporting activities
Water and air passenger transport	Funeral services
Services of fitness centers	

**Social housing**

With effect from 1 January 2008, the reduced VAT rate will apply to transfers of "housing provided as part of a social policy." The term "social housing" includes apartments with a maximum floor area of 120 square meters and family houses with a maximum floor area of 350 square meters.

**E. Time of supply**

VAT is charged at the time when a taxable supply is carried out, or when payment for the supply is received, whichever occurs earlier (referred to as the tax point).

**Goods**

The taxable supply is generally considered to be effected on the date of supply (delivery) if the goods are delivered based on a purchase contract; otherwise the tax point is on the day that the goods are taken over.

**Services**

The tax point for services is generally the earlier of:

- When the service is performed; or
- When an invoice is issued.

Other time of supply rules may apply to specific supplies of goods and services.

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is either the date of release of goods for free circulation (or another customs procedure that leads to a liability to pay VAT) or the date when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

VAT on the intra-Community acquisition of goods is charged at the earliest of the following events:

- On the date of issue of the invoice; or
- On the 15th day of the month following the month when the supply took place.

**Reverse charge services**

The time of supply for reverse charge services is the earlier of the following events:

- When the Czech buyer receives the service; and
- When the invoice is issued.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A VAT payer may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to him for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within the Czech Republic, VAT self-assessed on intra-Community acquisitions of goods, services subject to the reverse charge mechanism and VAT paid on imports.

A VAT payer proves his entitlement to VAT deduction with a valid tax document which is properly evidenced (in the VAT payer's accounting or VAT records).

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

The purchase or financial lease of passenger cars unless purchased for resale

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Passenger car maintenance costs  
Car hire  
Fuel for vehicles

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Business entertainment  
 Non-business expenditure  
 Goods and services used exclusively for provision of exempt supplies

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Books  
 Conferences  
 Advertising  
 Accommodation  
 Mobile phones

**Partial exemption**

A Czech VAT payer is entitled to a full VAT deduction in respect of purchases used for taxable supplies (that is, supplies on which VAT is charged), certain other supplies that fall outside the scope of Czech VAT (with the place of supply abroad) and supplies that are exempt with credit.

A VAT payer is not entitled to deduct any input VAT that relates exclusively to supplies that are exempt without credit.

The VAT payer must reduce the input VAT deduction, (that is, claim only partial deduction) of input VAT, in respect of supplies used for both taxable and exempt supplies.

The amount of input tax that may be recovered by the VAT payer is calculated in two stages:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to exempt and to taxable supplies. Input tax directly allocated to exempt supplies without credit is not deductible. Input tax directly related to taxable supplies is recoverable in full.
- The second stage prorates the remaining input tax that relates to both taxed and exempt supplies to allocate a portion to taxed supplies. This treatment applies, for example, to the input tax on general business overheads. The ratio is basically based on the value of taxed and exempt with credit supplies, compared with total turnover.

No other methods are permitted.

Input VAT deduction must be reduced proportionally if the supplies are used for both economic activities and for private use. If the input VAT deduction was claimed in full, the private use must be taxed (output VAT must be applied on the private consumption).

**Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the taxable period in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person's partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period or when the use of the capital goods changes. For example, a taxable person that acquired an asset and recovered VAT in full at the time of its acquisition must adjust the amount of recovery if the asset is later used for an exempt activity. In contrast, if the asset was originally

acquired for an exempt activity, so that no input VAT was reclaimed, but the asset is later put to a fully taxable use, input tax may be recovered when the use changes.

In the Czech Republic, the adjustment applies to long-term tangible assets (with a value greater than CZK 40,000) and intangible assets (with a value greater than CZK 60,000), if a change in use of the asset arises within five calendar years of its acquisition.

The adjustment period is five years, beginning with the calendar year of the acquisition of the asset and lasts the subsequent four calendar years. In the tax period of acquisition, the input VAT is deducted according to whether and to what extent the goods are used for taxable activities. A portion of the total input VAT must be adjusted according to the use of the goods (exempt or taxable) in that particular year.

No change needs to be made if the difference between the use in the current year and in the first year is less than ten percentage points.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of VAT recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of VAT payable, the taxable person has a VAT credit. A refund of the VAT credit may be claimed by submitting the VAT return. The Czech VAT authorities generally make repayments within 30 days of the filing deadline for the return.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

The Czech VAT authorities refund VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in the Czech Republic nor registered for VAT there. For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive.

Refunds according to the 13th Directive are made on the principle of reciprocity. A non-established business is permitted to claim a refund if it is established in a country that refunds VAT to Czech VAT payers. Currently, Macedonia, Norway and Switzerland are the only countries that qualify.

For the general VAT refund rules applicable to the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

### **Refund application**

A non-established business may request a refund of VAT by filing an application to the following address:

Financni urad pro Prahu 1  
Stepanska 28  
112 33  
Prague 1  
Czech Republic

The claim must be filed using the printed form issued by the Czech Ministry of Finance. Claims made under the EU 8th Directive scheme may be filed using the EU general form (see Appendix to the Directive 79/1072/EEC), printed in one of the



official languages. The application must be completed in the Czech language.

An application for a refund of tax must be accompanied by the following documents:

- The originals of the tax documents or documents proving the purchase of the goods or service, such documents must be issued by the VAT payer and must comply with the provisions of the Czech VAT Act;
- Confirmation that the claimant is registered for VAT in another EU member state or that it is registered for VAT, or another similar tax, in a third country; this confirmation must have been issued by the financial authority in the country where the foreign person (applicant) is registered for VAT or another similar tax;
- Confirmation that the claimant has not supplied goods or services in the Czech Republic in the period for which he claims VAT refund (except for supplies subject to reverse charge procedure);
- The original extract from the Commercial register; and
- Confirmation of the claimant's bank account details.

The claim period is a minimum of three calendar months (unless the period in question represents the remainder of the calendar year) and a maximum of one calendar year. Applications for a refund must be submitted within 6 months after the end of the calendar year to which they relate, that is, by 30 June of the following year. Claims that are not filed in time will be rejected.

The minimum claim for a period of less than a year but not less than 3 months is CZK 7,000; for an annual claim or for a remaining period of the year the minimum amount is CZK 1,000. The tax authorities must repay the VAT within 6 months from the date the claim was submitted or from the date when any errors or omissions of the claim were corrected.

VAT is also refunded in a few additional cases (for example, to individuals from third countries in case of export of goods).

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit and debit notes**

A Czech VAT payer must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made to another VAT payer and for exports (for domestic transactions, only upon request of the customer). Invoicing may be delayed up to 15 days after the tax point (see Section E *Time of Supply*). A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund to a non-established business.

If a VAT payer is required to account for VAT on the private use of business assets, it must issue "a document of use" similar to a VAT invoice. This document of use may not be used to support a claim for input tax deduction.

A taxable person is not obliged to issue a tax document for a supply that is exempt without credit.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged originally on a supply. The value of the supply may be reduced only in the following circumstances:

- If an effected supply is cancelled;
- If a supply is returned (in full or in part);
- If there is a contractual price reduction; and
- If the payment upon which a VAT payer was obliged to charge VAT was subsequently used for purposes of another taxable or exempt supply or the supply that is not subject to VAT.

A VAT debit note is used to increase the value of the supply if there is a price increase or, if based on the agreed contractual terms, the final payment is higher than the price quoted on the original VAT invoice.

The amount of VAT credited or debited must be separately itemized on the credit or debit note. It must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice and contain generally the same information.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

Czech VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, an export supply must be accompanied by official customs evidence (the single administrative document “JSD”) stating that the goods have left the Czech Republic. If the export customs declaration (JSD) is not stamped by the Customs Authorities, the taxable person may provide other evidence to prove that the conditions for obtaining exemption have been met.

Czech VAT is not chargeable on goods supplied to taxable persons in other EU countries (see the chapter on the European Union). For a sale to another EU country to qualify as an exempt intra-Community supply, the supplier must prove that goods have been delivered to the other EU country by a Czech VAT payer, customer or third party authorized by a Czech VAT payer or customer, the customer must be a VAT payer in the other EU member state and the acquisition of the goods must be subject to VAT in that other EU state. Suitable proof includes transportation documents, written statements by the customer or an authorized third party or other similar documentation.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

A Czech VAT invoice may not be issued only in a foreign currency. If a foreign currency is used, all values for VAT purposes must be converted to Czech crowns (CZK).

For the purpose of VAT, the exchange rate used to convert foreign currency to Czech crowns is generally the daily rate declared by the Czech National Bank valid for the VAT payer for the date when the VAT becomes chargeable.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Czech VAT returns are generally submitted for monthly periods. VAT payers with a quarterly taxable period must file VAT returns quarterly. Non-established businesses file VAT returns quarterly. VAT returns must be filed within 25 days of the end of the taxable period. Payment of the VAT obligation is required at the same time. If the payment is made from a foreign bank account or from a bank account maintained in foreign currency, the amount must be credited to the bank account of the Financial

Authorities no later than the last day of the deadline for the return. Otherwise, it is sufficient if the tax is debited from taxpayer's bank account on the last day of the deadline for the return. VAT liabilities must be paid in Czech crowns (CZK). A "nil return" must be filed if no taxable transactions have taken place in the period.

### **Penalties and default interest**

Default interest is charged for the late payment of VAT due on a return. The interest is calculated as an interest rate declared by the Czech National Bank valid on the first day of the respective calendar half-year increased by 14%. The default interest may be applied up to a maximum five years.

A penalty is charged in the amount of 20% of the additionally assessed VAT in case the VAT obligation or excessive deduction of VAT is increased/decreased based on the finding of the Tax Authorities.

If the VAT return is submitted late, the declared VAT may be increased by 10%.

The above mentioned rules are applicable for any VAT due after 1 January 2007.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A Czech taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of either its sales or purchases of goods exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals for the calendar year 2007 is CZK 2 million.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches for the calendar year 2007 is CZK 4 million.

The INTRASTAT return period is monthly. INTRASTAT reports should be submitted to the competent Customs Authority by the 10th working day of the month following the calendar month to which they relate if submitted in paper form, or by the 12th working day of the month following the calendar month to which they relate if submitted electronically.

A penalty of up to CZK 1 million may be imposed for late submission or for missing or inaccurate declarations.

### **EC sales lists**

If a Czech taxable person makes intra-Community supplies in any taxable period, it must submit an EC Sales List (ESL) to the Czech VAT authorities together with his VAT return. An ESL is not required for any period in which the taxable person has not made any intra-Community supplies.

Penalties may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate ESLs.

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Merværdiafgiftsloven (Momsloven)
Date introduced	3 July 1967
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	Central Customs and Tax Administration <a href="http://www.skat.dk">http://www.skat.dk</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	25%
Other	Zero-rated, exempt, exempt with credit
VAT number format	DK 12 34 56 78
VAT return periods	Monthly Quarterly (annual turnover between DKK 1 million and DKK 15 million) Six monthly (annual turnover below DKK 1 million)
Thresholds	
Registration	DKK 50,000 a year (for businesses established in Denmark)

	None (for businesses established elsewhere)
Distance selling	€35,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	DKK 80,000 a year (for businesses exempted from VAT)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Denmark by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Denmark; and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

## C. Who is liable

The term “taxable person” means any entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services or intra-Community acquisitions or distance sales, in the course of a business.

The VAT registration threshold is turnover of DKK 50,000 a year for a business resident in Denmark. No registration threshold applies for a non-established business (that is, VAT registration is required as soon as a non-established business begins making supplies subject to VAT in Denmark).

### Group registration

Groups of companies or related entities may request registration as a single taxable person (VAT group). If both VAT registered and VAT exempted companies form a VAT group registration, the parent company must be included in the VAT group. All group members must be 100% owned by the parent company and established in Denmark.

The effect of VAT grouping is that no VAT is charged on supplies between group members. However, if any member of the group has exempt activities, the group must deduct input VAT on a pro rata basis. The group members are jointly and severally liable for any VAT on transactions with third parties.

### Non-established businesses

A non-established business must register for Danish VAT if it makes any of the following supplies:

- Goods that are located in Denmark at the time of supply;
- Intra-Community acquisitions in Denmark;
- Distance sales in excess of the annual threshold; or
- Services that are not subject to the tax under the “reverse charge” mechanism (for example, services supplied to private persons).

### **Tax representatives**

Businesses established in the following countries are not required to appoint a tax representative in order to register for Danish VAT: EU Member States, Norway, Greenland, the Faroe Islands, Iceland and the Aland Islands. Businesses established in these countries may choose, however, to appoint a tax representative to register for VAT. While this is not obligatory, it is recommended.

VAT registration for non-established taxable persons from EU Member States, Norway, Greenland, the Faroe Islands, Iceland and the Aland Islands may be conducted through the following office:

Skattecenter Toender  
 Nordre Landevej 22  
 DK-6270 Toender  
 Denmark

Businesses established in other countries are required to appoint a Danish resident as tax representative in order to register for VAT. The representative and the nonresident business are jointly and severally liable for VAT liabilities.

The Danish VAT authorities may require a non-established taxable person to provide security equal to its expected VAT liability for a period of three months. This may happen if the VAT authorities believe there is a risk that the non-established business may not pay its indirect tax obligations.

### **Late registration penalties**

No specific penalty is levied for late VAT registration. However, a penalty may be charged of up to twice the VAT amount due in the period during which the business was not registered.

### **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax and that do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods and related services, intra-Community supplies of goods, and intangible services supplied to either another taxable person established in the European Union or any recipient outside the European Union (see the chapter on the European Union).

In Denmark, two rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 25% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows the zero rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at the zero rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Medical services  
Education  
Finance  
Insurance  
Supplies made by writers, composers and performing artists  
Cultural services  
Transport of passengers  
Investment gold  
Real estate transactions

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%**

Newspapers  
Supplies to ships  
Supplies of gold to the Danish National Bank

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply for goods is when they are delivered; the basic time of supply for services is when they are performed.

In Denmark, VAT is due when the invoice is issued, which is normally at the time of supply. In practice, however, the Danish VAT authorities will accept invoices that are issued after the time of supply if that is the taxable person’s normal business practice.

**Prepayments**

The time of supply for an advance payment is when the supplier receives the payment, even if the supply has not yet been made. A final time of supply occurs when the supply has been completed.

**Intra-Community acquisitions**

The time of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the 15th day of the month following the month in which the acquisition occurred. If the supplier issues an invoice prior to this date, the time of supply is when the invoice is issued.

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is the date of the customs clearance, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

**Reverse charge**

Certain services imported from outside Denmark by a taxable person are subject to the tax under the “reverse charge” mechanism, which means that the recipient of the service must account for VAT. The time of supply for a reverse charge service is the VAT period in which the service is supplied or the period in which the invoice is issued, if the invoice is issued shortly after the supply.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Denmark, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Business gifts if the value is more than DKK 100  
Purchase, lease or hire of a private car  
Maintenance costs for a private car  
Employee meals and entertainment

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

25% of hotel accommodation  
Books  
Long term lease of cars used for business (a proportion)  
Attendance at conferences, seminars and exhibitions  
25% of a business meal for entertaining clients  
50% of home telephone bill

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a Danish taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes.

The amount of input tax that may be recovered is calculated in two stages:

- The first stage is the direct allocation of VAT to exempt and taxable supplies. Input tax directly allocable to exempt supplies is not deductible.
- The second stage is to prorate the remaining input tax that relates to both taxable and exempt supplies (for example, VAT incurred on business overheads) based on the percentage of taxable supplies to total supplies made. The pro rata calculation must be performed each year. The recovery percentage is rounded up to the next whole number (for example, a recovery percentage of 77.2% is rounded up to 78%).

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery



position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

In Denmark, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Land and buildings including additions and alterations (adjusted for a period of 10 years);
- Repair, maintenance and renovation of land and buildings if the annual cost exceeds DKK 75,000 (adjusted for a period of five years); and
- Items of machinery, equipment and furniture costing more than DKK 75,000 (adjusted for a period of five years).

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition, to a fraction of the total input tax (1/10 for land and buildings and 1/5 for other capital goods). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a period exceeds the amount of output VAT payable, a refund may be claimed by submitting the VAT return form.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

The Danish tax authorities refund VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in Denmark. A non-established business is allowed to claim Danish VAT to the same extent as a VAT-registered business. Refunds are made under the terms of the EU 8th and 13th Directives. In practice, Denmark does not exclude businesses from any non-EU countries from the recovery scheme.

For the general VAT refund rules of the EU 8th and 13th Directives refund schemes, see the chapter on the European Union.

#### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following that in which the tax was incurred.

Claims must be submitted in Danish, but in practice, claims in English or German may also be accepted. The application for a refund must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union).

The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is DKK 1,500. For an annual claim, the minimum amount is DKK 200.

Applications for refunds of Danish VAT may be sent to the following office:

Skattecenter Toender  
8/13 moms  
Nordre Landevej 22  
DK-6400 Toender  
Denmark

**Repayment interest**

The Danish VAT authorities do not pay interest to claimants for refunds made under the EU 8th and 13th Directives.

**H. Invoicing****VAT invoices and credit notes**

A Danish taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions, unless requested by the customer.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. It must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice and contain the same information.

**Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on intra-Community supplies of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that proves the goods have left Denmark. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, the seller must retain the signed customs documentation with a pro forma invoice and commercial evidence such as customer orders and contracts; and
- For an intra-Community supply, the seller must indicate the customer's VAT identification number (from a different EU country) and must retain commercial documentation, such as purchase orders, transport documentation, and evidence of both payment and receipt of goods.

**Foreign currency invoices**

A Danish VAT invoice may be issued in Danish kroner (DKK) or Euros. If another currency is used, the amount of VAT must be converted into Danish kroner, either by using the current rate of exchange or the official monthly rate of exchange published by the Danish VAT authorities.

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

A Danish taxable person whose turnover exceeds DKK 15 million must submit VAT returns on a monthly basis. A taxable person with a turnover of between DKK 1 million and DKK 15 million must submit returns quarterly. A taxable person with turnover of less than DKK 1 million must submit returns half yearly.

Monthly VAT returns and payment are due by the 25th day of the month following the return period. Quarterly VAT returns and payment are due by the 10th day of the second month following the end of the return period. Half yearly VAT returns and payment are due by the 1st day of the third month following the end of the return period.

A Summer VAT relief scheme allows payment for the June period to be made on 10 August.

Returns must be completed and liabilities must be paid in Danish kroner.

### **Penalties**

The penalty for the late submission of a VAT return is DKK 65 per reminder for payment. The penalty for late payment of VAT is 1.1% of the VAT due for the period.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

Danish taxable persons that trade with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of their sales or purchases exceeds certain thresholds. There are separate reports for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches). The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals for the calendar year 2007 is DKK 1.8 million.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches for the calendar year 2007 is DKK 4.7 million.

Danish taxable persons must complete INTRASTAT declarations in Danish kroner. Euros may not be used.

The INTRASTAT return period is monthly. The submission deadline is the 10th day of the month following the end of the INTRASTAT return period.

If a report is late or missing, a fine of DKK 550 is imposed.

### **EU sales lists**

If a Danish taxable person makes intra-Community supplies in any return period, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL). No ESL return need be submitted for any period when no intra-Community supplies have been made.

ESLs are submitted quarterly, half-yearly or annually, depending on turnover amounts.

A business may submit an annual ESL if its total turnover does not exceed DKK 300,000 and its intra-Community supplies do not exceed DKK 120,000 a year.

A business may submit half-yearly ESLs if its total turnover does not exceed DKK 1.6 million and its intra-Community supplies do not exceed DKK 120,000 a year.

Quarterly ESLs are due the 10th day of the second month following the end of the quarter. Half-yearly VAT returns are due the 1st day of the third month following the six-month period. The deadline for annual ESLs is the 1st day of the third month following the twelve-month period.

ESLs must be completed in Danish kroner.

If an ESL is late, missing or incorrect, a fine of DKK 65 is imposed.

# Dominican Republic

Country code 809

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Tax on the transfer of industrialized goods and services (ITBIS)
Local name	Impuesto sobre la transferencia de bienes industrializados y servicios (ITBIS)
Date introduced	April 1992
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Dirección General de Impuestos Internos (DGII) <a href="http://www.dgii.gov.do">http://www.dgii.gov.do</a>
ITBIS rates	
Standard	16%
Other	Exempt and zero-rated
ITBIS number format	Tax identification number (known as the "RNC" number)
ITBIS return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Small taxpayer	The tax authorities may apply special provisions for small taxpayers
Recovery of ITBIS by non-established businesses	No

## **B. Scope of the tax**

ITBIS applies to the following transactions:

- The transfer of industrialized goods;
- The importation of industrialized goods; and
- The rendering of services.

## **C. Who is liable**

An ITBIS taxpayer includes:

- Any individual or business entity, whether domestic or foreign, that transfers industrialized goods as part of its industrial or commercial activities;
- Any individual or business entity engaged in the importation of goods subject to ITBIS; and
- Any individual or business entity that renders services subject to ITBIS.

No turnover threshold applies to ITBIS registration.

Within 30 days of starting taxable activities, the taxpayer must notify the tax authorities of its activities.

### **Small taxpayers**

A simplified ITBIS regime applies to small taxpayers. The tax authorities may enact regulations establishing special provisions for small taxpayers, for example to reduce the frequency of the filing of ITBIS, as well as the simplification of other ITBIS requirements.

### **Group registration**

Registration Grouping is not permitted under the Dominican ITBIS Law.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment within the territory of the Dominican Republic. A non-established business should, in principle, register in order to pay the ITBIS to the Tax Authorities if it supplies goods or services in the Dominican Republic.

### **Late registration penalties**

A taxpayer that fails to register for ITBIS on a timely basis loses its entitlement to deduct tax on goods purchased by the business that forms part of its inventory when it does register.

Tax authorities may assess unpaid ITBIS. Penalties and interest are also assessed for late registration for ITBIS.

## **D. ITBIS rates**

In the Dominican Republic, the standard rate of ITBIS is 16%. The standard rate applies to all supplies and importations of goods and to the list of taxable services, unless a specific provision allows an exemption. In addition, some activities are exempted activities or zero-rated.

The following table lists examples of exempt imports and transfer of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of exempt goods and services**

Live animals	Certain types of medicines
Fresh, refrigerated or frozen meat	Certain types of books and magazines
Fish of popular consumption or reproduction	Education services (including the following cultural services: theatre, ballet, opera, and dance)
Milk, eggs, and honey	Health services
Non-processed fruit for massive consumption	Electricity, water, and garbage collection services
Decaffeinated coffee	Financial services (including insurance)
Sugars	
Cocoa and chocolate	

**E. Time of supply**

The time when the taxable event is considered to take place and ITBIS becomes due is called the “tax point.”

**Transfer of goods**

The basic time of supply for the transfer of goods is when the invoice is issued or from the delivery or withdrawal of the goods, if the document does not exist.

**Services**

The basic time of supply for services is the earlier of when the service is performed or when an invoice is issued or from the moment when the service is complete or when the price is paid in full or in part, whichever is the earliest.

**Imports**

The time of supply for imported goods is when the goods are placed at the disposition of the importer.

**Leasing**

The time of supply for leasing is the earlier of when the lease contract is signed or at the time of the delivery of the leased property to the lessee, whichever happens first. In the case of long term leases or of leases of personal and real property together, the time of supply is from the expiration of the rental installment or from the collection of the payment, whichever happens first.

**F. Recovery of ITBIS by taxable persons**

ITBIS' taxpayer may deduct as input tax the advanced taxes paid in relation to the following purchases:

- The purchase of domestic goods and services that are subject to ITBIS; and
- The importation of goods subject to ITBIS.

The right to deduct advanced taxes must be supported by proper documentation related to the local purchase or the importation of the goods.

**Prorated ITBIS deduction**

If it is not possible to determine whether the goods purchased or imported by a taxpayer have been utilized in performing taxable or exempt activities, the input tax deduction is prorated. The deductible proportion is based on the value of the taxpayer's taxable operations in the tax year compared with the value of its total operations for the tax year.

**Refunds**

If the total deductible taxes in a period are greater than the gross tax payable, the difference may be carried forward by the taxpayer as a deduction in the following and subsequent months. This situation does not exempt the taxpayer from the obligation to file an ITBIS return.

Exporters that have excess credits for advanced taxes paid on the purchase of raw materials may request a refund for the advanced taxes over a six month period.

The same treatment is granted to producers of goods exempted from ITBIS.

**G. Recovery of ITBIS by non-established businesses**

The Dominican Republic does not refund ITBIS incurred by foreign or non-established businesses unless they are registered as taxpayers with the Tax Administration.

**H. Invoicing****ITBIS invoices and credit notes**

An ITBIS' taxpayer must generally provide an invoice with ITBIS for all taxable supplies made. Invoices must include an official invoice number (NCF), the taxpayer's registration number (RNC) and it must show the ITBIS amount separately.

An invoice showing the NCF, RNC and the ITBIS indicated separately from the total amount is generally necessary to support a claim for an input tax credit.

An ITBIS credit note may be used to reduce the ITBIS charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods and services.

**Official invoice number (NCF)**

With effect from 1 January 2007, every transfer of goods or supply of services rendered should be invoiced with an official invoice number or NCF. The NCF is made up of a numeric sequence, granted by the tax authorities at the taxpayer's prior request.

Fiscal supporting documents that generate tax credits or support costs and expenses should comply with the NCF in order to allow deductions for income tax purposes or ITBIS credits.

The fiscal supporting documents must be printed directly by taxpayers through their computer systems or by printing establishments authorized by the tax authorities.

**Exports**

Exported goods are zero-rated from ITBIS. Exporters have the right to deduct the tax charged in respect of goods to be used for their exportation activity.

**I. ITBIS returns and payment****ITBIS returns**

ITBIS returns are submitted monthly. Returns must be submitted by the 20th day of the month following the end of the return period. Payment in full is due on the same date. A return must be filed, even if no ITBIS is due for the period.

Tax due must be paid in Dominican Pesos (RD\$).

**Penalties****Late payments**

The penalties for late payments of ITBIS are:

- Surcharges: charged at 10% of the unpaid tax for the first month or fraction of a month, and at 4% per month for each successive months or fractions of months.
- Interest: charged at 1.73% per month or fraction of a month is added to the surcharge.

**Tax evasion**

Tax evasion (that does not constitute fraud) occurs if by any action or omission a taxpayer files an inaccurate tax return that results in a reduction in the tax payment to be made to the Tax Administration. The penalty is up to twice the amount of the omitted payment plus interest and closure of the business. If the amount of the unpaid tax cannot be determined, a fine between 10 and 50 times the minimal salary may be imposed.

Note: The evasion penalty should not be applied simultaneously with surcharges for late payment.

**Violation of formal duties**

The following violations for non-fulfillment of the formal duties of taxpayers, representatives and third parties established in the Dominican Republic Tax Code, could entail a fine of 5 to 30 times the minimum salary (the minimum salary is approximately US\$120):

- Failure to maintain accounting books or records required by law;
- Providing false information when registering for ITBIS;
- Not registering in the relevant tax registries;
- Refusing to provide information to tax authorities; and
- Failure to file tax returns for the calculation of tax payments.

**Tax fraud**

Tax fraud occurs when information has been altered in a manner that causes the tax authorities to incorrectly compute the amount of tax due. The consequences of tax fraud may include a penalty of between 2 and 10 times the amount of the evaded tax, closure of the business establishment, or the cancellation of an operating license.



## Ecuador

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto al valor agregado (IVA)
Date introduced	31 December 1981
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Internal Revenue Service <a href="http://www.sri.gov.ec">http://www.sri.gov.ec</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	12%
Other	0% and exempt
VAT number format	Form no. 104
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No (except for recovery of VAT for the exportation of goods)

### B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Ecuador by a taxable person;
- The importation of goods from outside Ecuador, irrespective of the status of the importer; and
- Services provided by overseas companies in the territory of Ecuador (provided they are not supplied on an occasional basis).

### C. Who is liable

A VAT taxable person is any business entity or individual that transfers physical movable goods or performs services in the

course of doing business in Ecuador. No registration threshold applies. The definition of a VAT taxable person also applies to a permanent establishment of a foreign business located in Ecuador.

### **Group registration**

VAT grouping is not allowed under the Ecuadorian VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Ecuador. A non-established business must register for VAT if it supplies goods or services in Ecuador.

### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties and interest are assessed for late registration for VAT.

## **D. VAT rates**

The general rate of VAT in Ecuador is 12% and the special rate is 0%. Exemptions also apply.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at the 0% rate. This list is not exhaustive.

### **Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Sale of a business  
Mergers, spin-offs and conversions of companies  
Donations to charities  
Transfer of stock, shares and other negotiable instruments

### **Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%**

Unprocessed food  
Agricultural goods (such as certified seeds, plants and roots) and equipment  
Drugs and veterinary products  
Paper, newspapers, magazines, books and publishing services  
Exported goods  
Transport of persons and materials and air cargo transport  
Education  
Health services  
Public supply of electricity, drinking water and sewerage services  
Real estate transactions  
Services rendered by professionals up to \$400

## **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply is when the goods are transferred or when the services are performed. The invoice for the transaction must be issued at the time of supply.

The total amount of VAT must be paid for its total amount even in credit operations.

### **Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is either the date of importation or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by Ecuadorian taxable persons**

VAT input tax is not recoverable except in connection with the exportation of goods. A claim is required to recover VAT.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for making taxable supplies or for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible</b>	<b>Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)</b>
Stationery	Raw materials
Cleaning supplies	Acquisition of assets
Petty cash expenses	Electric energy
	Rent

### **Input tax credit system – Full input tax credit**

VAT taxpayers that produce goods or supply services subject to the 12% VAT rate may recover the total input tax on local acquisitions. The same treatment applies to VAT taxable persons that export goods and services. These taxable persons may also recover input tax in respect of imports of fixed assets, and in respect of goods, raw materials and services necessary to produce and trade taxable goods and services.

### **Input tax credit system – No input tax credit**

Taxable persons that exclusively produce or sell goods, or supply services that are subject to VAT at the zero rate (other than exports of goods or services), are not entitled to any input tax recovery.

### **Input tax credit system – Partial input tax credit**

VAT taxable persons that supply goods or render services that are subject to VAT at both rates (12% and 0%) may recover a proportion of input tax. The recovery percentage is calculated using a pro rata, based on the total value of supplies made at the standard rate (12%) plus exports, over the total value of all supplies made, as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Sales of goods 12\% + exports}}{\text{Total sales + exports}}$$

**Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT (credit VAT) recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT (debit VAT) payable, the excess credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in the following tax period.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Ecuador does not refund VAT incurred by foreign businesses unless they have a permanent establishment in Ecuador.

**H. Invoicing****VAT invoices and credit notes**

A VAT taxable person must generally provide an invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. An invoice is necessary to support a tax credit.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods and services. A credit note must include the number of the original invoice.

**Exports**

Ecuadorian VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or services. However, to qualify as VAT-free goods, exports must be supported by customs documents, as evidence that the goods have left Ecuador.

**Foreign currency invoices**

Invoices related to supplies made in Ecuador must be issued in US dollars (\$).

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

VAT returns are generally submitted monthly. VAT returns and payment in full are due between the 10th and the 28th day of the month following the end of the return period. To determine the filing deadline for a VAT taxable person, the administration uses the ninth number of its Tax Identification Number (RUC).

VAT taxable persons that supply goods and services exclusively at the 0% rate may, in certain circumstances, submit VAT returns every six months.

VAT tax returns must be paid in US dollars.

**Penalties**

A range of penalties is assessed for errors and omissions connected with VAT accounting, including late filing of a VAT return or late payment of the tax. The interest rate for late payment is set every quarter.

Penalties for noncompliance with VAT obligations include fines of up to five times the amount lost to the revenue, closure of the business and imprisonment.

## El Salvador

Country code 503

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**San Salvador**
**GMT -6****Ernst & Young S.A.**

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto a la transferencia de bienes muebles y a la prestación de servicios (ITBMS)
Date introduced	July 1992
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.mh.gob.sv">http://www.mh.gob.sv</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	13%
Other	Exempt and zero-rated
VAT number format	Taxpayer registry number (known as the "NRC")
Vat return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	Annual turnover of US\$5,714.29 and fixed assets of US\$2,285.71
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No, unless the non-resident business has a registered legal representative in El Salvador

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The transfer of tangible goods or rendering of services in El Salvador;
- The purchase of imported services by a taxable person in El Salvador;
- The importation of tangible goods from outside El Salvador, irrespective of the status of the importer; and
- Self-consumption of inventories by VAT taxpayers or transfer of tangible goods for promotional purposes.

### C. Who is liable

Any business entity or individual whose annual turnover exceeds US\$5,714.29, or that owns fixed assets valued at US\$2,285.71 or more, must register as a VAT taxpayer. The requirement to register also applies to permanent establishments in El Salvador of foreign entities. Furthermore, entities and individuals should pay VAT when any of the taxable events outlined in Section B *Scope of the Tax* occur.

#### Voluntary registration

A business whose turnover is below the registration threshold may register voluntarily as a VAT taxpayer. Non-resident entities that wish to recover local VAT paid may also register voluntarily.

#### Group registration

VAT grouping is not allowed under the El Salvadorian VAT Law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

#### Non-established businesses

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment within the territory of El Salvador. In principle, a non-established business must register for VAT if it transfers tangible goods or renders services in El Salvador on a regular basis. In order to register for VAT, a non-established business must provide the VAT authorities with a copy of its Articles of Incorporation, legalized by a Salvadorian consulate (or with an apostille), together with an official translation into Spanish and any other documentation required by the tax authorities, including registration of a legal representative.

### D. VAT rates

There are exempted activities and zero-rated activities. Unlike zero-rated activities, exempted activities do not permit a taxpayer to use the input tax deduction (See Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). In El Salvador, the standard rate of VAT is 13%. The standard rate applies to the transfer of tangible goods or rendering of services, unless a specific provision allows an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

Health services offered by public institutions	Education
Rental of houses and apartments for noncommercial purposes	Certain financial services
	Water services offered by public entities

### Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

Public transport	Personal insurance services and reinsurance
The importation of machinery used as a fixed asset in the production of goods and services that are not exempt (if the assets are registered with the tax authorities 30 days in advance)	

### E. Time of supply

The taxable event when VAT becomes due is called the “tax point.”

For the supply of goods, the tax event is the earliest of the following events:

- The issue of the invoice, receipt or other document related to the transaction;
- Delivery of the goods; and
- Receipt of payment.

For the supply of services, the tax event is the earliest of the following events:

- The issue of the invoice, receipt or other document related to the transaction;
- Provision of the service; or
- Receipt of payment.

### Continuous supplies of services

For a continuous supply of services rendered in return for periodic payments, the tax event is the earlier of the issuance of the invoice, or the due date established for the periodic payment; notwithstanding payment of the service.

### Imported goods

The taxable event for imported goods is when the goods clear all customs formalities for importation (“definite importation”).

### F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT paid on the purchase of goods and services for business purposes. Input tax is generally credited against output tax, which is the VAT charged on supplies made. Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within El Salvador, VAT paid on imported goods and VAT self-assessed on reverse charge services. In general, the input tax credit is allowed for ordinary business expenditure that is indispensable to the taxpayer’s taxable activity (that is, the business activity that generates output tax).

A valid tax document referred to as “proof of tax credit” or an “import declaration” must be filed with every claim for an input tax credit.

### Non-deductible input tax

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur).

**Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a particular month exceeds the amount of output VAT payable, the taxpayer will obtain an input VAT credit. The credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in subsequent VAT periods.

A cash refund may be claimed only if the credit relates to export activities. An input VAT credit related to export supplies may be carried forward to offset output VAT in the following VAT period. If the credit may not be offset fully against VAT, the taxpayer may request to compensate other tax liabilities or a refund of the excess amount.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

El Salvador does not refund VAT incurred by foreign or non-established businesses unless they are registered for VAT in El Salvador.

**H. Invoicing****Tax credit documents, invoices and credit notes**

A taxpayer must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. However, for supplies made to other VAT taxpayers, a “proof of tax credit” must be issued. A proof of tax credit document is necessary to support a claim for the input tax credit. Proof of tax credit documents must be issued in triplicate (with two copies going to the purchaser of the goods or services).

If the nature of a business makes it impractical for a taxpayer to issue tax invoices, the VAT authorities may authorize the use of cash registers and computerized systems to issue tickets (cash receipts) instead of invoices.

Price reductions, discounts or bonuses may be excluded from the VAT taxable base provided they are included in the “proof of tax credit” or in credit and debit notes. A credit note must contain the same information as a tax credit document.

**Exports**

VAT is zero-rated on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify for the VAT zero rate, exports must be supported by customs’ documents that prove the goods have left El Salvador. Suitable evidence includes export invoices and bills of lading.

**Foreign currency invoices**

VAT invoices and tax credit documents may be issued in Salvadorian colons (SVC) or US dollars (\$).

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

VAT returns are submitted monthly. Returns must be submitted by the 10th working day of the month following the end of the return period. Payment in full is due on the same date. A return must be filed even if no VAT is due for the period.

Tax due may be paid in Salvadorian colons or US dollars.



**Penalties**

Penalties may vary from 5% up to 50% of the VAT amount due. For some offenses, the penalty may be computed based on the minimum legal wage.

“Tax evasion” is a criminal offense. Penalties for tax evasion under the Salvadorian Criminal Code include imprisonment for a period from four to eight years.

**Estonia**

Country code 372

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Käibemaks
Date introduced	1 January 1991
European Union (EU) member state	Yes (with effect from 1 May 2004)
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.fin.ee">http://www.fin.ee</a> Estonian Tax and Customs Board <a href="http://www.emta.ee">http://www.emta.ee</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	18%
Reduced	5%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	EE123456789
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	EEK 250,000
Distance selling	EEK 550,000
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Estonia by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Estonia (that is, services for which the recipient is liable to pay the VAT);
- The intra-community acquisition of goods (see the chapter on the European Union); and
- The importation of goods into Estonia, irrespective of the status of the importer.

### **C. Who is liable**

A taxable person is a business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services, in the course of a business, in Estonia. This rule applies to a branch or permanent establishment of a foreign business entity.

The VAT registration threshold is annual supplies in excess of EEK 250,000. No threshold applies for non-established businesses. If a foreign company with no fixed establishment in Estonia makes a taxable supply that is not taxed by the Estonian taxable person upon acquiring the goods or services, the foreign company must register for VAT, with effect from the date that the taxable supply is made. A business that is liable to register for VAT in Estonia must notify the VAT authorities of its liability within three days.

#### **Distance sales**

If a taxable person established in another Member State is engaged in distance selling to a person in Estonia (excluding distance selling of excise goods) and the taxable value of the distance sales exceeds EEK 550,000, from the beginning of a calendar year, the registration obligation for the vendor arises from the date when the threshold was exceeded (see the chapter on the European Union).

#### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

If the taxable value of the intra-Community acquisitions acquired by a non-taxable person (except excise goods and new means of transport) exceeds EEK 160,000 from the beginning of a calendar year, the obligation to register as a taxable person with limited liability arises from the date when the threshold was exceeded (see the chapter on the European Union).

Special rules apply to foreign or “non-established” businesses.

#### **Voluntary registration**

A business established in Estonia whose supplies do not exceed the registration threshold may register for VAT voluntarily.

The tax authorities have the right not to register a person who does not prove that he is performing business activities or is about to commence business activities in Estonia.

#### **Group registration**

A parent company and its subsidiaries may apply to register as a VAT group. Each member in the group is registered for VAT separately, but the VAT group is treated as a single taxable person. The effect of grouping is that no VAT is charged on supplies between group members, if the person who acquired the goods or services as a result of the transaction uses them entirely for the

purposes of that person's taxable supplies. Group members are jointly and severally liable for all VAT liabilities.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Estonia. A non-established business must register for VAT if it makes taxable supplies of goods or services regardless of the amount of supply (that is, with effect from the first supply). A registered branch or resident legal person must be registered for VAT if it makes taxable supplies in Estonia totaling more than EEK 250,000 starting from the beginning of the calendar year.

### **Tax representatives**

The appointment of a tax representative is obligatory for non-EU entities that are not established in Estonia. EU entities that are not established in Estonia may appoint a tax representative. A tax representative may not be used by a third country taxable person that provides electronically supplied services. A tax representative must be located in Estonia and must be accepted by the tax authorities.

### **Deregistration**

A taxable person that ceases to be eligible for VAT registration must deregister (that is, it must notify the VAT authorities that it must cease to be registered).

A taxable person may also request deregistration if its taxable turnover drops below the annual registration threshold. However, deregistration is not compulsory in these circumstances.

The tax authorities can delete a taxable person that is not performing business activities from the VAT register.

### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties and interest are assessed for late registration for VAT.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services not liable to tax which do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Estonia, currently three rates of VAT apply — the standard rate at 18%, the reduced rate at 5% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows the reduced rate, the zero rate, or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at reduced and zero rates of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of supplies of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>	<b>Examples of supplies of goods and services taxable at 5%</b>
Healthcare services	Exports of goods	Medical equipment and products for handicapped people
Real estate transactions	Listed exported services	

Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services	Examples of supplies of goods and services taxable at 0%	Examples of supplies of goods and services taxable at 5%
Financial services	Intra-Community supplies of goods	Books (excluding textbooks and workbooks related to the national curriculum)
Insurance and reinsurance services	Sea-going vessels, equipment, spare parts and fuel for sea-going vessels	Handling hazardous waste
Insurance mediation		Certain concerts and opera performances
Educational services		Residential heating
Lotteries and gaming		Periodicals
Postal services		Accommodation
Learning materials related to education		

### Option to tax

A taxable person may opt to apply VAT to certain transactions that would otherwise be exempt from VAT if the taxable person has previously notified the regional tax authority in writing of its option for taxation. The option must have been notified during the same taxable period as the taxed supply or in an earlier period. The option to tax must be applied for at least 2 years.

The following supplies are eligible for the option to tax:

- The leasing or letting of immovable property (or parts thereof), except dwellings. The option may not apply to maintenance service charges for living spaces.
- Immovable property and parts thereof, except dwellings.
- Investment gold under certain conditions.
- Financial services, including:
  - The supply of securities;
  - Deposit transactions for the receipt of deposits and other repayable funds from the public;
  - Borrowing and lending operations, including consumer credit, mortgage credit, factoring and other transactions for financing business transactions, leasing transactions, settlement, cash transfer and other money transmission transactions;
  - Issue and administration of non-cash means of payment (for example, electronic payment instruments, traveller's cheques, bills of exchange);
  - Guarantees and commitments and other transactions creating binding obligations to persons;
  - Transactions carried out for their own account or for the account of clients in traded securities provided in the Securities Market Act and in foreign exchange and other money market instruments, including transactions in cheques, exchange instruments, certificates of deposit and other such instruments;

- Transactions and acts related to the issue and sale of securities;
- Money broking; portfolio management and consultation on investment issues; safekeeping and administration of securities; and
- Safe custody services.
- Provision of advice to clients on issues concerning economic activities, and transactions and actions related to the merger or division of companies or participation therein; collection, processing and transmission of credit information; and other transactions and acts which are essentially similar to other financial transactions named above are taxable with 18% and not optional, as well as factoring.
- The supply of insurance services, including insurance services provided by insurance brokers and insurance agents, and also re-insurance, are exempt services, with no option to tax.

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply for goods and services is the earliest of the following events:

- The delivery of goods;
- The performance of services; or
- Receipt of full or partial payment.

### **Imported goods**

The time of supply for imports is when the goods clear customs.

### **Reverse charge services**

Estonian businesses must self assess VAT on taxable services purchased from abroad, using the reverse charge mechanism. Under the reverse charge, the purchaser self assesses VAT at the appropriate rate. The self-assessed tax is treated as input tax and recovered (depending on the purchaser’s partial exemption status, see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). The reverse charge does not apply for supplies to private individuals who are not registered for VAT.

The reverse charge applies to the following services:

- Transfer of intellectual property rights;
- Advertising services;
- Consulting, accounting, legal, auditing, engineering, translation services, data processing or information services, and electronically supplied services;
- Financial services and insurance services, including reinsurance;
- The supply of staff;
- The hire or lease of movable tangible property, except means of transport;
- Telecommunications services, including assignment of rights to use transmission lines;
- Broadcasting services;
- The repair, valuation, processing or assembly of movable goods transported to another Member State, if the goods are returned to Estonia (see chapter on the European Union);
- The intra-Community transport of goods from one Member State to another, including the carriage of goods to or from Estonia, services of organizing intra-Community transport of goods and

related ancillary services (see chapter on the European Union); and

- Services of agents in procuring one of these services.

The time of supply for reverse charge services is the earliest of the following events:

- When the Estonian buyer receives the service; and
- When the Estonian buyer makes a payment.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on supplies of goods and services used for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made. Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Estonia, VAT paid or payable on imported goods and VAT self-assessed for reverse charge services received outside Estonia.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally support a claim for input tax.

Input VAT is deductible if an invoice has been issued and the goods or services have been supplied or if full or partial payment is made.

For imported goods, input VAT is deducted on the basis of a customs declaration.

An invoice may be issued on paper or, subject to acceptance by the acquirer of goods or the recipient of services, by electronic means.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Business and employee entertainment

Business use of home telephone

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Hotel accommodation for a business trip

Business gifts (valued at less than EEK 150)

Parking

Mobile phones

Travel expenses

Automobiles and fuel

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is generally not recoverable. If an Estonian taxable person makes both exempt

supplies and taxable supplies, it may not deduct input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption.

In Estonia, the amount of input tax that a partially exempt business recovers may be calculated in one of two ways — the general pro rata or a two-stage calculation including direct attribution of input tax.

The first method is a general pro rata calculation, based on the percentage of taxable and total supplies in the previous calendar year. The recovery percentage is used provisionally during the current year and is adjusted at the end of the year, based on the actual value of taxable and total supplies made.

The second method is a two-stage calculation:

- The first stage identifies input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and exempt supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible.
- The second stage identifies the amount of the remaining input tax (for example, input tax on general business overheads) that may be allocated to taxable supplies and recovered. The calculation is performed using the general pro rata calculation based on values of supplies made.

A partial deduction is based on the proportion of taxable supplies, for which input VAT deduction is allowed effected during a calendar year, both in Estonia and abroad, compared with the total amount of supplies effected by the person, both in Estonia and abroad.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person's partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

In Estonia, the capital goods adjustment applies to fixed assets for a period of five years. The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

A capital goods adjustment is also required if a taxable person transfers immovable property used for less than ten years if the supply is exempt from VAT. In these circumstances, the taxable person must recalculate its entitlement to input tax paid on acquisition of the immovable property and for related goods and services. A taxable person may opt to charge VAT on the sale or leasing of immovable property (the option is not applied to the sale or lease of living space). If the transfer is subject to tax, no capital goods adjustment is required.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax that is deductible for a VAT period exceeds the amount of output tax that is chargeable in the same

period, the taxable person has a VAT credit. The taxable person may choose to use the VAT credit to offset other tax obligations or penalties, or it may request a refund. Refunds are made within 30 days of the due date for payment. However, this period may be prolonged for up to 90 days if the tax authorities have justified reasons to check further the circumstances of the VAT refund application.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Estonia refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in Estonia nor registered for VAT there. VAT is refunded provided the taxable person is required to pay VAT as a business in its country of residence and it does not have a permanent establishment in Estonia, through which economic activity is carried out in Estonia. VAT is refundable on the condition that an Estonian taxable person may deduct VAT under the same circumstances on import of goods, and on the acquisition of goods or receipt of services.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. Refunds to non-EU claimants are made on the condition of reciprocity. Estonian VAT is refunded only to claimants established in countries that refund VAT to Estonian businesses.

For the general VAT refund rules of the EU 8th and 13th Directives refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

#### **Refund application**

A non-established business may request a refund of VAT by filing application form KMT. The application may be completed in Estonian or in English. It may be submitted by the non-established business or by an authorized representative to the following address:

Estonian Tax and Custom Board  
Northern Regional Tax Center  
Endla 8 15177  
Tallinn  
Estonia

The application for a refund of tax must be accompanied by the following documents:

- Original invoices to support the claim for VAT refund;
- A power of attorney, if an authorized representative is used; and
- A certificate issued within the previous 12 months by the tax authorities in the country where the claimant is established, indicating that claimant was a taxable person when it made the purchases.

For EU taxable persons the minimum refundable is at least EEK 400 for the year or EEK 3,000 for a period, longer than 3 months, but shorter than calendar year.

For non-EU taxable persons the following conditions must be met:

- The amount requested must be least 5,000 EEK for the year; and
- The country where the applicant business is resident must refund VAT to Estonian residents, under the same conditions.



The VAT authorities refund VAT claimed within six months from the date when the application was filed.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made and for exports. Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions, unless requested by the customer. A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply if the taxable value changes (for example, when goods are returned goods or a discount is granted). The credit note must refer to the original VAT invoice for the supply that is being amended.

### **Proof of exports**

Estonian VAT is not chargeable on exports of goods. An export supply must be accompanied by evidence confirming that the goods have left Estonia. Suitable evidence includes the customs export declaration, the seller's invoice, proof of payment and the purchase invoice.

The documents that certify the provision of zero-rated services include: a written service agreement or written letter of intent, the purchase invoice and proof of payment.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If an invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the amount of VAT must be converted to Estonian kroons (EEK), using the official exchange rate quoted by the Bank of Estonia on the date of the transaction.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Estonian taxable persons must file VAT returns monthly. Returns must be filed by the 20th day of the month following the end of the tax period. Payment in full is required on the same date. VAT return liabilities must be paid in Estonian kroons.

The Estonian tax authority has the right to extend the term for the refund of VAT by up to 90 calendar days (30 days at a time).

### **Penalties**

Interest at the rate of 0.06% per day is charged on amounts of VAT underpaid or paid late. Furthermore, a person can face a fine up to EUR 3,195. In addition, the penalties are subject to income tax at a rate of 22/78 which has to be paid to the tax authorities.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of either its sales or purchases of goods exceeds set thresholds.

Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

In Estonia, INTRASTAT declarations are required only from taxable persons whose total annual value of trade from and to EU countries exceeds the statistical threshold in the year preceding the accounting period. Based on the analysis made by the Estonian Statistical Office, the limits have been set at EEK 2 million for 2007.

INTRASTAT “Arrivals” and INTRASTAT “Dispatch” reports are filed monthly and must be submitted by the 10th working day of the month following the taxable period. If a person that is liable to submit an INTRASTAT report has carried out no intra-Community trade in a previous taxable period, a “zero” INTRASTAT report must be filed.

### EU sales lists

An Estonian taxable person who has effected intra-Community supply of goods during a taxable period, or who has transferred goods as a reseller in a triangular transaction during a taxable period, is required to submit a report on its intra-Community supplies of goods (Form VD) together with the VAT return to the tax authority by the 20th day of the month following each quarter (that is, by the 20th day following the end of the calendar quarter).

If no intra-Community supplies were made in the relevant period, no report is required.

If ownership in a new means of transport is transferred to a person in another EU country, and the means of transport will be transported to that EU country, a copy of the sales invoice must be submitted together with the report.

Penalties may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate reports.

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## European Union

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### Indirect tax contacts

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### A. The territory of the European Union (EU)

The European Union (EU) currently consists of 27 Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Ten countries joined the European Union on 1 May 2004. They are: Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia. Romania and Bulgaria joined on 1 January 2007. All these countries are sometimes referred to as “new Member States”.

## **B. The single market**

The Single Market was introduced in the European Union on 1 January 1993. Under the rules of the Single Market, goods may move freely between Member States without hindrance, including customs controls. As a result, the concepts of “import” and “export” no longer apply for cross-border trade between Member States.

### **Imports and exports**

In the European Union, the term “export” now applies to the supply of goods exported from a Member State to any country outside the European Union (also referred to as Third Countries). The term “import” now applies to goods imported into a Member State from any country outside the European Union.

After goods are imported into the European Union they are in “free circulation,” which means that they may travel within the European Union without further payment of customs duties or further border controls.

### **Intra-Community supplies of goods to nontaxable persons**

“Nontaxable persons” are any persons or legal entities that are not registered for VAT. In the European Union, VAT is generally charged on supplies of goods made to nontaxable persons using the “origin principle,” which means that VAT applies in the Member State where the supplier of the goods is established. The rate of VAT charged, therefore, is the rate that applies to the goods in the supplier’s Member State, not the rate that would apply in the customer’s Member State. For example, if a Danish tourist buys a dress in a shop in Paris, she pays VAT at the French standard rate of 19.6%, not at the Danish standard rate of 25%, even if the dress is subsequently “exported” to Denmark. However, exceptions to this rule apply for “distance sales,” sales of “new means of transport” and sales to “nontaxable legal persons” (see below).

### **Distance sales**

A “distance sale” is a sale of goods dispatched or transported by (or on behalf of) the supplier from one Member State to specific types of customers in another Member State who are not registered for VAT, such as nontaxable persons. Distance sales commonly include sales of goods made by mail order catalog and goods sold online via the Internet.

Nontaxable persons generally bear VAT as a cost. Because they do not charge VAT on sales, they are not permitted to offset VAT paid on purchases. Therefore, for nontaxable persons, the rate of VAT charged directly affects the cost of the goods they buy. With the introduction of the Single Market, it was feared that the application of the origin principle of taxation could lead to distortions of competition and the loss of VAT revenues for some Member States, as nontaxable persons would have an incentive to purchase goods from suppliers located in the Member State with the lowest rate of VAT. Special rules were introduced, therefore, for “distance

sales” made to nontaxable persons (and certain taxable persons who are not registered for VAT in their home countries).

If the total value of supplies by a distance seller to customers in another Member State exceeds a certain turnover threshold, the distance seller must register for VAT in that other Member State (known as the “country of destination”). VAT is then chargeable on the supply of the goods in the country of destination, at the rate applicable in that country. The relevant threshold applicable in each Member State is given in its country chapter.

Distance sellers may also opt to be taxed in the country of destination of the goods, even if their sales do not exceed the distance-selling threshold.

### **Intra-Community trade between taxable persons**

A “taxable person” for the purpose of intra-Community trade is generally any person or legal entity that is registered for VAT in the European Union. As there are no customs controls between Member States in the Single Market, intra-Community transactions between taxable persons are no longer termed “imports” and “exports” (see *Imports and Exports* above). Instead, they are referred to as “intra-Community acquisitions” and “intra-Community supplies.”

### **Intra-Community supplies**

As a general rule, VAT is charged on the “destination principle” on cross-border supplies of goods made between taxable persons. Under this principle, VAT is not chargeable in the Member State from where the goods are supplied (known as the “Member State of dispatch”), but is chargeable in the Member State where the goods are delivered (known as the “Member State of arrival”).

An intra-Community supply of goods is zero-rated or exempt with credit, depending on the legislation in the Member State of dispatch. This means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier is entitled to deduct VAT paid on purchases connected with the supply. The supplier must be able to prove that the goods have been dispatched to a taxable person in another Member State. The supplier must also quote the customer’s EU VAT registration number, including the country prefix (for example, BE for Belgium). The evidence required varies between Member States. Information about the evidence required in each Member State is listed in the chapters of the individual EU countries.

### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

An intra-Community acquisition is an acquisition of goods from another Member State by a taxable person. An intra-Community acquisition is taxable in the Member State of arrival, at the rate of VAT applicable in that country. As there are no customs controls, the person making the acquisition must account for the VAT due, generally using “reverse charge” accounting (see below).

If a business makes an intra-Community acquisition of goods in a Member State where it is not registered for VAT, it may be required to register there.

### **The reverse charge**

Under the “reverse charge” provision, the acquirer self-assesses the VAT due on a supply at the rate of VAT applicable to the transaction in the Member State of arrival. The acquirer then declares

the tax due as output tax (VAT on sales). If the acquirer is entitled to recover the VAT on the acquisition as input tax (that is, VAT on purchases), the acquirer may offset the input tax at the same time as declaring the output tax. Therefore, an acquirer who deducts input tax in full does not actually pay any VAT in connection with an intra-Community acquisition.

### **Branch transfers**

A transfer of goods between different parts of the same legal entity is not generally treated as a supply for VAT purposes (for example, no VAT is charged on a transfer of goods from a factory to a warehouse owned by the same company within the same Member State). However, this rule does not apply to transfers of own goods cross border within the European Union. A taxable person is deemed to make an intra-Community supply and an intra-Community acquisition if he transfers goods between different parts of a single legal entity that are located in different Member States. A deemed acquisition may occur, for example, when goods are moved between branches of the same company located in different countries or when goods are stored in a warehouse in a different country after being manufactured but before being sold. If a deemed acquisition occurs, the person transferring the goods may need to register for VAT in both the Member State of dispatch and the Member State of arrival. Further information about the requirement to register for VAT is listed in the chapters of the individual EU countries.

Certain transfers are excluded from this provision, either because they are deemed not to be acquisitions (see below) or because the goods are exempt from VAT.

### **Transfers deemed not to be acquisitions**

Not all intra-Community movements of own goods qualify as acquisitions. Exceptions include the following transfers:

- Goods to be installed or assembled for a customer in another Member State;
- Goods transported to another Member State under the distance selling rules;
- Goods that will be exported outside the European Union from another Member State or dispatched to another Member State (that is, the goods are temporarily in the second Member State);
- Goods sent to another Member State for processing (provided that the goods are returned after processing);
- Goods temporarily used in another Member State for a supply of services made there;
- Goods used temporarily (that is, for less than two years) in another Member State, provided that customs duty relief would be available if the goods were imported from outside the European Union; and
- Goods acquired from a person not registered for VAT, unless the goods acquired are a “new means of transport” (see below) or are subject to excise duties (such as alcohol and tobacco products).

### **Triangulation simplification (ABC transactions)**

A “chain transaction” involves goods that are sold to different parties in a series of transactions, but are delivered directly from the first vendor in the chain to the final purchaser in the chain.

If three taxable persons that are registered for VAT in different Member States enter into a chain transaction special “triangulation” simplification rules may apply. These transactions are sometimes referred to as “ABC transactions.” For example, manufacturer A in Spain sells goods to distributor B in France but delivers them directly to B’s customer, retailer C in Italy. In these circumstances, the triangulation simplification rules may be applied. Under the normal intra-Community rules, B makes an intra-Community acquisition in C’s country in these circumstances. However, under the simplification rules, B may choose not to register for VAT in C’s country and, instead, designate C as being responsible for the VAT due. In addition, B must indicate to A that the simplification rules are being applied, and include this information on its invoice to C. In some Member States, B may also be required to notify the VAT authorities that it has chosen to use the simplification rule rather than register for VAT there. Following case law of the European Court of Justice, careful consideration must be given to which party is responsible for transporting the goods to determine whether the simplification may be used as simplified triangulation exclusively applies when the cross-border transport of the goods is arranged between parties A and B.

In some Member States, the triangulation simplification rules do not apply if more than three parties are involved in the chain.

### **Acquisitions by exempt persons, nontaxable legal persons and flat-rate farmers**

Exempt persons, nontaxable legal persons and farmers who account for VAT under a flat-rate scheme are not treated as taxable persons. Therefore, goods acquired by these persons are generally taxed according to the origin principle, that is, in the Member State of dispatch.

However, if a person in one of these categories makes intra-Community acquisitions in excess of €10,000 a year (or a higher threshold set by the Member State), it is obliged to register for and pay VAT on its acquisitions in the Member State of arrival in the same way as taxable persons, that is, using the reverse charge mechanism. However, because a nontaxable or exempt person does not generally deduct input tax, VAT due on intra-Community acquisitions must generally be paid to the VAT authorities.

These persons may also choose to be treated as taxable persons, even if their acquisitions do not exceed the turnover threshold.

### **New means of transport**

All supplies of “new means of transport” are taxed using the destination principle, that is, in the Member State of arrival, regardless of the status of the vendor or acquirer. Therefore, anyone who acquires a new means of transport (see *qualifying conditions* below) from another Member State must account for VAT. Taxable persons account for VAT in the same way as for all other intra-Community acquisitions, that is, using the reverse charge provision (described above). Nontaxable persons must pay VAT due to the VAT authorities.

The following are considered to be “means of transport”:

- Boats with a length exceeding 7.5 meters;
- Aircraft with a take-off weight exceeding 1,550 kilograms; and

- Motorized land vehicles with a capacity exceeding 48 cubic centimeters or with power exceeding 7.2 kilowatts that are intended to transport persons or goods.

In order for boats and aircraft not to be treated as “new,” both of the following conditions must be met:

- The supply of the goods must be more than three months after the date of their first entry into service; and
- They must have sailed more than 100 hours in the case of boats, and flown more than 40 hours in the case of aircraft.

In order for cars not to be treated as “new,” both of the following conditions must be met:

- They must be supplied more than six months after the date of first entry into service; and
- They must have traveled more than 6,000 kilometers.

### **Excise products**

The supply of excise products is always taxable in the Member State of destination, which may require non-resident suppliers of excise products to register for VAT there.

### **Intra-Community transportation of goods**

VAT is charged on the intra-Community transport of goods using special rules. VAT is charged by the supplier on transport services provided to nontaxable persons in the Member State where the transportation starts.

For supplies of intra-Community transport services provided to taxable persons, the supplier does not charge VAT if the taxable customer is registered for VAT in a different Member State. Instead, the taxable person accounts for VAT in the Member State where it is established, using the reverse charge mechanism.

## **C. Intangible services**

Complex place-of-supply rules determine how VAT is chargeable on intangible services supplied to and from the Member States of the European Union. Intangible services include the following activities:

- The transfer and assignment of copyrights, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights;
- Advertising services;
- Services of consultants, engineers, lawyers, accountants and similar services;
- Data processing and information supply;
- Banking, insurance and financial transactions;
- The supply of staff;
- An obligation to refrain from pursuing a business activity or one of the rights covered by this provision;
- The hiring out of movable tangible property (except means of transport);
- Telecommunication services; and
- Agency services connected with procuring any of the services covered by this provision.

A proposal is currently being discussed at the EU level that could fundamentally change the place of supply of services including those covered by this section.

VAT generally applies as follows if an EU taxable person supplies any of the intangible services listed above:

- If the customer is established in the same Member State as the supplier, the supplier charges VAT on the service at the rate applicable in the supplier's Member State.
- If the customer is a nontaxable person established in another Member State, the supplier charges VAT on the service at the rate applicable in the supplier's Member State.
- If the customer is a taxable person established in another Member State, the supplier does not charge VAT. The taxable customer accounts for VAT due using the reverse charge provision at the rate applicable in the customer's Member State.
- If the customer is established outside the European Union, the supplier does not charge VAT. The customer may be obliged to account for VAT in the country where it is established, depending on that country's VAT law.

EU VAT generally applies as follows if a non-EU person supplies any of the intangible services listed above:

- If the customer is a nontaxable person, the supplier does not charge EU VAT, unless the "use and enjoyment" provision applies (see below). However, the supplier may be required to charge VAT in its own country, depending on that country's VAT law.
- If the customer is a taxable person established in the European Union, the supplier does not charge EU VAT. The taxable customer accounts for EU VAT due using the reverse charge provision at the rate applicable in the customer's Member State. The supplier may also be required to charge VAT in the non-EU country where it is established, depending on that country's VAT law.
- If the customer is established outside the European Union, the supplier does not charge EU VAT, unless the "use and enjoyment" provision applies (see below). However, the supplier may be required to charge VAT in its country, depending on that country's VAT law.

### **Use and enjoyment**

These rules may lead to non-taxation or to double taxation if either party is not established in the European Union. To help avoid these effects, additional rules may apply that either allow a service to be taxed if it is "used and enjoyed" in the European Union or prevent a service from being taxed if it is "used and enjoyed" outside the European Union. Member States apply the use and enjoyment rules to the following services:

- The hiring out of a means of transport; and
- Telecommunications services supplied by a taxable person established outside the European Union to a nontaxable person established in the European Union.

Member States may apply the use and enjoyment provisions to other intangible services if they choose to do so.

If a service is taxed in the European Union under the use and enjoyment provisions, a non-EU supplier of the service may be required to register for VAT in every Member State where it has customers that are not taxable persons. For the detailed rules relating to VAT registration, see chapters on the individual countries of the European Union.



**Electronic services**

With effect from 1 July 2003, new VAT rules apply to supplies of “electronic services.” Electronic services include services such as supplies of downloaded software and music, pay-per-view television broadcasts, information services and distance learning services supplied by computer.

Under this provision, VAT applies as follows:

- EU taxable persons that supply electronic services do not charge VAT to taxable persons in other EU Member States or to customers outside the European Union;
- EU taxable persons that supply electronic services charge VAT to taxable persons established in the same Member State and to nontaxable persons established anywhere in the European Union, using the origin principle (that is, VAT will apply at the rate in force in the Member state where the supplier is established);
- EU taxable persons that receive a supply electronic services from another EU Member State or from outside the European Union must account for VAT under the reverse charge provision (that is, self-assess VAT); and
- Non-EU suppliers that provide electronic services to nontaxable persons are required to register for VAT in the European Union and charge VAT based on the destination principle (that is, at the rate in force in the customer’s Member State).

A non-EU service provider may choose whether to register for VAT in each Member State where it has nontaxable customers or it may use a simplification measure. The simplification measure allows a non-EU service provider to register for VAT in a single Member State to fulfill its administrative obligations (although VAT remains chargeable to nontaxable customers at the rate in force in each customer’s country). If the simplification measure is used, the non-EU service provider may only recover any input tax incurred through the EU 13th VAT Directive scheme (see Section E *Recovery of VAT by Non-Established Businesses*).

**D. EU VAT rates**

EU Member States are permitted to apply a standard rate of VAT and one or two reduced rates. No higher rates may apply. The standard rate must be at least 15%. Reduced rates may not be less than 5% and may apply only to certain goods and services listed in the EU VAT Directive, Directive 2006/112/EC and, provisionally, for a small range of labor-intensive services. As an exception to the reduced rate rule, Member States may continue to apply a reduced rate lower than 5% or to apply a reduced rate to goods not listed in Directive 2006/112/EC provided that such rates were in force in that country on 1 January 1991, or if the rate was agreed at the time of the country’s accession to the European Union. Special reduced rates may also apply in certain territories.

Directive 2006/112/EC sets out which supplies of goods and services may be exempted when supplied within the territory of the Member State. Exempt supplies do not carry a right to deduct related VAT on purchases (known as input tax).

The European Commission periodically publishes the VAT rates that apply in the 27 Member States and examples of the goods and services that benefit from reduced rates in the European Union (the list with rates effective as of 1 May 2007

(DOC/2137/2007 — En) is available from the Commission's website at <http://www.uepc.org/documents/en/uepc-docs-8.pdf>.

## **E. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Every EU Member State must refund VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in that Member State. A non-established business is allowed to claim VAT to the same extent as a VAT-registered business in the Member State.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th VAT Directive. All Member States must refund VAT to eligible claimants established in other Member States.

For businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th VAT Directive. All Member States must refund VAT to claimants established outside the European Union. However, Member States may apply a condition that the non-EU country where the claimant is established provides reciprocal refunds in respect of its own turnover taxes.

### **Who is eligible**

To be eligible for a refund under the EU 8th VAT Directive the claimant must satisfy the following conditions:

- It must be a taxable person, registered for VAT in another EU Member State;
- It must not have an establishment, center of economic activity, registered office or place of residence in the Member State where the refund is requested; and
- It must make no supplies of goods or services in the Member State where a refund is requested, other than the following activities: services that are taxed where the recipient is located (see Section C *Intangible Services*) and certain transport services.

To be eligible for a refund under the EU 13th VAT Directive, the claimant must satisfy the following conditions:

- It must carry out activities that would make it eligible to be a taxable person in the European Union if the activities were conducted there;
- It must not have an establishment, center of economic activity, registered office or place of residence in the Member State where the refund is requested;
- It must make no supplies of goods or services in the Member State where a refund is requested, other than the following activities: services that are taxed where the recipient is located (see Section C *Intangible Services*) and certain transport services; and
- If a VAT refund is claimed in any Member State that requires reciprocal VAT refunds for its citizens, the country where the claimant is established must satisfy this condition.

### **Minimum claims**

Under the EU 8th VAT Directive the minimum claim period is three months, and the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €200. For an annual claim the minimum amount is €25. Member States may impose higher limits. The minimum claim limits for non-EU businesses may not be lower than for EU businesses. The claim limits applied are outlined in the chapters dealing with the individual countries of the European Union.

**Documentation**

The claimant must submit the following applicable documentation to the relevant VAT office in the Member State where a refund is requested (the competent offices are listed in the chapters dealing with the individual countries of the European Union):

- The standard application form, which is available in all official EU languages and in all Member States (but the form must generally be completed in the language of the Member State where the refund is requested);
- For an EU business, an annual certificate of status stating that the claimant is a taxable person issued by the VAT authorities in the Member State where it is established;
- For a non-EU business, proof of entitlement, which may include a certificate issued by the tax authorities in the country where the claimant is established (required annually);
- Original invoices, import documents, bills, vouchers, receipts or customs clearance forms supporting the amounts of VAT claimed; and
- For a non-EU business, documents appointing a tax representative in countries where that is required.

**Time limits**

Claims must generally be submitted within six months of the end of the calendar year, that is, by 30 June of the following year for most Member States. This deadline is generally strictly enforced. However, there are exceptions, particularly for claims submitted under the EU 13th VAT Directive. The deadlines applied are outlined in the chapters dealing with the individual countries of the European Union.

Refunds are generally paid within six months of the Member State receiving the claim. Some Member States pay interest on VAT amounts refunded outside this time limit (for more details, see the chapters dealing with the individual countries of the European Union).

**Appeals**

All Member States provide an appeal procedure if a refund is denied.

**F. EU declarations****INTRASTAT**

INTRASTAT is a system of reporting related to intra-Community transactions made by taxable persons, introduced on 1 January 1993 to allow the collection of statistical information on intra-Community trade in the absence of customs controls at the borders. EU businesses must submit information on a periodic basis to the VAT authorities if they make either intra-Community supplies or intra-Community acquisitions in excess of certain limits. Penalties may apply to missing and late INTRASTAT reports and to errors in reporting. Further information on the requirements for INTRASTAT reporting is given in the chapters dealing with the individual countries of the European Union.

**EU sales lists (ESLs)**

Taxable persons that make intra-Community supplies must submit EU Sales Lists (ESLs) to the VAT authorities quarterly. Penalties

may apply to missing and late ELS reports and to errors in reporting. Further information on the requirements for ESL reporting is given in the chapters dealing with the individual countries of the European Union.

## Finland

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Arvonlisävero
Date introduced	1 June 1994
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	Finnish Ministry of Finance & National Board of Taxes (Verohallitus) <a href="http://www.vero.fi">http://www.vero.fi</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	22%
Reduced	17% and 8%
Other	Zero-rated, exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	1234567-8 (used for domestic trade, imports and exports) FI12345678 (used for intra-Community trade)
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	€8,500 (not applicable to non-established businesses and to municipalities)
Distance selling Intra-Community acquisitions	€35,000
	None
	€10,000 (for fully exempt businesses)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

## **B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Finland by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Finland (that is, services for which the recipient is liable for the VAT due);
- Reverse charge goods purchased by a taxable person in Finland; and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

For VAT purposes, Finland does not include the insular province of Ahvenanmaa (Åland Islands). However, the province is part of the Finnish and European Community customs territory.

## **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services, or intra-Community acquisitions or distance sales, in the course of a business.

The VAT registration threshold of €8,500 applies to businesses that are established in Finland or that have a fixed (permanent) establishment there. The law also includes a tax relief for small businesses with a turnover of between €8,500 and €22,500 during the financial year. The tax relief is gradual, so that the amount of the relief decreases as turnover increases.

Special rules apply to foreign or “non-established” businesses that have no fixed establishment in Finland.

### **Group registration**

Group registration may be granted to taxable persons that supply exempt financial or insurance services and to other taxable persons controlled by financial or insurance companies. Group members must have close “financial, economic and administrative relationships.” All members of the VAT group must be established in Finland. However, Finnish fixed establishments of foreign entities may belong to a group.

Group members are treated for VAT purposes as a single taxable person. No VAT is charged on transactions between group members. Members are jointly responsible for all VAT liabilities of the group.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Finland. A non-established business that makes taxable supplies in Finland is not obliged to register for VAT if the reverse charge rule applies to all its transactions. Under the reverse charge rule, the Finnish customer is responsible for accounting for the VAT. However, the non-established taxable person may opt to register for Finnish VAT instead.

The reverse charge rule applies to most supplies of goods and services. The reverse charge rule does not apply to the following transactions:

- Supplies of goods and services to a private individual;
- Supplies of goods and services to a non-established business that does not have a fixed establishment in Finland and has not opted to be registered for VAT in Finland;
- Distance sales in excess of the annual threshold; and
- Supplies of passenger transport, educational or scientific services, cultural, entertainment, or sporting events and other similar services, as well as services directly related to arranging such events.

If the reverse charge does not apply, the non-established business must register for VAT in Finland. No VAT registration threshold applies to supplies made by a non-established business that does not have a fixed establishment in Finland.

A non-established business that is involved in intra-Community trade in Finland must notify the Finnish VAT authorities of its activities (see the chapter on the European Union). Therefore, even if the business does not have to register for VAT (for example, because the reverse charge applies to its sales), it must still notify the Finnish VAT authorities of the fact that it has commenced activities. It must also report details of its intra-Community trade to the VAT authorities on a monthly basis. The procedure for registering for the “notification duty” is the same as for general VAT registration.

As an alternative, the non-established business may opt to register for VAT. If a non-established business chooses to register for VAT, it may recover Finnish input VAT through its monthly VAT returns.

### **Tax representatives**

A non-established business that is obliged to register for VAT in Finland is not required to appoint a tax representative, but it may choose to do so. In practice, many non-established businesses appoint tax representatives to deal with correspondence from the Finnish VAT authorities, as it is normally written in Finnish or Swedish.

However, if a non-established business opts to register for VAT in Finland when it is not obliged to do so (for example, because the reverse charge could otherwise be applied to its transactions), it must appoint a tax representative resident in Finland. This obligation only applies to businesses that do not have a domicile or a fixed establishment in the European Union. The Finnish VAT authorities must approve the tax representative. The representative is not liable for any VAT due.

### **Late registration penalties**

No specific penalty is levied for late VAT registration in Finland. However, if the late registration results in the late submission of VAT returns or the late payment of VAT, penalties are assessed for these errors.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give a right of input

tax deduction for related expenditure (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Zero rate supplies can also be classified as “exempt with credit”, which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Examples of exempt with credit supplies include intangible services supplied to another taxable person established in the European Union, or to any recipient outside the European Union (see the chapter on the European Union).

In Finland, four rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 22%, the reduced rates at 8% and 17% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. These lists are not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>
Land and buildings	Newspapers and periodicals sold by subscription (minimum of one month)
Financial transactions	Exports of goods
Insurance	
Education (as defined by law)	
Health and welfare	
Transfer of copyright ownership	
<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 8%</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 17%</b>
Cinema	Most foodstuffs
Sporting services	Animal feed
Books	Drinking water
Medicine	
Passenger transport	
Accommodation	

## **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply is the month in which the goods are delivered or the services are performed.

During the accounting year a taxable person may account for VAT on the basis of invoices issued and received. At the end of the accounting year the VAT reporting must be adjusted to follow the basic time of supply (that is, on the basis of goods delivered and services performed).

### **Deposits and prepayments**

The time of supply for an advance payment or prepayment is when the payment is received by the supplier (even if the supplier has not yet issued an invoice or made the supply).

### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

The basic time of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the month following the month when the goods were

received (that is, when the acquisition occurred). However, if the supplier issues an invoice in the month in which the goods were received, the time of supply is the month when the acquisition took place.

### **Imported goods**

The time of the supply for imported goods is the date of the customs written clearance confirming that the imported goods are in “free circulation” in the European Union following their direct importation or their release from a customs regime. This is not necessarily the date on which the goods were imported.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Finland, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge goods and services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice that fulfills the requirements of the Finnish VAT invoicing rules (see Section H *Invoicing*) or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. These lists are not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Business entertainment  
Purchase, lease, hire and maintenance of passenger cars and cars for mixed purposes that is, cars designed and equipped for carrying passengers and goods (unless used exclusively for business use)  
Private use of trucks and vans  
Fuel for private cars  
Private expenditure

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Hotel accommodation  
Books  
Advertising  
Staff entertainment (subject to limitations)  
Home and mobile telephone bills — less a private use deduction  
Attendance at conferences, seminars and training courses  
Fuel and maintenance of trucks and vans, to the extent used for business purposes  
Public transport and taxis



**Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to the making of exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a Finnish taxable person makes both exempt supplies and taxable supplies it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption.

In Finland, the amount of input tax that a partially exempt business may recover is calculated in two stages:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to exempt and to taxable supplies. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as taxable supplies for these purposes. Input tax directly allocated to exempt supplies is not deductible. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is recoverable in full.
- The second stage prorates the remaining input tax that relates to both taxable and exempt supplies, in order to allocate a portion to taxable supplies (which may then be recovered). This treatment applies, for example, to the input tax related to general business overheads. The pro rata calculation is normally based on the value of taxable supplies made compared to the total value of supplies made, but other methods of apportionment may be used.

**Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. In Finland, a special treatment for capital goods is restricted to purchases of land and buildings and to construction and renovation services.

The new rules concerning the deductions on real estate investments and adjustment period are expected to come into effect on 1 January 2008. The following is a description of the main rules that are based on the government's proposal:

- According to the proposed new rules, input tax on real estate investments is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods or services are acquired for taxable business purposes. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the usage of the immovable property for taxable business activity. If the usage of the property for taxable business activity increases or decreases, the amount of input tax recovered is adjusted. The right or obligation to adjust relates only to real estate used for business purposes.
- The adjustment period is 10 years, starting with the year when the construction or renovation work is completed. Each year 1/10 of the input VAT paid for the real estate investment is subject to adjustment.
- The yearly adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable usage of the property has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the investment was made. The yearly adjustment is reported in the last VAT return of the calendar year in question (that is VAT return for December). Adjustments do not apply to running costs or maintenance costs.
- If the immovable property is sold to a business, the right or liability for adjustments is transferred to the acquiring business.

In some cases a full adjustment is made instead of yearly adjustments.

The new rules are expected to apply to transactions or changes in taxable usage that take place on or after 1 January 2008. For investments made before 2008, the adjustment period is five years and the yearly adjustment is 1/5 of the input VAT paid for the real estate investment.

Special rules may also apply to certain circumstances, for example if real estate that is under construction is sold.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a monthly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. The input tax credit may be carried forward to the following month to offset output tax in that period. A refund may be requested if the taxable person is in an excess input VAT position at the end of the financial year. In some cases, a refund may be requested during the financial year.

If a taxable person is in a constant VAT refund position (that is, its input VAT generally exceeds its output VAT), a separate refund application may be filed instead of the VAT return at the end of each monthly VAT period.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Finland refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in Finland nor registered for VAT there. A non-established business is allowed to claim Finnish VAT to the same extent as a VAT registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. Finland does not exclude claimants from any non-EU country from the refund process.

For the general VAT refund rules applicable to the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following that in which the supply was made. The date of supply may be earlier than the date of the invoice. The deadline for claims is strictly enforced.

Claims may be submitted in Finnish or Swedish. In practice, applications completed in English may also be accepted. The refund application must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union).

The minimum claim period is three consecutive months during the same calendar year. The maximum claim period is one year. The minimum claim amount for a period of less than a year is €200. For an annual claim the minimum amount is €25.

Applications for refunds of Finnish VAT may be sent to the following address:

Uudenmaan Verovirasto  
Yritysvertoimisto  
PL34  
00052 Verotus  
Finland

## H. Invoicing

### VAT invoices and credit notes

A Finnish taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all supplies made to other taxable persons and to all legal entities, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are also required for supplies to private persons for intra-Community supplies of new means of transport and distance sales.

Both sales and purchase invoices must be in accordance with the Finnish VAT invoicing rules. A purchaser of goods and services may recover the input VAT on the purchase only if it retains an invoice that fulfills the requirements. If purchase invoices do not fulfill all the requirements, the purchaser may lose the right to recover the input VAT, unless the inadequate invoice is replaced with a new (corrected) invoice.

The following information must be included in the invoice:

- Invoice date;
- A sequential number, based on one or more series, which uniquely identifies the invoice;
- The VAT identification number of the supplier (for domestic supplies, that is the business ID; for intra-Community supplies, that is the EU VAT number);
- The VAT identification number of the customer if the customer or buyer is liable to pay tax on goods supplied or services rendered or if the goods have been supplied as an intra-Community supply;
- The full name and address of the supplier and the customer or buyer;
- The quantity and nature of the goods supplied or the extent and nature of the services rendered;
- The date when the supply of goods and services was made or completed, and for an advance payment, the date when the payment on account was made, insofar as that date may be determined and differs from the date of issue of the invoice;
- The taxable amount (exclusive of VAT) for each VAT rate or exemption, the unit price exclusive of VAT and the amount of any discount or rebates if they are not included in the unit price;
- The VAT rate applied (at each VAT rate);
- The VAT amount payable in Euros (except where the margin scheme applicable to second-hand goods, works of art, collectors' items and antiques is applied);
- Where an exemption is involved or where the customer or buyer is liable to pay VAT, the basis for the exemption or the liability of the customer or a reference to the appropriate provisions of the Finnish VAT Act of the EU VAT Directive; and
- If a corrected invoice (for example, a credit note) is issued, an unambiguous reference to the invoice issued earlier.

In some specific cases, the invoicing requirements are less detailed. Less detailed invoices may be issued in the following cases: invoices for amounts up to €250 (inclusive of VAT);

invoices relating to supplies made by certain businesses, whose clients are mainly private persons (such as retailers, kiosks, hair-dressers); invoices regarding passenger transport or restaurant services and receipts concerning parking meters and vending machines. For these invoices, only the following information must be included:

- The invoice date;
- The supplier's name;
- The supplier's VAT identification number;
- The quantity and nature of the goods supplied or the nature of the services rendered; and
- The amount of VAT payable (at each VAT rate) or the taxable amount exclusive of VAT (at each VAT rate).

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

Finnish VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on the intra-Community supply of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence for example that the goods have left Finland. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, a copy of the export document, officially validated by customs. The VAT authorities may also approve the use of other documentation such as consignment notes (or other commercial evidence) or the import declaration of the customs destination. Depending on the party that arranges the transportation, other requirements may apply in order for the VAT exemption to be fulfilled.
- For an intra-Community supply the supplier must include the purchaser's valid EU VAT identification number (issued by an EU Member State other than Finland) on the sales invoice and must retain commercial documentation (for example, transport documentation, consignment notes, proof of payment and proof of receipt of the goods) to show evidence of the transportation of the goods from Finland to another EU Member State.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

A valid Finnish VAT invoice may be issued in a foreign currency but the VAT amount must be converted to Euros (€).

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Finnish VAT returns are submitted monthly. Returns must be submitted together with payment in full by the 15th day of the second month following the return period. Returns may be filed electronically. Return liabilities must be paid in Euros.

### **Penalties**

Penalties are assessed for the late payment of VAT, in the following amounts:

- Interest at the rate of 11.5% per annum for the year 2008; and
- A discretionary penalty ranging from 1% to 30% of the VAT due (up to 200% if tax fraud is involved).

## J. EU declarations

### INTRASTAT

A Finnish taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of its sales or purchases exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The thresholds for INTRASTAT Arrivals for the calendar year 2007 is €100,000.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches for the calendar year 2007 is €200,000.

Finnish taxable persons must complete INTRASTAT declarations in Euros.

The INTRASTAT return period is monthly. The submission deadline is the 10th business day following the return period.

A penalty is assessed for late filing or for a failure to submit a return or for the submission of an incorrect INTRASTAT return in an amount ranging between €10 and €2,500.

### EU sales lists

If a Finnish taxable person makes intra-Community supplies, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL) to the Finnish tax authorities. An ESL is not required for any period in which no intra-Community supplies have been made.

ESLs must be submitted on a calendar quarterly basis by the 15th day of the second month following the end of the return period.

The penalty for a late or inaccurate ESL is between €80 and €1,700.

## France

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA)
Date introduced	10 April 1954
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	French Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.impots.gouv.fr">http://www.impots.gouv.fr</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	19.6%
Reduced	5.5% and 2.1%
Other	Exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	FR 31 8 3 2 3 7 5 8 3 1 8 4
VAT return periods	Turnover of more than €763,000 (delivery of goods) or €230,000 (supply of services): monthly (quarterly if the annual VAT amount due does not exceed €4,000) Turnover between €76,300 and €763,000 (delivery of goods) or between €27,000 and €230,000: quarterly VAT returns and prepayments (with annual payment) Turnover less than €76,300 (delivery of goods) or €27,000 (supply of services: no liability to VAT except upon election (“franchise regime”) and thus no VAT return)
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Distance selling	€100,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	€10,000 under specific conditions
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services performed in France by a taxable person;
- The Intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in France (that is, services for which the recipient must account for the VAT due); and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

For VAT purposes the territory of France includes Monaco and Corsica. The Overseas Dependencies of Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion are considered as non-EU countries with regards to the other EU Member States (see the chapter on the European Union). VAT is not applicable in Guyane.

### **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any business entity or individual that performs taxable supplies of goods or services, intra-Community acquisitions or distance sales, in France in the course of a business.

Thresholds applicable to small French established businesses (“franchise regime”) are:

- Sales of goods — €76,300; and
- Supplies of services — €27,000.

A taxable person that starts business activity in France must notify the French VAT authorities of its liability to register for VAT within 15 days.

Special rules apply to foreign or “non-established” businesses.

#### **Group registration**

VAT grouping is not permitted under the French VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

#### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of France. If a non-established taxable person exclusively performs supplies that are subject to the reverse charge mechanism, it does not need to register for VAT in France.

With effect from 1 September 2006, entities that are not established in France that perform supplies subject to French VAT are not required to register for VAT in France since the French VAT is payable by the recipient that is VAT registered in France (except for specific goods and services). However, a French VAT registration could be necessary to fulfill INTRASTAT obligations.

#### **Tax representatives**

With effect from 1 January 2002, businesses established in the European Union may register for French VAT without appointing a tax representative in France. However, businesses established in the European Union may appoint a tax agent in France to act on their behalf.

Businesses that are established outside the European Union must appoint a tax representative in order to register for VAT. The tax representative is jointly and severally liable with the non-established businesses it represents for all French VAT liabilities.

#### **Late registration penalties**

No specific penalty is applied for late VAT registration. However, interest and penalties may apply if a late registration results in the late payment of French VAT.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to VAT, including a reduced or super-reduced rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used to refer to supplies of goods and services that are within the scope of VAT but that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies, in principle, do not give a right to deduct input tax on related expenditure (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit”, which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include specific financial transactions, exports of goods outside the European Union and related services, intra-Community supplies of goods as well as the supply of intangible services to another taxable person established in the European Union, or to any recipient outside the European Union (see the chapter on the European Union).

### Mainland France

In mainland France, three VAT rates currently apply — the standard rate at 19.6% and the reduced rates at 2.1% and 5.5%. The standard VAT rate applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced VAT rate. This list is not exhaustive and could contain certain exceptions.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 2.1%</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 5.5%</b>
Land	Pharmaceuticals	Foodstuffs
Financial transactions	Newspapers and periodicals	Books
Buildings completed for more than 5 years		Passenger transport
Insurance		
Education		
Health and welfare		
Betting and gaming		

### Corsica

On the island of Corsica, the standard rate is 19.6%, but other rates (0.9%, 8% and 13%) apply to specific goods or services. The 0.9% rate applies to the first performance of certain theatrical performances and circuses. The 8% rate applies to work on immoveable property, to agricultural equipment and to sales of restaurant food for consumption on the premises. The 13% rate applies to petroleum products.

A reduced rate of 2.1% applies to the supplies of goods and services that are subject to the reduced rate of 5.5% in mainland France.



**Overseas dependencies (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion)**

In the Overseas Dependencies the standard rate is 8.5%. A reduced rate of 2.1% applies to the supplies of goods and services that are subject to the 5.5% rate in mainland France. A specific VAT rate applies to periodicals (1.05%).

**E. Time of supply**

In France, the time when the legal conditions necessary to determine the VAT liability are fulfilled is called the “tax event” whereas the time when VAT becomes due and recoverable is called the “tax due point”. Different tax event rules and tax due point rules apply to supplies of goods and supplies of services.

**Goods**

The general rule is that the tax event and the tax due point for goods occur at the same time. It is when the right to dispose of the goods as owner is transferred. If the sale contract stipulates that the supplier retains ownership of the goods, the tax is due at the moment of the physical transfer of the goods from the supplier to the buyer.

**Services**

The tax event for services is the moment when the services are performed whereas the tax due point is the date of the effective payment. However, the supplier may opt to account for VAT on an accrual basis, that is, when the services are rendered and the invoice is issued. In principle, if the consideration for a supply of services is paid on installments, VAT is due on the receipt of each installment.

**Reverse charge**

The time of supply for a reverse charge service received by French taxable persons is the date of payment for the service, unless the recipient of the service has opted to account for VAT on an accrual basis.

**Intra-Community acquisitions**

The tax event for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the moment of the introduction of the goods in France. The tax due point is the 15th day of the month following the month in which the acquisition occurred. If the supplier issues an invoice prior to this date but after the tax event, the tax due point is the date of the invoice.

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is either the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by offsetting it against output VAT charged on supplies performed. Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within France, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed by the taxable recipient under the reverse charge mechanism.

A valid tax invoice or customs document is compulsory for a VAT refund claim.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, except in specific cases. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Hotel accommodation for employees  
 Petrol  
 Transport  
 Purchase, lease and maintenance of passenger cars  
 Business gifts valued at more than €60 including VAT

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Restaurant meals and entertainment for employees and clients  
 Hotel accommodation for clients  
 Attending conferences, exhibitions and training seminars  
 Books  
 Motorway tolls  
 Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)  
 Purchase, lease and maintenance of vans and trucks  
 Diesel fuel for vans and trucks  
 Advertising  
 Business use of a home telephone

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a French taxable person performs both exempt supplies and taxable supplies, it may not recover a portion of input tax. This situation is referred to as partial exemption.

In France, the amount of input tax that may be recovered is calculated in two stages:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to exempt and to taxable supplies. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as taxable supplies for these purposes. Input tax directly allocated to exempt supplies is not deductible. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is fully recoverable.
- The second stage prorates the remaining input tax that relates to both taxable and exempt supplies to allocate a portion to taxable supplies (which may be recovered). This treatment applies, for example, to the input tax on general business overheads.

In addition to this basic method, a taxable person may apply the recovery ratio to all its purchases of goods and services.

A taxable person that performs, within the same business entity, different types of business activities subject to different VAT rules (referred to as "Separate Business Units") must keep separate accounts for each branch of activity and compute its recovery rights separately for each business unit.

With effect from 1 January 2008, new French VAT Regulations will apply although, in practice, the general principles will remain the same.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on VAT recovery rights in the year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the VAT recovery rights fluctuate by more than 10 percentage points or 20 percentage points during the adjustment period, depending on the effective use of the fixed assets.

In France, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Land and buildings acquired before 1 January 1996 (adjusted over a period of 10 years). This adjustment period will not exist anymore with effect from 1 January 2008.
- Land and buildings acquired after 1 January 1996 (adjusted over a period of 20 years).
- Other fixed assets (adjusted over a period of five years).

The adjustment is applied each year following the acquisition, to a fraction of the total input tax (1/10 or 1/20 for land and buildings and 1/5 for other fixed assets). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

With effect from 1 January 2008, new French VAT Regulations will apply and the adjustment threshold is harmonized to 10 percentage points.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a monthly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. The input tax credit may be carried forward to be offset against output tax in subsequent return periods, until it has been used up.

A refund of the input tax credit may be requested at the end of the calendar year, if the total amount refundable is at least €150. A refund may also be requested at the end of a calendar quarter (for the first three quarters of the calendar year) on the condition that the amount refundable is at least €760 and that the last three VAT returns of the quarter state a VAT credit position.

Taxable persons that principally perform supplies that are exempt with credit may claim monthly repayments, under certain conditions. Supplies that are exempt with credit include exports, intra-Community supplies of goods, supplies of international transport and supplies of intangible services to businesses established in the European Union or to persons established outside the European Union.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

France refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in France nor registered for VAT there. A non-established business is allowed to claim French VAT to the same extent as a VAT registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. France does not exclude any non-EU countries from the refund process.

For the general VAT refund rules applicable to the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

#### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following the calendar year in which the tax was incurred. This deadline is strictly enforced.

Claims must be submitted in French. The application for refund must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union).

The minimum claim period is three months. The maximum claim period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €200. For an annual claim the minimum amount is €25.

Applications for refunds of French VAT must be sent to the following address:

Service de remboursement de la TVA aux  
assujettis étrangers  
10 rue du Centre  
TSA 60015  
93 465 Noisy-Le-Grand Cedex

#### **Repayment interest**

If the refund is not made within six months, the French VAT authorities may pay interest to the claimant, provided that the refund claim complies with all the necessary requirements.

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A French taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies performed, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions, unless requested by the customer. An invoice must be issued as soon as the supply has taken place.

A commercial invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction (domestic procedure) or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note may be used for transactions involving French clients (pursuant to the French Administrative Guidelines), to correct the VAT amount charged and reclaimed on a supply. The VAT amount credited must be separately itemized and it must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

French VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on the intra-Community supply of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, in order to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence indicating that the goods have left France. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, a copy of the export document, officially validated by customs and showing the supplier as the exporter. With effect from 3 June 2004, regulations provide that other acceptable proof of export may be provided. The sales invoice must include the following statement in French: *Exonération de TVA — art. 262 I du Code Général des Impôts*.
- For an intra-Community supply, the supplier must include the purchaser's EU VAT identification number on the sales invoice, together with the following statement in French: *Exonération de TVA — art. 262 ter-I du Code Général des Impôts*. The supplier must also retain commercial documentation (for example, purchase orders, transport documentation, proof of payment, a copy of the customer's invoice stamped for receipt of the goods).

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a French VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the VAT amount to be paid must be converted to Euros (€) using the rate published by the French Central Bank for the date of the supply. For intra-Community transactions, it is possible to use the customs rate (published monthly). If a taxable person chooses to use the customs rate, that rate must be used for all intra-Community trade, for at least one calendar year for both VAT returns and Intrastat returns.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Taxable persons with a turnover greater than €760,000 exclusive of tax (in 2007) must submit returns and pay return liabilities electronically. Taxable persons with a lower turnover may opt to file and pay electronically. A taxable person must submit an application to the French VAT authorities before submitting electronic returns. Return liabilities must be paid in Euros.

Monthly VAT returns and payment are due between the 15th and the 24th day of the month following the end of the return period. The due date depends on a number of factors including the type of legal entity involved and where the taxable person is established.

## Penalties

The following penalties are assessed for errors associated with electronic filing:

- Failure to declare VAT by electronic means (even if the return is submitted by the due date, but is filed on paper), 0.2% of the VAT due; and
- Failure to pay VAT by electronic means (including payment made by the due date, but not made electronically), 0.2% of the VAT due.

The following penalties are assessed for the late submission of VAT and late payment of VAT:

- 5% of the tax due (late payment);
- 10% of the tax due if the French VAT authorities have not yet issued a formal notice (late submission);
- 40% of the tax due in the case of a first formal notice; and
- 80% of the tax due in the case of a second notice.

In addition to the penalty, interest accrues at a rate of 0.40% per month.

Penalties and interest payments may also apply to inaccurate returns.

## J. EU declarations

### INTRASTAT

A French taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of its sales or purchases exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals is €150,000 (in 2007).

No threshold applies for INTRASTAT Dispatches.

French taxable persons must complete INTRASTAT declarations in Euros.

The INTRASTAT return period is monthly. The submission deadline is the 10th day of the month following the end of the return period.

The penalty for late filing is €750, increased to €1,500 if the report is not filed within 30 days after the French customs authorities have issued a warning notice. In addition, every omission or inaccuracy on an INTRASTAT return is punishable by a fine of €15. The fine cannot exceed €1,500 per INTRASTAT return. A penalty of €1,500 may also apply if a taxable person refuses to provide information or documents to the French customs authorities.

### EU sales lists

In France, all information related to intra-Community transactions is reported using the INTRASTAT form. No separate EU Sales List is used.

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## Germany

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Umsatzsteuer/Mehrwertsteuer
Date introduced	1 January 1968
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	German Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de">http://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	19%
Reduced	7%
Other	Exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	DE123456789 (DE+9 digits)
VAT return periods	Monthly or quarterly and/or annual returns
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Distance selling	€100,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	€12,500
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Germany by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Reverse charge supplies, including supplies of services and supplies of goods with installation services;
- The self-supply of goods and services by a taxable person; and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

For VAT purposes, the territory of Germany does not include the Island of Heligoland, the territory of Buesingen and of a free zone of control type I (according to Article 1 (1) (1) of the Customs Administrative Act [Free Ports]).



### **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any person, business entity or individual that independently carries out any economic activity, in any place.

No VAT registration threshold applies in Germany. A taxable person that commences activity in Germany must notify the German VAT authorities of its liability to register.

The reverse charge procedure applies to services and supply of goods with installation supplied by “non-established” businesses and certain supplies in connection with immovable property, in connection with real estate transfer tax law and goods supplied as part of the execution of security outside of an insolvency procedure. However, the reverse charge procedure does not apply to certain supplies of passenger transportation and for services in relation to fairs or exhibitions.

### **VAT number**

Two distinct types of numbers are used in Germany — the (general) tax number (“Steuernummer”) and the VAT Identification Number (“USt-IdNr.”). The tax number is the number under which the taxable person is registered at the local tax office that is responsible for its tax affairs. The tax authorities use the tax number for internal management and co-ordination purposes. The tax number must be used for all preliminary VAT returns, annual VAT returns and all correspondence with the local tax authority.

Upon receipt of the tax number, a taxable person may apply for a VAT Identification Number with the Federal Office of Finance in Saarlouis. This number is used for intra-Community transactions.

### **Group registration**

Germany allows group registration for subsidiaries that are “financially, economically and organizationally integrated” into the business of a parent entity. The following general conditions apply:

- The parent (or controlling) member of the VAT group may be any type of legal entity, including a corporation, a general partnership or a sole entrepreneur;
- A subsidiary (or controlled) member of a VAT group must be a corporation; and
- The effects of the VAT group are limited to Germany.

The VAT authorities apply the following tests to determine whether entities meet the criteria for integration:

- “Financial integration” means that the parent has the majority of voting rights in the subsidiaries;
- “Economic integration” means that the subsidiaries act like departments of one entity or like divisions with regard to the overall business of the group; and
- “Organizational integration” requires that the parent have the means to exercise management power in the subsidiaries. For example, this requirement is met if the parent and the subsidiary have the same person acting as the Managing Director.

If the integration conditions are met, the subsidiaries and the parent are automatically treated as a group for VAT purposes. The effect of grouping is that the subsidiary is no longer considered to be an entrepreneur or separate taxable person. As a result, intra-group transactions are outside the scope of VAT so that no

VAT is charged. The subsidiary is no longer required to file separate VAT returns and its transactions are reported through the parent's VAT return. These effects apply only to domestic supplies between the group entities (that is, supplies within the scope of German VAT).

VAT grouping does not apply to certain intra-Community compliance obligations (see Section *J EU Declarations*). Each subsidiary must have its own, separate VAT Identification Number and must file its own European Sales List, if it carries out intra-Community supplies. INTRASTAT returns may either be filed on an aggregate group basis by the parent or by each subsidiary separately.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Germany. A non-established business has no obligation to register for German VAT if all its supplies are covered by the “reverse charge” (whereby the recipient of the supply must self-assess VAT). The reverse charge applies to most transactions. It does not apply to supplies of goods located in Germany (except supplies of installed goods) or to supplies of goods or services made to private persons. In principle, if the reverse charge does not apply, a non-established business must register for German VAT.

### **Tax representatives**

A non-established business that is obliged to register for VAT in Germany may not appoint a tax representative, in principle. A tax representative may be appointed only if the non-established business has no German VAT to reclaim and exclusively makes supplies that are either exempt from German VAT or that are exempt with credit.

### **Late registration penalties**

No specific penalty applies to late VAT registration in Germany. If as a result of the late registration, a taxable person submits any VAT returns belated, late filing penalties may apply. Penalties are also charged for any late payments of VAT.

Late filing penalties may be assessed up to 10% of the VAT due.

Late payment penalties amount to 1% of the VAT due per month.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to German VAT, and that do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section *F Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods outside the European Union and related services, and intra-Community supplies of goods (see the chapter on the European Union).

In Germany, two rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 19% and the reduced rate at 7%. The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services (as specified by law, exceptions apply in each case)</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 7% (as specified by law, exceptions apply in each case)</b>
Land and buildings	Books and newspapers
Financial transactions	Cultural services
Insurance	Food
Education	Passenger transport
Medical services	Agricultural products

### **E. Time of supply**

In principle, German VAT payable is due on the 10th day following the end of the filing period (“Voranzmeldezeitraum”) in which the VAT falls due. A filing period may be a month or a quarter of the calendar year.

The VAT falls due at the end of the filing period in which a supply takes place (the “tax point”). However, some taxable persons are permitted to account for VAT on a cash basis (“cash accounting”). If cash accounting is used, the tax point is the end of the filing period when payment is received.

#### **Prepayments**

The tax point for an advance payment or prepayment is the end of the VAT return period in which payment is received.

#### **Reverse charge**

The tax point for a supply taxed under the “reverse charge” (self-assessment by a German taxable person) is the end of the month following the month when the supply takes place. If the supplier issues an invoice before this date, the tax point is when the invoice is issued.

#### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

The tax point for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the end of the month following the month when the acquisition occurred; if the supplier issues an invoice prior to this date, the tax point is when the invoice is issued.

#### **Imported goods**

The tax point for imported goods is the date when the goods clear customs, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime and are released for free circulation. The date when import VAT becomes due depends on how the goods clear customs:

- If the goods are cleared without using a payment simplification regime, in general, import VAT payment is due within 10 days; or
- If the goods are cleared using a payment simplification regime, there is a postponement of payment of up to 45 days.

### **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax

is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Germany, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods (see the chapter on the European Union) and purchases of goods and services taxed under the reverse charge.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

### Non-deductible input tax

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use). Some specific rules apply in Germany to input tax deduction:

- **The 10% rule** — if an asset is used for less than 10% business purposes, no input VAT recovery is allowed. This rule applies to all assets.
- **Private use** — for corporations (for example, a GmbH or an AG) that are taxable persons, any purchase of goods or services is treated as being made for business purposes. Therefore, input VAT recovery is allowed in full. If the goods or services are used for private purposes, the legal entity is deemed to make a supply of goods or services and output VAT is due.
- **Luxury goods and services** — input tax may not be deducted for some items of business expenditure. As a general rule, if an item of expense is allowable for German income tax purposes, the input tax may be deducted.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible

Business gifts (if valued over €35)  
Employees' home telephone bills and private mobile phone bills

#### Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)

Hotel accommodation  
Restaurant meals for employees on business trips  
100% purchase, lease and hire of cars by corporations, partnerships or sole proprietors (with VAT chargeable on employee private use)  
Advertising  
Books  
Transport services

### Partial exemption

Input tax directly related to performing exempt supplies is generally not recoverable. If a German taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes.

The amount of VAT recoverable is calculated using a two-stage calculation:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible.
- The second stage identifies the amount of the remaining input tax (for example, business overheads) that may be allocated to taxable supplies and recovered.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person's (partial exemption) recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

In Germany, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Land and buildings (adjusted for a period of 10 years); and
- Other assets (adjusted for a period of 5 years).

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition, to a fraction of the total input tax (1/10 for land and buildings and 1/5 for movable capital assets). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

With effect from 1 January 2005 this provision also applies to current assets and services.

For goods that are used only once, the adjustment takes place at the time the transaction (for example, their resale) is carried out. There is no adjustment period.

The initial input VAT deduction for services that are not performed on goods but that are used for transactions within the scope of VAT (for example, software licenses, cleaning services, consulting services for a business concept, prepayments for long term leasing) must be adjusted as far as the initial deduction ratio changes.

For goods that are integrated in other goods and for services performed on goods, the capital goods scheme applies in the same way, that is, the additional supply has its own capital goods adjustment scheme, but the adjustment period is the same as the period that applies to the basic good (for example, if new windows are added to a house, the adjustment period for the windows begins with their first use and adjustment period lasts for ten years, because the windows become part of the immovable property).

No adjustment need be made in the following situations:

- If the total input VAT on the purchase or the production cost of the goods or service is below €1,000; or

- If the correction amount for the year is not higher than €1,000 and the adjustment is below 10%.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a monthly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. The credit is generally refunded. Exceptionally, the tax authorities may make the refund conditional upon the taxable person making a deposit (for example, a bank guarantee) which is subsequently refunded.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Germany refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in Germany nor registered for VAT there. For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. In accordance with the terms of the 13th Directive, refunds to non-EU businesses are made on the condition of “reciprocity.” The German VAT authorities have published a list of countries to which refunds are granted and a list of those to which they are not.

A non-established business is generally allowed to claim German VAT to the same extent as a VAT registered business. However, businesses established outside the European Union may not recover German VAT on fuel costs.

For the general VAT refund rules of the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes, see the chapter on the European Union.

### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following that in which the invoice was received by the claimant. The date of supply may be earlier than the date of the invoice. The claims deadline is strictly enforced.

Claims should be submitted in German. The application for refund must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union). The claimant must submit a Certificate of Taxable Status, which confirms that the claimant is registered as a taxable person under a tax number. The Certificate may not be older than one year. In addition, the German VAT authorities may send an additional questionnaire, to ensure that the claimant should not be registered for VAT in Germany, rather than using the EU 8th or 13th Directive procedures.

For all claimants, the minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. For businesses established in the European Union, the minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €200; for an annual claim the minimum amount is €25. For businesses established outside the European Union, the minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €500; for an annual claim the minimum amount is €250.

With effect from 1 March, 2005 applications for refunds of German VAT should be sent to the following address:

Bundeszentralamt fuer Steuern  
Dienststz Schwedt  
Passower Chaussee 3b  
D-16303 Schwedt/Oder  
Germany

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A German taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all supplies made to other taxable persons and to all legal entities, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not automatically required for supplies made to private persons. There is only an obligation to issue an invoice to private persons for certain supplies in connection with real estate.

The invoice has to be issued within six months.

Taxable persons have to keep the invoices for 10 years. Private persons, who receive invoices for certain supplies in connection with real estate, must keep the invoices for two years.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. It is also possible to cancel an incorrect invoice and issue a revised one.

For intra-Community supplies of goods as well as for exports the invoice must include the statement that the supply is VAT-free. In addition, the customer's valid VAT Identification number (issued by another EU Member State) must be mentioned on the invoice for all intra-Community supplies of goods.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on the intra-Community supply of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that proves the goods have left Germany. Acceptable proof includes certain bookkeeping records and the following documentation:

- For an export supply, certain validated customs documentation; if freight forwarder is involved, special confirmation of freight forwarder or certain commercial documentation; and
- For an intra-Community supply, a copy of the invoice, transport documentation, plus certain confirmations of the customer; if freight forwarder is involved, copy of the invoice and special confirmation of the freight forwarder.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a German VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the value must be converted to Euros (€) using an official exchange rate. The following conversion rates may be applied:

- The actual bank-selling rate for the date of the supply (not the date of the invoice). The rate used must be evidenced by documentation issued by the bank (this must be allowed by the German tax authorities).

- The average monthly exchange rates published by the Federal Ministry of Finance shortly after the end of the month.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

As a general rule, preliminary VAT returns are filed quarterly, but monthly returns must be filed if the previous year's VAT payable amount exceeded €6,136. However, if the previous year's VAT amount did not exceed €512, the taxable person may be exempted from filing preliminary returns. Newly established taxable persons must file monthly VAT returns for the first and second year of registration.

In general, preliminary VAT returns must be filed electronically.

The preliminary VAT return must be submitted by the 10th day after the end of the filing period. The VAT authorities must receive payment in full by the same day.

As the regular filing deadline is relatively short, the VAT authorities allow a permanent one month filing and payment extension upon written application. However, taxable persons that must submit monthly preliminary VAT returns must pay a special prepayment equal to 1/11 of the previous year's VAT liability at the due date. This special prepayment is deducted from the VAT payable in the preliminary VAT return submitted for the month of December. Taxable persons that file returns on a quarterly basis are not required to make a special prepayment when they apply for a permanent filing extension.

### **Annual return**

In all cases (monthly, quarterly or no preliminary returns), an annual VAT return must be submitted by 31 May of the year following the end of the VAT year. If a (German) tax advisor is engaged to prepare the VAT returns, the filing deadline is 31 December.

### **Penalties**

If VAT return liabilities are paid late, penalty interest is charged at the rate of 1% per month of the tax liability.

If a VAT return is filed late, a fine of up to 10% of the assessed tax amount may be imposed, up to a maximum of €25,000. In addition, an enforcement fine may be charged of up to €25,000.

Further sanctions apply to tax fraud.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of its sales or purchases exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are used for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches). Apart from deemed intra-Community supplies, any movement of goods to or from other Member States is also subject to INTRASTAT reporting (for example, goods sent for repair).



The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals is €300,000.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches is €300,000.

The INTRASTAT returns are generally filed monthly (although, they may be submitted more frequently). The submission deadline is the 10th working day of the month following the month when the intra-Community movement of goods takes place.

Penalties may be applied for late filing or failure to submit an INTRASTAT return.

### EU sales lists

If a German taxable person carries out intra-Community supplies, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL) in addition to its VAT return. No ESL is required for periods in which no intra-Community supplies have been made.

ESLs are normally submitted quarterly. The submission deadline is the 10th day of the month following the calendar quarter (reporting period).

A taxable person that is exempt from filing preliminary VAT returns, and whose taxable turnover does not exceed €200,000 a year, may request permission to file annual ESLs if its intra-Community supplies do not exceed €15,000 (and do not include supplies of new means of transport to purchasers using VAT identification numbers). In this case the submission deadline is the 10th day of the month following the calendar year.

Penalties may be imposed for late or inaccurate ESLs.

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Foros prostithemenis aksias (FPA)
Date introduced	1 January 1987
European Union (EU) member state	Yes

Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.gsis.gov.gr">http://www.gsis.gov.gr</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	19%
Reduced	9% and 4.5%
Other	Exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	EL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
VAT return periods	Monthly (category C — turnover exceeds €1.5 million) Quarterly (category A — turnover below €150,000 and category B — turnover between €150,001 and €1.5 million) Annual (all businesses)
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Distance selling	€35,000
Recovery of VAT by non- established businesses	Yes

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Greece by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Greece;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person; and
- The importation of goods and certain services from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

For VAT purposes, the territory of Greece excludes Mount Athos.

## C. Who is liable

The term “taxable person” means any entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services, or intra-Community acquisitions or import of goods into Greece or distance sales (if the relevant annual threshold is exceeded), in the course of a business in Greece.

Greece does not apply a VAT registration threshold. A taxable person that commences activity in Greece must notify the Greek VAT authorities of its liability to register. This rule also applies to “non-established” businesses.

### Group registration

VAT grouping is not permitted under Greek VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

### Non-established businesses

A “non-established business” is a business that has no establishment in the territory of Greece. A foreign or non-established business is required to register for VAT in Greece if it engages in any of the following taxable activities:

- Supply of goods that are located in Greece at the time of supply;

- Intra-Community acquisitions (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Distance Sales in excess of the annual threshold (€35,000 — see the chapter on the European Union);
- Imports; and
- Services to which the reverse charge does not apply.

The “reverse charge” applies generally to supplies made by non-established businesses to taxable persons. Under this provision, the taxable person that receives the supply must account for the Greek VAT due. If the reverse charge applies, the non-established business is not required to register for Greek VAT.

The reverse charge does not apply to supplies of goods or services made to private persons.

### **VAT representatives**

A non-established business that has no permanent establishment in Greece must appoint a VAT representative in order to register for VAT. The representative must be given, among other documents required by law, a power of attorney to act on behalf of the non-established business. According to the Greek VAT law, the representative must be appointed and registration obtained before the non-established business actually begins to make any taxable supplies.

With effect from 1 January 2002, an EU business is not obliged to appoint a full VAT representative in order to register for VAT in Greece. Instead, it may appoint a limited representative. The limited representative undertakes compliance procedures, without being jointly liable with the foreign business for VAT debts and liabilities. An EU business that is required to register must obtain a Greek VAT registration number prior to making any taxable supplies in Greece and must appoint a limited representative. The limited representative may be any person engaged by the business who is resident and VAT liable in Greece (such as a legal entity or an accountant). Under this system, the foreign business may issue its invoices from abroad, using its Greek VAT registration number. The representative must account for Greek VAT, submit VAT returns and maintain the accounting books (on the basis of the invoices, which may be issued directly by the foreign company).

However, the Greek VAT authorities still require a full VAT representative to be appointed by all non-EU businesses that register for VAT. The full representative is jointly liable for VAT debts with the foreign business that it represents.

### **Late registration penalties**

A penalty may be imposed for late registration. The amount of penalty ranges from €117 to €1,170, at the discretion of the VAT authorities. The penalty may be reduced to 1/3 of the amount originally imposed after negotiation.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax, and that do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax.

Exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods outside the European Union and related services, as well as intra-Community supplies of goods and intangible services supplied to a taxable person established in the European Union, or to any recipient outside the European Union (see the chapter on the European Union).

In Greece, the VAT rate depends on where the supply is made. In the Dodecanese, the Cyclades and the Sporades, as well as certain Aegean Islands, the standard rate is 13%. The reduced rates in these areas are 6% and 3%. In the remaining territory of Greece, the standard rate is 19%, and the reduced rates are 9% and 4.5%.

The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 9% (6% in certain islands)</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 4.5% (3% in certain islands)</b>
Postal services	Foodstuffs	Books
Finance	Pharmaceuticals	Newspapers
Insurance		Magazines
Sales and rental of immovable property		
Medical services		
Healthcare		
Education		

## **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.”

### **Goods**

The basic time of supply for goods is when they are put at the purchaser’s disposal. If the supplier undertakes the obligation to forward the goods to the buyer, the time of supply is at the beginning of the transportation. For installed goods the time of supply is when installation is completed. If the supplier issues an invoice before the basic time of supply, the time of supply becomes the invoice date.

### **Services**

In general, the time of supply for services is when they are performed. If the supplier issues an invoice before the basic time of supply, the time of supply becomes the invoice date.

### **Prepayments**

Payments received before the supply of goods or services or the issue of a VAT invoice, are known as advance payments. Advance payments do not create a tax point.

### **Intra-Community acquisitions of goods**

For intra-Community acquisitions the time of supply is when the goods are put at the purchaser's disposal. If the supplier undertakes the obligation to forward the goods to the buyer, the time of supply is the beginning of the transportation. VAT is due upon the issue of an invoice, or by the 15th day of the month following that in which the supply took place, whichever is the earlier.

### **Imported goods**

The time of supply for an importation is when the importation is effected, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Greece, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Hotel accommodation  
Business gifts valued at more than €10  
Lease, purchase, hire and maintenance of cars  
Fuel for cars  
Business entertainment  
Home telephone bills  
Taxis  
Public transport  
Food, drink and tobacco

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Books  
Attending conferences and seminars  
Lease, purchase, hire and maintenance of vans and trucks  
Fuel for vans and trucks  
Mobile phones  
Utilities

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a Greek taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full. This

situation is referred to as partial exemption. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes.

The amount of input tax that may be recovered is calculated in two stages:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible.
- The second stage identifies the amount of the remaining input tax (for example, on general business overheads) that may be allocated to taxable supplies and recovered. The calculation is based on the values of taxable supplies made compared with total turnover. The partial exemption recovery percentage is rounded up to the nearest whole number (for example, a recovery percentage of 75.1% is rounded up to 76%).

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is generally deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

In Greece, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for a period of five years:

- Land and buildings; and
- Other movable capital assets.

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of use, to a fraction of the total input tax ( $\frac{1}{5}$  for all capital assets). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. If a preliminary VAT return results in an input VAT credit, the amount is carried forward to offset output VAT payable in subsequent periods.

If a business terminates its taxable activity, a refund of any excess input VAT is mandatory. For an ongoing business, if set-off is not possible, the excess credit may be requested as a refund on the basis of a petition filed with the appropriate VAT Authorities, in principle, following the submission of the annual VAT return. Exceptionally, a refund claim may be filed following the submission of a periodic VAT return, if the “statute barring” period for the claim will end prior to the deadline for the submission of the VAT clearance return. The “statute barring” period is completed at the end of three years, starting from the end of year when the clearance return giving rise to the VAT credit balance is submitted. The refund is made on the basis of a temporary inspection performed by the appropriate tax authority. Refunds ought to be repaid within four months from the submission date of the claim.

In practice, however, the statutory deadline is not respected and refunds are generally delayed.

Refunds of VAT are also made in other circumstances; for example, for VAT incurred on the purchase of investment goods or for input VAT that relates to goods and services used for making supplies that are exempt with credit. In brief, the following conditions apply:

- A refund claim filed may refer to either one or more tax periods or even a whole fiscal year.
- 90% of the VAT amount claimed should be refunded within the statutory deadline of one month from the submission date of the claim, on the basis of the documents accompanying the refund claim (petition). In practice, however, the one-month refund deadline is not always met.
- The remaining 10% of the VAT amount claimed is refunded within the fiscal year when the clearance VAT return is filed. If the total VAT to be refunded exceeds €6,000, a tax audit is performed before the 10% is refunded.
- The first time a VAT refund claim is filed, a temporary tax inspection precedes the refund of any VAT amount.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Greece refunds VAT incurred by EU businesses that are neither established in Greece nor registered for VAT there. Refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive. Greece does not yet refund VAT under the terms of the EU 13th Directive to businesses established outside the European Union, with the exception of businesses established in Switzerland and Norway. A Swiss, Norwegian, or EU business is allowed to claim Greek VAT to the same extent as a Greek taxable person.

For the general VAT refund rules of the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund scheme, see the Chapter on the European Union.

#### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is June 30 of the year following that in which the tax was incurred. This deadline is firm and may not be waived or extended.

Claims must be submitted in Greek and must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see below). The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €200. For an annual claim the minimum amount is €25.

A certificate of status issued by an appropriate foreign tax authority must accompany the VAT refund claim (together with a Greek translation). The certificate must identify the applicant and provide evidence that it is a taxable person. This certificate is valid for one year. The original invoices must also accompany the VAT refund application.

Applications for refunds of Greek VAT must be sent to the following address:

The Hellenic Republic  
 Ministry of Finance, VAT Division  
 Directorate of VAT Administration and Resources  
 Sina 2-4, 10672  
 Athens  
 Greece

## **Repayment interest**

The Greek VAT authorities do not pay interest on EU 8th Directive refunds.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions, unless requested by the customer. A document qualifies as a valid invoice on condition that it complies with requirements set out in the Greek law (the Code of Books and Records).

A valid original VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th Directive refund scheme (see the chapter on the European Union). Invoices that do not comply with requirements in the Greek Code of Books and Records do not constitute valid evidence to support input tax deduction.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. A credit note must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on the intra-Community supply of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that confirms the goods have left Greece. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, a copy of the export document, officially validated by customs, showing the supplier as the exporter, together with the bill of lading issued by the transporter; and
- For an intra-Community supply, a range of commercial documentation (such as dispatch notes, the bill of lading and proof of payment).

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If an invoice is received in a foreign currency, the amounts must be converted into Euros. The exchange rate to be used is issued by the Ministry of Finance. An invoice may be issued in foreign currency, as long as the amount of VAT payable is indicated in Euro where Greece is the place of supply of goods or services.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Greek VAT returns are submitted monthly if turnover exceeds €1.5 million per year. If turnover is less than €1.5 million, VAT returns are submitted quarterly. In addition, all taxable persons must submit annual returns.

VAT returns and full payment of the VAT due must be made in principle by the 20th day of the month following the end of the return period.

No periodic return is required if a taxable person has no VAT to pay for a tax period (for example, if the taxable person is in a



credit VAT position or the tax due is nil). However a return is required if the taxable person has engaged in intra-Community trade or if a refund is requested. Businesses that submit monthly VAT returns must obligatorily file periodic VAT returns electronically. The deadline for submission of the return and payment by bank transfer is the 26th day of the following month. Electronic submission does not apply to late VAT returns.

### **Annual VAT return**

A final (annual) VAT return must be filed in person by the 25th day of the second month following the end of the financial year (for businesses that file quarterly VAT returns) or by the 10th day of the fifth calendar month following the end of the financial year (for businesses that file monthly VAT returns).

### **Small businesses – simplified accounting**

“Category A” taxable persons are taxable persons whose annual turnover does not exceed €150,000. With effect from 1 January 2003, Category A taxable persons that do not engage in intra-Community trade may opt for a special VAT regime. Under this provision, the taxable person is not required to submit periodic VAT returns. VAT payments throughout the year are based on the VAT paid in the previous tax year, increased by 10%. A balancing payment (or credit) based on actual turnover is made with the annual VAT return.

A taxable person that wants to use the simplified VAT accounting regime must file a declaration with the VAT authorities by the last day of January in the year when the treatment is adopted and then annually thereafter. A taxable person that elects to use the simplified accounting regime must use it for a minimum period of three years.

### **Penalties**

Penalties are charged for VAT returns that are submitted late or not at all, and for returns that are inaccurate, in the following amounts:

- For late filing — an additional tax is imposed at a rate of 1.5% monthly, up to a maximum of 100% of the VAT due;
- For inaccurate filing — an additional tax is imposed at a rate of 3% monthly, up to a maximum of 200% of the VAT due; and
- For non-filing — an additional tax is imposed at a rate of 3.5% monthly, up to a maximum of 200%.

Penalties for inaccurate or lack of filing VAT returns may be reduced to 3/5 if an out-of-court settlement is agreed upon with the VAT authorities.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A Greek taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of its intra-Community sales or purchases exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are used for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals is €55,000 for 2007.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches is €55,000 for 2007.

INTRASTAT returns may be filed on paper or electronically.

The INTRASTAT return period is monthly. The submission deadline is the 20th day of the month following the end of the INTRASTAT return period. Businesses that submit periodical VAT returns on a monthly basis through electronic means, must file INTRASTAT returns using the same deadline, that is, by the 26th day of the following month.

Penalties may be incurred if INTRASTAT declarations are inaccurate or late or missing. The amount of the penalty, which may range from €117 to €1,170, is at the discretion of the VAT authorities. The penalty may be mitigated by up to one-third.

### EC sales lists

If a Greek taxable person makes intra-Community supplies, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL). No ESL is required in any period in which no intra-Community supplies have been made.

ESLs are submitted electronically on a quarterly basis, by the 20th day of the month following the reporting period. Businesses that submit periodical VAT returns on a monthly basis through electronic means, must file ESLs within the deadline provided for the submission of the periodic VAT return, that is, by the 26th day of the following month.

Penalties may be incurred for inaccurate or late or missing ESLs. The penalty may range from €117 to €1,170. The amount assessed is at the discretion of the VAT authorities. The penalty may be mitigated by up to one-third.

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## Guatemala

Country code 502

**Guatemala City**

**GMT -6**

### Ernst & Young, S.A.

5a Avenida 5-55, Zona 14  
Business Center EuroPlaza Tower 3  
11th Floor, Office 1103  
Guatemala City  
Guatemala

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*Please direct all inquiries regarding Indirect Taxes in Guatemala to the contacts based in the Costa Rica office.*

### Indirect tax contacts

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto al valor agregado (IVA)
Date introduced	1 July 1992
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Tax Administration Superintendence (SAT) <a href="http://www.sat.gob.gt">http://www.sat.gob.gt</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	12%
Reduced	5% on gross sales for taxpayers with annual turnover below Q 60,000 (approximately US\$7,800) with no input tax recovery
Other	A fixed amount on purchases of used vehicles and motorcycles; exempt and zero-rated
VAT number format	Tax identification number (NIT)
VAT return periods	Monthly Quarterly, for taxable persons with annual turnover below Q 60,000 (approximately US\$7,800)
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The sale or exchange of movable goods or rights derived from movable goods;
- The rendering of services within Guatemala;
- Imports;
- Leasing of movable and immovable property;
- Consumption by the taxpayer and consumption by the employees, executives, directors and shareholders of a company or their family members;
- Certain shortages of inventory such as those derived from missing goods (for example, shrinkage) or damaged goods;
- Sale or exchange of immovable assets;
- Certain donations; and
- Contributions of immovable property to legal entities if the assets have been previously contributed to a real estate entity.

**C. Who is liable**

Any business entity or self-employed individual that carries out taxable activities on a regular or periodic basis must register for VAT. Taxable persons whose annual turnover does not exceed Q

60,000 (approximately US\$7,800) may elect to be taxed under a simplified VAT regime.

### **Group registration**

VAT grouping of separate legal entities is not permitted in Guatemala. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT separately.

### **Small taxpayers**

Small taxpayers with annual turnover of up to Q 60,000 (approximately US\$7,800) may apply for a simplified regime. Under the simplified regime, taxpayers pay 5% based on their gross taxable sales without a right to credit or deduct VAT input tax (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

### **Non-established businesses and tax representatives**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment within the territory of Guatemala. A non-established business is obliged to register for VAT if it supplies goods or services in Guatemala. In order to register for VAT, a non-established business must:

- Appoint a tax representative; and
- Provide the tax authorities with a copy of its Articles of Incorporation, legalized by a Guatemalan consulate, together with an official translation in Spanish.

### **VAT withholding for non-domiciled individuals**

If a non-domiciled individual renders an occasional, temporary service within Guatemala (or performs another taxable activity) without being registered for VAT, the local beneficiary of the service may be able to issue a “special invoice” for VAT withholding.

### **VAT withholding agents**

Large taxpayers may be designated as VAT “withholding agents” for payments made relating to the acquisition of goods and services. This provision also applies to other special taxpayers expressly qualified as withholding agents (for example, exporters, government entities, and credit card operators). The VAT withholding generally applies as follows (although certain exemptions regarding minimum amounts may apply):

- Regular exporters (monthly exports for a minimum average of Q 100,000 (US\$13,000 approximately):
  - 65% of the VAT generated from the purchase of agricultural and cattle products; and
  - 15% withholding of the VAT generated for other acquisitions.
- Drawback entities: 65% of the VAT generated.
- Government entities (excluding municipalities): 25% of the VAT generated.
- Credit and debit card operators: 15% of the VAT generated on transactions carried out by affiliated entities.
- Gas stations: a 1.5% withholding on the gross amount of acquisitions of gasoline.
- Special taxpayers: 15% of the VAT generated.
- Other withholding agents: 15% of the VAT generated.

In principle, the VAT withholding mechanism does not apply to transactions between withholding agents, unless the acquisition

is made by credit or debit card (in which case, the taxpayer applies the VAT withholding as described above).

#### **D. VAT rates**

In Guatemala, the standard VAT rate is 12%. The standard rate applies to the supply of all goods or services, unless a specific provision allows an exemption. A 5% rate on gross sales applies to small taxpayers.

A 12% VAT rate applies to sales of vehicle and motorcycles if the transaction takes place within the first three years from the date of the vehicle or motorcycle's manufacture. In the case of used vehicles and motorcycles, a VAT fixed amount applies ranging from Q 50 to Q 500 (US\$6.50 to US\$65) depending on the year of manufacture. In addition to activities that are subject to tax, some activities are exempted and zero-rated. Exports of goods and services are zero-rated (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Transfer of assets in a merger	Certain financial services
Supplies by cooperatives to their members	Capital contributions (with the exemption described above)
Low-value retail sales of meat, fish, seafood or shellfish, fresh fruits and vegetables, cereals and basic grains in cantonal and municipal markets	Education Certain insurance and reinsurance transactions

#### **E. Time of supply**

The time when the taxable event is considered to be completed and VAT becomes due is called the "tax point." For a supply or exchange of goods, the tax point is the earlier of either the issue of the invoice or the delivery of goods. For a supply of services, the tax point is when the invoice, receipt or other document related to the transaction is issued. If no invoice is issued, the tax point is at the time of payment.

#### **Continuous supplies of services**

For a continuous supply of services for which the customer pays periodically, the tax point is the due date for each periodic payment.

#### **Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is when the goods clear all customs formalities for importation.

#### **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax. Input tax is VAT paid on the purchase of goods and services used to generate other goods and services subject to tax. Input tax is generally credited against output tax, which is VAT charged or collected on the sale of goods and the rendering of services. To deduct or credit input tax, certain conditions must be met. Input tax may be deducted or

credited in the month when the invoice is received or in the following two months.

In general, input tax paid on imports or purchases of goods and services should be creditable.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for an input tax credit.

Payments in excess of Q 50,000 (US\$6,500) must be made using the banking system or using a deed from a notary public, in which the payer and the beneficiary are clearly identified.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on imports or purchases of fixed assets not related with the taxpayer's business activity.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT payable, the taxpayer obtains an input VAT credit. The credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in subsequent VAT periods.

Exporters are allowed to claim a refund of VAT paid on inputs. The Bank of Guatemala (Central Bank) keeps a registry of the "qualified exporters."

To qualify for the register of exporters, the taxpayer must provide the Central Bank with documents that prove it satisfies one of the following conditions:

- Exports 50% or more of its gross sales; or
- Exports less than 50% of its gross sales, but is not able to fully offset its input tax credit related to its exports against its output tax generated from domestic supplies.

Taxpayers registered as exporters may file a refund request with the Guatemalan Central Bank within 30 business days following the end of the period for which the refund is claimed. No refunds are granted for amounts less than Q 2,000 (US\$260). In case of refund requests greater than Q 2,001 (US\$260), the Central Bank partially refunds the VAT paid by exporters as follows:

- 75% of refund amounts under Q 500,000; and
- 60% of refund amounts greater than Q 500,001.

The remaining 25% or 40% is carried forward to the future periods or the exporter may request a refund directly before the tax authorities.

Qualified taxpayers may also request VAT refunds based on an opinion issued by a duly registered Certified Public Accountant.

A non-qualified exporter is allowed to request a 100% VAT refund from the tax authorities directly, provided the exporter is not able to credit VAT on inputs from VAT on outputs.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Guatemala does not refund VAT incurred by foreign or non-established businesses unless they are registered as Guatemalan VAT taxpayers.

## H. Invoicing

### VAT invoices, credit notes and debit notes

A taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made. VAT invoices, credit notes and debit notes must be authorized by the tax authorities. An invoice is generally necessary to support a claim for an input tax credit. If the nature of the business makes it impractical for a taxpayer to issue tax invoices, the tax authorities may authorize the use of cash registers and other computerized systems to issue receipts instead of invoices.

A VAT debit note must be used to increase the VAT chargeable if the value of a supply increases for any reason. A VAT credit note must be used to reduce the VAT charged and claimed on a supply if the value is reduced for any reason (for example, a discount granted, a change in the price or the goods are returned). A debit note or credit note must include the same information as a tax invoice.

### Exports

Exports of goods and services are zero-rated. However, to qualify as VAT zero-rated, exports must be supported by customs documents that give evidence of the outbound process. Suitable evidence also includes export invoices and bills of lading.

### Foreign currency invoices

VAT invoices must be issued either in Guatemalan currency (Guatemalan quetzals Q) or in US dollars (\$); however, invoices issued in US dollars must show the exchange rate used on the transaction's date.

## I. VAT returns and payment

### VAT returns

VAT returns are generally submitted monthly. VAT due must be paid in full by the end of the month following the month when the return is submitted.

Taxpayers whose annual turnover does not exceed Q 60,000 may pay VAT quarterly. The due date is 10 days following the end of the quarter.

### Penalties

Non-payment of VAT generates a penalty equal to 100% of the unpaid amount. If the penalty is paid voluntarily, within the term required by the VAT authorities, the penalty is reduced to 50%.

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## Honduras

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*Please direct all inquiries regarding Indirect Taxes in Honduras to the contacts based in the Costa Rica office.*

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### Indirect tax contacts

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## A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT) or sales tax
Local name	Impuesto sobre ventas
Date introduced	1 January 1964 (and subsequent amendments)
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.dei.gob.hn">http://www.dei.gob.hn</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	12%
Higher	15%
Other	Exempt
VAT number format	National tax registry number (known as the "RTN")
VAT return periods	Monthly Annually (taxable turnover greater than L 180,000) (US\$9,459 approximately)
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Exoneration from VAT filing	Taxable turnover below L 180,000 (US\$9,459 approximately)
Small taxpayer	Taxable turnover below L 180,000 (US\$9,459 approximately)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of taxable goods or services made in Honduras by a taxable person;
- Self-consumption; and
- The importation of goods or services from outside Honduras, irrespective of the status of the importer, but with the exception of exempted goods or services.

## C. Who is liable

A taxpayer for VAT purposes is any entity or individual that supplies taxable goods or services in Honduras in the ordinary course of a trade or business. Taxpayers that deal mainly with final consumers may be designated as withholding agents for VAT. All businesses must register as taxpayers; no separate registry for VAT taxpayers exists. The national tax registry number (RTN) is used for VAT purposes.



### Small businesses

Taxpayers whose annual turnover does not exceed L 180,000 (US\$9,459 approximately) are not required to pay VAT or file VAT returns. Taxpayers whose annual turnover is below L 180,000 (US\$9,459 approximately) may use the simplified VAT accounting regime.

### Group registration

VAT grouping is not allowed under the Honduran VAT Law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

Transactions between members of a VAT group remain subject to VAT.

### Non-established businesses and tax representatives

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment within the territory of Honduras. A non-established entity is required to register as a taxpayer if it engages in business activities within Honduras. Foreign taxpayers must complete a tax questionnaire, which includes information such as the names of the current shareholders and the projected sales during the first year. This information must be submitted together with the following documents:

- A copy of the Articles of Incorporation, together with an official translation in Spanish; and
- A special power of attorney granted to a legal representative in Honduras.

These documents must be legalized by the Honduran Consul in the foreign taxpayer’s country of residence.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to the supply of goods and services that are subject to VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for the supply of goods and services that are not subject to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right to an input tax deduction.

In Honduras, the standard rate of VAT is 12%. A higher rate of VAT is charged at 15% on the import and supply of alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and other tobacco products.

The standard rate applies to the supply of all goods or services, unless a specific provision imposes a higher rate or allows an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

Goods that form part of “the average weekly shopping”	Gasoline, kerosene and related oil products
Pharmaceutical products	Firewood and coal
Cleaning fluids and disinfectants	Books and newspapers
Agrochemicals, fertilizers, animal feed, seeds and live animals	Leather, except fine leather goods
	Water and electrical services

### Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

Transfer of assets in a merger or liquidation	Education
Medical services	Passenger transport
Services supplied by barbers	Personal insurance and and beauty salons
reinsurance	Financial services
Laundry services	

### E. Time of supply

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “taxable event.”

For the supply of goods, the tax point is the earlier of the issue of the invoice or the delivery of the goods. For a supply of services, the tax point is the earlier of the issue of the invoice or the performance of the services.

### Importation

The time of supply for imported goods is when the goods are “nationalized.” That is, when they clear all customs formalities for importation. For the importation of services, the tax point is the earlier of the issue of the invoice or the performance of the services.

### F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons

A taxpayer may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied that are used to generate taxable income. Input tax is generally recovered by a deduction from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made. Input tax may be deducted in the month when the invoice is received or in the following month.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Honduras, VAT paid on imports of goods and reverse charge VAT on domestic self-consumption of services. The input tax credit is available only for goods and services acquired to generate income and for the purchase of machinery and equipment.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for an input tax credit.

### Refunds

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT payable, the taxpayer obtains an input VAT credit. The credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in subsequent VAT periods. If the credit is not offset after a certain period (which is not determined by law), the taxpayer, upon authorization granted by the tax authorities, may use the excess to offset payment of other taxes, tax penalties and fines.

### G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses

Honduras does not refund VAT incurred by foreign or non-established businesses unless they are registered for VAT in Honduras.

**Diplomats and international organizations**

Diplomatic consular delegations, and international organizations and agencies are entitled to reimbursement for VAT paid in Honduras. Depending on the claimant's status, a claim for a refund of the VAT may be made or the right to offset the VAT credit by making subsequent VAT-exempt purchases may be used. If the credit has not been offset after six months, the amount may be applied against other taxes.

**H. Invoicing****VAT invoices and credit and debit notes**

A taxpayer must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. An invoice is generally necessary to support a claim for input tax credit. If the nature of the business makes it impractical for a taxpayer to issue tax invoices, the VAT authorities may authorize the use of cash registers and computerized systems to issue receipts instead of invoices.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply if the value is reduced for any reason (for example: a discount or bonus is granted, there is a change in price or the goods are returned). A credit note must generally include the same information as a tax invoice.

**Proof of export**

VAT does not apply on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports must be supported by customs documents that prove the goods have left Honduras. Suitable evidence includes export invoices and bills of lading.

**Foreign currency invoices**

VAT invoices must be issued in Honduran lempira (L).

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

VAT returns are generally submitted monthly. Monthly returns must be submitted by the 10th day of the month following the end of the return period. Payment in full is due on the same date.

Taxable persons whose annual turnover is over L 180,000 (US\$9,459 approximately) must file VAT returns annually. The filing deadline is 30 days following the end of the return period.

Taxable persons whose annual turnover is below L 180,000 (US\$9,459 approximately) are not required to file VAT returns or pay VAT.

Return liabilities must be paid in Honduran lempira.

**Penalties**

The penalty assessed for the late submission of a VAT return is 1% if filed within 5 days after the filing date; if the tax liability is not paid within these 5 days, a 2% monthly penalty applies instead.

The surcharge assessed for the late filing of a VAT return is 5% monthly, up to 60% if the tax liability is not paid by the 10th day of the month following the end of the return period.

Criminal tax fraud is punishable by payment of VAT due plus a penalty that ranges from twice to ten times the amount of VAT due, and a term of imprisonment ranging from one month to eight years.

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Általános forgalmi adó
Date introduced	1 January 1988
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.pm.gov.hu">http://www.pm.gov.hu</a> Hungarian Tax Office <a href="http://www.apeh.hu">http://www.apeh.hu</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	20%
Reduced	5%
Other	Exempt
VAT number format	12345678-2-34
VAT return periods	Monthly (if net VAT payable in the tax year or in the second year prior to the current year exceeds HUF 1 million or if VAT grouping is applied) Quarterly (general) Annual (if net tax payable or reclaimable in the second year prior to the current year did not exceed HUF 250,000 and the taxpayer does not possess an EU VAT number)

**Thresholds**

Registration	HUF 5 million
Distance selling	€35,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	€10,000

Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes
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**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Hungary by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Reverse charge services and reverse charge goods received by a Hungarian taxable person; and
- The importation of goods into Hungary, irrespective of the status of the importer.

Special rules apply to intra-Community transactions involving new means of transport and distance sales (see chapter on the European Union).

**C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any business or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services in the course of a business in its own name.

Every entity or individual that undertakes a business activity in Hungary must register for VAT prior to the commencement of that activity. Retroactive VAT registration may be possible triggering, however, potentially significant penalties.

**Small businesses – exemption from registration**

If a taxable person’s turnover did not exceed HUF 5 million in the previous VAT year, it may request VAT exemption status. The request for exemption must be filed before the end of the VAT year preceding the year when the exemption is to take effect. A new business may request exemption from registration if its anticipated turnover is not expected to exceed HUF 5 million a year. The request for exemption must be filed at the time of registration.

If exempt status is granted, the business must still register for VAT, but it may not charge VAT on its supplies nor recover input VAT on its expenses and purchases. In addition, the business is generally not required to file any VAT returns.

**Group registration**

VAT group registration is available for all industries. Companies qualifying as related parties and having an establishment for economic purposes in Hungary from a VAT point of view are entitled to opt for VAT grouping. The group regime applies to all transactions performed by any group member.

**Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in Hungary. A non-established business that

makes supplies of goods or services in Hungary must register for VAT if it is liable to account for Hungarian VAT on the supply, or if it makes intra-Community supplies or acquisitions of goods.

The “reverse charge” applies generally to installation supplies made by non-established businesses to taxable persons that file periodic VAT returns. Under this provision, the taxable person that receives the supply must account for the Hungarian VAT due. If the reverse charge applies, the non-established business is not required to register for Hungarian VAT.

A non-established business must, therefore, register for Hungarian VAT if it makes any of the following supplies:

- Intra-Community supplies;
- Intra-Community acquisitions;
- Distance sales in excess of the threshold; and
- Supplies of goods and services that are not subject to the reverse charge (for example, goods or services supplied to private persons).

### **Reverse charge for domestic transactions**

The concept of a reverse charge is also applicable to certain transactions between Hungarian taxpayers as follows:

- Transfer of immovable property on the basis of a construction contract;
- Certain services relating to immovable property;
- The supply of used materials;
- The supply of real property if taxation was opted for;
- The supply of goods provided as security in exclusion of that security; and
- The supply of tangible property exceeding HUF 100,000 transferred as a result of a liquidation.

### **Tax representatives**

Businesses that are established in the European Union may register for VAT without appointing a tax representative. However, EU businesses may opt to appoint a tax representative under certain conditions.

As a general rule, businesses that are established outside the European Union must appoint a resident tax representative to register for Hungarian VAT. The tax representative is jointly liable for VAT debts with the business that it represents.

All non-established businesses must register with the office for foreign taxpayers:

APEH Kiemelt Adózók Igazgatósága  
1077 Budapest  
Dob utca 75-81.  
Hungary

### **Late registration penalties**

If a taxable person fails to register for VAT, a default penalty of HUF 500,000 applies. In addition, the VAT authorities notify the taxable person of its obligation to register. The fine is doubled if the taxable person fails to register within the defined deadline.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax, and which do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include for example, exports of goods outside the European Union and related services (for example, related to transport) and intra-Community supplies of goods.

In Hungary, two rate of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 20%, and the reduced rate at 5%. The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at the reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 5%</b>
Financial services	Human medicines
Insurance	and certain medical products
Public postal services	Books
Approved education	
Lease of property	
Sales of securities	
Sale of lease of land	
Human medical care	
Folk and hand-crafted goods	

## E. Time of supply

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The time of supply is deemed to be when the supply is made or when an invoice is issued.

### Deposits and prepayments

A prepayment or deposit creates a time of supply when the payment is received. The amount is considered to be inclusive of VAT, except if the reverse charge applies between domestic taxpayers, in which case, the amount is considered to be exclusive of VAT.

### Installment payments and periodic settlements for sales of goods and services

Parties may agree that a supply of goods and services may be invoiced periodically or are payable in installments. In these circumstances, the tax point is the due date of the given payments.

### Intra-Community acquisitions

The time of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the date of issuance of the invoice or the 15th day of the month following the month when the supply took place.

**Imported goods**

The time of the supply for imported goods is either the date of acceptance of the customs declaration, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Hungary, VAT paid on intra-Community acquisitions and imports of goods as well as any VAT self-assessed for reverse charge services received from outside Hungary and for certain reverse charge domestic transactions.

In Hungary, input tax may be claimed only if the supplier has been paid in full by the due date for the VAT return.

The amount of the VAT reclaimed must be detailed on a valid VAT invoice.

The general rule is that input VAT is deductible from output VAT charged in the same VAT period. If the amount of input VAT exceeds the amount of output VAT in the period, the excess can be carried forward to the next filing period or can be refunded. The excess may be recovered as a repayment only if certain conditions are fulfilled (see the section on *Refunds* below).

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if it relates to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Non-business expenditure  
Purchase of a car  
Fuel for cars  
Taxi services  
Car maintenance costs  
30% of telecommunication services  
Lease or hire of a car

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related exclusively to a taxable business use)**

Car maintenance costs  
Transport  
Purchase, lease, hire of vans and trucks  
Diesel fuel for vans and trucks  
Books related to business activities  
Conferences  
Advertising  
Accommodation  
Attending exhibitions



**Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a Hungarian taxable person makes both exempt supplies and taxable supplies, it may not deduct input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption.

The amount of input tax that may be deducted is calculated in two stages:

- The first stage is the direct allocation of VAT to exempt and taxable supplies. Input tax directly allocable to exempt supplies is not deductible; input tax directly allocable to taxable supplies is deductible. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes.
- The second stage is to prorate the remaining input tax that relates to both taxable and exempt supplies based on the percentage of taxable supplies to total supplies made (called the deduction ratio). This treatment may apply, for example, to input tax on business overheads. The deduction ratio is calculated up to two decimal places. The amount of VAT recoverable must be rounded up to units of HUF 1,000.

When calculating the pro rata, a taxable person may initially use the deduction ratio figures for either the current tax year or for the previous tax year. However, if the previous year’s figures are used, the calculation must be adjusted at the end of the VAT year, using the relevant information for the current year.

**Capital goods**

Capital goods are tangible items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person’s partial exemption deduction ratio in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person’s partial exemption deduction ratio changes during the year under review and the difference with respect to a particular capital asset exceeds HUF 10,000.

In Hungary, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Land and buildings (adjusted for a period of 20 years); and
- Tangible capital assets (adjusted for a period of five years).

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition, to a fraction of the total input tax ( $1/20$  for land and buildings and  $1/5$  for other tangible capital assets). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

If a Hungarian taxable person sells an asset on which no input tax was deducted, a proportion of the input tax becomes deductible. The qualifying period for this treatment is the same as the capital goods adjustment period, 60 months (5 years) for tangible assets and 240 months (20 years) for land and buildings.

## Refunds

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a monthly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. A taxable person may request a refund of the credit if this excess exceeds:

- HUF 50,000 in the case of annual VAT filing;
- HUF 250,000 in the case of quarterly filing; and
- HUF 1 million in the case of monthly filing.

If a taxable person is not permitted to request a repayment, the excess input tax may be carried forward to the following period to offset against output VAT payable.

If a repayment is claimed, the VAT authorities must pay it within 45 days after the due date of the return, or within 30 days if the amount requested is less than HUF 500,000. If the repayment is not made within these time limits, the VAT authorities must also pay interest, calculated from the due date of the repayment.

## G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses

The Hungarian VAT authorities refund VAT incurred by businesses that are not established in Hungary nor registered for VAT there. A non-established business is allowed to claim Hungarian VAT to the same extent as a Hungarian taxable person.

Hungary applies the reciprocity principle to refunds, that is, refunds are granted to businesses established in countries that refund VAT to Hungarian businesses. Refunds are currently permitted to businesses established in another EU Member State, Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

### Refund application

The deadline for submitting applications is 30 June following the claim year. This deadline is strictly enforced. The claimant must submit the application form issued by the Hungarian VAT authorities together with the relevant documents, including the original invoices. The claimant must also submit a certificate issued by the VAT authorities in the country in which it is established, certifying its status as a taxable person. The applicant must prove that it paid the gross amount of the invoices. In addition, the Hungarian suppliers must also provide a declaration that the invoices were fully paid.

The form may be completed in Hungarian or English. However, all correspondence with the tax authorities must be in Hungarian. A non-established claimant may appoint a lawyer, legal advisor or tax consultant resident in Hungary to represent it in any dealings with the VAT authorities. If a representative is used, the original power of attorney appointing the representative must accompany the repayment claim form.

The minimum claim period is a quarter if the VAT recoverable in the quarter exceeds €200 (HUF 51,000). The maximum claim period is one calendar year. The minimum claim allowed is €25 (HUF 7,000) per invoice.

The refund is paid in Hungarian forints (HUF) into the bank account notified by the claimant. This account may be either a bank account in Hungary or in the country where the claimant is registered. If the claimant provides the tax authority with a foreign bank account number, the costs related to the bank remittance and exchange are the claimant's responsibility and the refunded amount is reduced accordingly.

All documents relating to the VAT reclaim must be sent to the Hungarian VAT authorities at the following address:

APEH Kiemelt Adózók Igazgatósága  
1077 Budapest  
Dob utca 75-81.  
Hungary

### **Repayment interest**

The Hungarian law provides that repayments must be made within 30 days (or within 45 days if the amount reclaimed exceeds HUF 500,000) after the date the claim is approved. If the VAT authorities do not repay the claim within this time limit, the claimant is entitled to interest.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A Hungarian taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices must be issued no later than 15 days following the actual time of supply (see Section E *Time of Supply*).

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. The document must be clearly marked "credit note" and it must refer to the original invoice. A credit note must also indicate the reason for the correction and any new items arising from the correction.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

No VAT is charged on exports and intra-Community supplies. To qualify as VAT exempt, exports and intra-Community supplies must be accompanied by evidence that the goods have left Hungary (in the case of exports within three months). Suitable documentary evidence includes the following:

- For an export a copy of the "uniform customs declaration" submitted to the customs authority is suitable evidence; and
- For an intra-Community supply, evidence should be given by a shipping document or using any other credible means.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If an invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the taxable value must be converted in Hungarian forints using the foreign exchange offer rate of any domestic credit institution that has a foreign exchange permit, on the date of the supply. The taxpayer may also decide to use the official exchange rate quoted by the National Bank of Hungary, provided this decision is reported in advance to the Hungarian tax authorities. Once this option is

exercised by a taxpayer, it cannot be changed until the end of the following calendar year. If the domestic credit institution does not quote the foreign currency used, the Hungarian National Bank rate must first be used for the conversion into Euro. The conversion is based on the Euro exchange rate for the quarter preceding the time of supply of the transaction.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

In general, Hungarian taxable persons must file quarterly tax returns. However, taxable persons whose net VAT payable in the tax year, or in the second year prior to the current year, exceeds HUF 1 million must file monthly.

Taxable persons whose annual payable VAT for the second year prior to the current year does not exceed HUF 250,000 must file VAT returns annually, provided that they were not given an EU VAT identification number. However, a taxable person in this position may opt to file quarterly returns.

Returns for VAT groups must be filed monthly.

Monthly and quarterly VAT returns must be filed by the 20th day of the month following the tax period. The annual return is due by 15 February in the year following the tax year. Payment in full is required on the same date.

VAT return liabilities must be paid in Hungarian forints.

### **Penalties**

A maximum penalty of HUF 500,000 and late payment interest apply to the late submission of a VAT return. If the return is filed on time but the VAT is paid late, late payment interest is charged. The interest rate used is double the prevailing prime rate multiplied by 1/365 for each day of lateness.

If a return has been filed but the VAT is unpaid, the penalty is 50% of the tax arrears, plus late payment interest.

No late payment interest is levied if the taxable person is able to justify the default. Based on the circumstances of the individual case, the default penalty may be reduced or cancelled by the tax authorities.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

With effect from 1 May 2004, a taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT.

### **Recapitulative statements**

In addition a taxable person has to file Recapitulative Statements (EC Sales Lists and EC Acquisition Lists).

Penalties may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate INTRASTAT returns and Recapitulative Statements.

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## A. At a glance

Name of the taxes	Value added tax (VAT) Central sales tax (CST) Service tax
Date introduced	VAT implemented in most of the States in India with effect from 1 April 2005 (replacing the sales tax regime) CST introduced in 1956 Service tax introduced in 1994 (scope gradually widened)
Administered by	VAT is levied and administered by the state governments CST is levied by the central government, but collected and administered by the States Service tax levied and administered by the central government
VAT rates	
Standard	12.5%
Other	Nil, 1%, 4% and 20%, 0.25% to 1% on entire turnover for small sellers
CST rates	3% for goods purchased for resale or use in manufacture and other specified usage In other cases, VAT rate as applicable in the respective State
Service tax rates	12.36%

VAT & CST return periods	Half yearly/quarterly/monthly (depending upon the State's legislation)
Service tax return periods	Half yearly
<b>Thresholds</b>	
VAT registration	INR 500,000 (in general)
CST registration	None
Service tax registration	INR 700,000 (but with no liability for payment of tax if total annual turnover is less than INR 800,000)

## B. Scope of the tax

### VAT

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The sale of goods within the State (the transfer of a right to use goods, that is a lease, is included in the definition of "sale" for this purpose);
- The transfer of goods during the execution of works contracts (involving the supply of materials and services); and
- The purchase of goods from non-registered vendors in specified situations.

### CST

CST applies to the sale of goods inter-state, that is, to the movement of goods from one State to another, pursuant to a sale.

### Service tax

The Service Tax applies to specified "taxable services". Services that are not included in this list are not taxable. Currently, over 100 categories of services are included in the list of taxable services. Examples of taxable services include: telecommunications; advertising agency services; management consultancy; and repair and maintenance services. Examples of non-taxable services include: legal services; medical services; educational services; and software development services.

### Other indirect taxes

In addition to VAT, CST and the Service Tax, an Excise Duty (known as Cenvat) is levied in the form of a value added tax on the manufacture of goods in India. The general rate of Excise Duty is 16.48%.

In common with many countries worldwide, Customs Duty is levied on the importation of goods into India. It has three components:

- Basic Customs Duty (with a peak rate of 10%);
- Additional Customs Duty (levied at the rate equivalent to the Excise Duty applicable on the manufacture of the same goods in India); and
- Additional Duty of Customs (levied at 4%, in lieu of the domestic sales tax and other local taxes).

The Excise Duty and the Additional Customs Duty on inputs are creditable against the Service Tax and Excise Duty chargeable on outputs. Additional Duty of Customs is creditable only against the Excise Duty.

## **C. Who is liable**

### **VAT**

All sellers with a turnover in excess of the registration threshold are liable to register for VAT. In most States, the threshold is INR 500,000 of sales.

The registration threshold is nil or very low for sellers who import goods into the State.

### **CST**

Every person that sells goods to a buyer outside the State is required to be registered and pay CST. No turnover threshold applies.

### **Service tax**

Every person that provides taxable services in excess of the turnover threshold is required to pay the Service Tax. The Service Tax turnover threshold is currently INR 800,000.

### **Voluntary registration**

An entity may register voluntarily for CST and Service Tax. Voluntary registration is also available under most States' VAT laws.

### **Branch registration**

#### **VAT/CST**

Registration for VAT and CST is based on the legal entity status of the taxable person within a particular State.

#### **Service tax**

Each premises of a service provider must be registered separately for the Service Tax. However, if the service provider maintains a centralized billing or accounting system, a single Service Tax registration may be obtained for all its premises.

An office of manufacturer or service provider that receives invoices for the purchase of input services must register under service tax in order to distribute credit of service tax paid on the purchases.

### **Importation**

#### **VAT/CST**

No VAT or CST applies to goods at the point of importation into a State. However, these taxes apply to any subsequent sale of the goods within the State after their importation.

### **Reverse charge**

#### **Service tax**

A service recipient is generally liable to pay the Service Tax in respect of any taxable service received from a nonresident service provider. Individuals that receive services are not liable to pay the Service Tax on imported services, unless the service is acquired for use in any business or commerce.

## **D. Rates**

### **VAT**

VAT is levied at the following rates (1%, 4%, 12.5% and 20%), subject to minor variations between States. Some goods are

exempt from tax. The following list gives examples of supplies that are taxable at each VAT rate. This list is not exhaustive:

- Exempt goods — fruits and vegetables, agricultural implements, and books and newspapers;
- 1% — gold, silver, other precious metals and articles made of such metals;
- 4% — medicines, intangible goods, industrial inputs, information technology products, and telephones;
- 20% or higher — alcohol and motor fuels; and
- 12.5% — all other goods.

### **Small businesses**

Small businesses with sales turnover between INR 500,000 and INR 5 million may opt for taxation under the “composition scheme”. Under this scheme, sellers pay tax at a flat rate on all of their sales, with no right of input tax deduction for the tax paid on their purchases (see Section F *Availability of Credit for Registered Persons*). The flat rate varies between 0.25% and 1%, depending on the State.

### **CST**

The rate of CST varies depending on the status of the buyer and on the State where the goods are sold.

If the buyer of the goods is a manufacturer or reseller or uses the goods for a purpose prescribed by the CST law, CST is applicable at the concessional rate of 3%.

In all other cases, CST is applicable at the local VAT rate in the dispatching State (the vendor’s State).

### **Service tax**

The Service Tax applies at the rate of 12.36% on taxable services and it is paid on the gross amount charged by the service provider.

## **E. Time of supply**

### **VAT/CST**

VAT/CST is payable when the sale is complete (that is, when the transfer of title to the goods takes place or, for leases, when the right to use the goods is transferred).

### **Service tax**

The taxable event for the Service Tax is the performance of the service. However, the tax is payable on the receipt of consideration, including on any payments received in advance. The invoice or bill should be issued within 14 days from the date of completion of the service or the receipt of any payment, whichever is earlier.

### **Continuous supplies**

#### **VAT/CST**

VAT/CST is payable in each tax period when the sale is made.

#### **Service tax**

The Service Tax is payable on the receipt of consideration.

### **Imported goods**

VAT and CST do not apply to the importation of goods.



**Imported services**

The Service Tax on taxable services provided from outside India and received in India must be paid by the service recipient in India under the reverse charge mechanism. The tax is payable by the 5th day of the month following that when the payment for services is made.

**F. Availability of credit for registered persons****VAT**

In most States, input tax credit is allowed for VAT paid in respect of goods acquired for resale or for use in the manufacture of taxable goods. Credit is obtained by offsetting the tax paid against VAT charged on sales (output tax).

Exports out of India, as well as inter-state sales, are zero-rated. The exporter has a full right of input tax credit for tax paid on the purchase of the exported goods and on any goods used in their manufacture.

A valid tax invoice must generally be retained to support claims for input tax credits.

**Non-creditable goods****VAT**

Most State VAT laws specify a list of goods, on which input tax credit is not allowed. The following list gives examples of items for which input tax credits are denied or restricted. This list is not exhaustive:

**Examples of non-creditable purchases**

Goods used for the manufacture of exempt goods	Construction materials
Goods distributed as gifts or free samples	Office equipment
	Vehicles
	Fuel for motor vehicles

**CST**

No credit is allowed with respect to CST paid.

**Service tax**

The Service Tax paid on the procurement of services (input tax) is allowed against the Service Tax liability due (output tax). The Excise Duty, levied by the Central Government on the manufacture of goods or Additional Customs Duty levied on the importation of goods, is also creditable if the goods are used as inputs to taxable services. Exports of taxable services are zero-rated. The service provider is permitted a refund of the Service Tax and Excise Duty paid on inputs related to exported services.

**Partial denial of input tax credit****VAT**

Input tax credit is generally not permitted for purchases related to sales of exempt goods. If goods are used for both taxable and exempt sales, most States either require the seller to maintain separate books of accounts to detail the allowable portion of its input tax, or allow proportionate input tax credit. The rules generally do not specify the method of allocation of input tax credit.

**Service tax**

Credits are generally denied in respect of inputs used to provide non-taxable or exempt services. Separate accounts must be maintained in respect of inputs used in relation to taxable and non-taxable or exempt services. If separate accounts are not maintained, the input tax credit is restricted to 20% of the output Service Tax payable by the service provider.

**Capital goods**

Capital goods are generally defined under the VAT laws of the States to mean goods used in manufacturing activities. These goods are generally subject to VAT at the rate of 4%. Input tax credit in respect of capital goods is allowed, either immediately upon receipt of the goods or subject to amortization over a specified period ranging from 1 to 3 years, depending upon the State VAT laws.

**Refunds****VAT**

If the amount of input tax credit in a tax period exceeds the VAT payable, the excess may be used towards payment of CST and any other amount payable under the State's VAT laws. Any remaining excess may be refunded either immediately or after a specified period.

**Service tax**

Refund of any excess credits of the Service Tax is permitted only if the excess credits relate to exports.

**G. Recovery of VAT/service tax by non-established businesses**

Refunds of VAT, CST and Service Tax are not granted to businesses that are not established in India. Only entities that are registered for VAT may claim refunds of VAT paid in a State. Similarly, a credit for the Service Tax may be claimed only by an entity registered under the Service Tax.

**H. Invoicing****Tax invoices and adjustment notes****VAT**

A registered person must issue a tax invoice for all taxable sales made within a State. A small business that pays tax under the composition scheme (see Section D *Rates*) is generally not permitted to issue tax invoices.

A tax invoice is generally necessary to support claims for input tax credits. Contents of the tax invoice are prescribed under the State VAT laws.

An adjustment note (or credit or debit note) may be issued to reduce or increase the amount of VAT payable on a supply (for example, as a result of an error or because of an agreed adjustment to the price or return of goods sold). The State laws generally prescribe the contents of adjustment notes. Some States provide for a time limit (typically six months) for the reduction of VAT payable on account of return of goods sold.

**Service tax**

An invoice or a bill must be issued in respect of all taxable services. The invoice or bill must contain the details prescribed under the Service Tax law.

**Proof of exports****VAT/CST**

Exports of goods are zero-rated under the VAT (that is, taxable at 0% with a right to input tax deduction). Generally, the State VAT laws do not specify the proof of export required to support zero-rating. A valid export invoice, shipper document and receipt of remittance are generally considered sufficient proof.

**Service tax**

Specific export rules determine whether a service qualifies as an export. These rules are based on one or more of the following criteria: the location of the service recipient; the place of performance of the services; the currency in which payment is received; the location of the assets in relation to which the services are provided; and the location of consumption/usage of the services provided.

**I. Returns and payment****VAT/CST**

VAT and CST returns must be filed monthly or quarterly or half yearly.

Some States require an annual return to be filed in addition to the periodical returns.

Some States require a mandatory audit to be conducted by an independent auditor (a Chartered Accountant). The audit report must be submitted to the tax authorities.

VAT must generally be paid for the same period as the related return by the date stipulated in the State VAT laws.

**Service tax**

Service Tax returns must be filed half yearly. The due dates are 25 April and 25 October each year. The Service Tax must be paid by the 5th day of each quarter by individuals and partnerships, and by the 5th day of each month by all other service providers, except for quarter or month ended March, which is to be paid by 31 March.

**Penalties****VAT/CST**

Penalties are imposed by the designated tax authorities for the nonpayment or late payment of VAT and CST and for failure to submit a return. Interest is also levied in respect of non-payment or late payment of VAT and CST.

Penalties are also imposed for non-compliance with other provisions of the VAT laws. The penalty provisions vary across the States.

**Service tax**

Non-payment or late payment of the Service Tax is subject to interest at the rate of 13% per annum and a penalty at higher of INR 200 per day or 2% of tax per month.

The contravention of any provision of the Service Tax law, for which no other penalty is provided, attracts a penalty up to INR 1,000.

Serious offenses may attract a penalty of between 100% and 200% of the tax not paid.

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Pajak pertambahan nilai (PPN)
Date introduced	1 January 1984
Administered by	The Directorate General of Taxes <a href="http://www.pajak.go.id">http://www.pajak.go.id</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	10%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	11.111.111.1-111.111
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration (small entrepreneur)	IDR 1.8 bio for supplies of goods or services (with effect from 1 January 2007)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

The information in this chapter is based on the law as of 2007. An Amendment of Law on General Rules of Tax has recently been signed by the President of Indonesia and ratified by the House of Representatives. The Amendment will be effective from 1 January 2008. At the time of writing, the Indonesian government was expected to release draft amendments of the income tax and VAT laws. To be enacted, the amendments must be ratified by the House of Representatives and signed by the President of Indonesia. The amendments to the Income Tax Law and VAT Law are expected to be effective from 1 January 2009. However, because of the possible changes to the tax laws resulting from these amendments described, care should be taken to obtain updated information before engaging in transactions in Indonesia.

## **B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- Deliveries of taxable goods and taxable services made in Indonesia Customs Area in the course of a business by a taxable entrepreneur;
- Imports of taxable goods into Indonesia, irrespective of the status of the importer;
- The utilization of taxable services and intangible goods provided by overseas entities inside Indonesia Customs Area;
- Exports of goods by a taxable entrepreneur;
- Self-construction activities performed outside the course of business or work by an individual or company where the results are for own use or use by others; and
- Deliveries of assets originally acquired not for sale provided the input tax paid at the time of acquisition is creditable.

## **C. Who is liable**

All businesses engaged in supplies subject to VAT are required to register for VAT as “taxable entrepreneurs,” unless they qualify as “small entrepreneurs.” This requirement also applies to any permanent establishment of a non-resident business located in Indonesia.

### **Small entrepreneurs**

A business qualifies as a “small entrepreneur” if its gross annual turnover (either for supply of goods or services) does not exceed IDR 1.8 billion.

### **Non-resident businesses and tax representatives**

There is no legal requirement to appoint a Fiscal Representative in Indonesia. However, taxable entrepreneurs may appoint a proxy to handle its VAT refund or audit.

### **Late registration penalties**

If a taxable entrepreneur registers late, penalties may be imposed on the supplies of taxable goods and services made prior to the date of registration. Input VAT (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*) incurred during the period prior to registration may not be claimed as a deduction against output VAT due after the registration date.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to VAT, including at the zero rate. Two VAT rates apply — the standard rate at 10% and the zero rate (0%), which applies to exported goods only.

There are **non-taxable goods** such as mining or drilling products extracted from source, basic commodities for public necessities (rice, corn, sago, soybean, iodised and non-iodised salt), food and beverages served in hotel, restaurant, food court and such other places (dine-in or take-away excluding catering) and money, gold-bars and valuable documents.

Further, there are also **non-taxable services** such as medical health services, social service (orphanages and funeral), mail service with stamps (postal services), banks/insurance/finance leasing service, religious service, educational service, commercial art and entertainment service which are taxed under regional entertainment tax, broadcasting services for non-advertising, public transport on land and water, manpower service, hotel service and public services provided by government.

The term “exempt deliveries” is used for deliveries of certain taxable goods and taxable services that are exempt from VAT and that do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). However, the tax office’s approval will be required for certain deliveries whilst others do not require approval.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services and zero-rated goods. This list is not exhaustive.

### Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

Official textbooks  
 Religious books  
 Vaccines  
 Certain ships, aircraft and trains  
 Some real estate transactions  
 Services supplied to local shipping companies  
 Services supplied by the national army

### Examples of zero-rated supplies of goods

Exports of goods

The following products were considered “strategic goods” that are exempted from VAT:

- Capital goods in the form of machinery and factory, equipment excluding spare parts;
- Cattle, poultry and fodder;
- Agricultural products and seeds for agriculture and plantation, forestry, animal husbandry, breeding and fishery products;
- Water distributed through a pipeline; and
- Electricity.

### Special VAT free regimes

Other VAT regimes exist, which technically eliminate the payment of VAT due, including the following circumstances:

- The non-collection of VAT payable to companies within bonded zone areas, manufacturers of goods for export; and
- Non-collection of VAT payable arising from goods or services supplied by principal contractors of projects financed by foreign aid loans or grants.

### **E. Time of supply**

In Indonesia VAT becomes payable at the earlier of the date the taxable goods or services are supplied, or the receipt of advance payments. Tax invoices must be issued by the end of the month following the delivery of goods or services, or on receipt of payment for a supply of goods or services, whichever is the earlier.

#### **Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is either the date of importation, or when the goods leave the bonded zone area (if it is imported by companies requested as bonded zone companies).

### **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on taxable goods and taxable services supplied to it for business purposes to the extent that costs corresponding to the input tax are for sales that are subject to VAT. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made. Should the input VAT exceed output VAT due, this excess tax can be claimed as refund.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Indonesia, VAT paid on imports and self paid VAT on the utilization of taxable services and intangible goods provided by overseas entities inside Indonesia customs area.

A valid standard tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

#### **Non-creditable input tax**

Input tax may not be claimed creditable, generally, on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur).

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not creditable and examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-creditable**

Purchases used for non-business purposes  
Business gifts  
Purchase, lease or hire of benefits in kind (such as employee accommodation car, or personal cars)

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is creditable (if directly related to a taxable business use)**

Advertising  
Attending conferences and seminars  
Purchase, lease or hire of a car, van or truck  
Maintenance and fuel for a van or truck  
Business travel expenses

## **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax credits in a period exceeds the VAT payable in the same period, the excess amount is refundable. Refund claims may be submitted monthly, using the monthly VAT return. The Indonesian tax authorities conduct audits to ensure the validity of VAT refund claims. The tax audit must be concluded within one year from the date of the request for a refund.

If the tax audit confirms that the VAT refund claim is valid, the taxable person may recover the overpaid tax within one month after the date of the tax audit assessment letter. The Indonesian tax authorities must pay interest penalty for delays in making valid repayments, calculated at the rate of 2% per month of the tax refundable.

## **G. Recovery of VAT by non-resident businesses**

Indonesia does not refund VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in Indonesia. A permanent establishment of a non-resident business in Indonesia may request a VAT refund in the same way as other Indonesian taxable persons.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

An Indonesian taxable entrepreneur must provide a standard VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made. A simplified tax invoice may be used if detailed tax information of the purchaser is not available and/or the purchaser is an end-user of the goods (for example, for retail sales).

A standard VAT invoice is generally necessary to support a claim for input tax credit.

Purchasers who return goods to suppliers may issue credit notes. A credit note must make reference to the original VAT invoice and clearly indicate details of the returned goods. A credit note may be used to adjust the amount of VAT due for a taxable supply of goods.

### **Proof of exports**

Exports of goods are subject to VAT at the rate 0%. However, export supplies must be supported with evidence that the goods are exported outside Indonesia. Valid evidence of export includes "Notification of Export Goods" (PEB) documents issued by customs office for goods that have been approved for loading.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

For supplies denominated in a foreign currency, the amounts of output tax shown must be stated in Indonesian rupiah (IDR), with conversion using the official exchange rate issued by the Minister of Finance on the date when the VAT invoice is issued.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

VAT returns are filed monthly. The due date for reporting information is the 20th day of the month following the end of the tax



return period. The due date for payment of VAT is the 15th day of the month following the end of the return period.

VAT liabilities must be paid in Indonesian rupiah.

### Penalties

A penalty is charged at the rate of 2% per month on late payments of VAT (for a maximum 24 months). An additional penalty of IDR 100,000 is assessed for each VAT return submitted late.

A penalty, charged at the rate of 2% of the sales value, is imposed for the late issuance of VAT invoice or for issuing VAT invoice that is considered defective.

In the case of severe evasion or fraud, criminal penalties apply. Under the new Tax Law amendment, there are 2 criminal offences that might be applied in relation to the VAT:

- Criminal offences related to general tax administrative excluding the issue related to the Tax Invoice
  - Any criminal offences in this category, which cause losses to the revenue of the State, will be punishable by imprisonment from 6 months to 6 years and a fine twice the amount of the unpaid/underpaid taxes (in minimum) or 4 times the amount of unpaid/underpaid taxes at the maximum. This criminal sanction might be doubled if the taxpayer commits another criminal tax offence before 1 year elapsed from the date the taxpayer completes the jail term.
- Criminal offences related to the issuance of tax invoice
  - Any criminal offences in this category will be punishable by imprisonment from 2 years to 6 years and a fine twice the amount of taxes declared in the tax invoice or 6 times the amount of taxes declared in the tax invoice at maximum.

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## Ireland

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 November 1972
European Union (EU) member state	Yes

Administered by	The Revenue Commissioners <a href="http://www.revenue.ie">http://www.revenue.ie</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	21%
Reduced	13.5% and 4.8%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	IE 1234567 A
VAT return periods	Bi-monthly Annually Annual return of trading details (all businesses)
Thresholds	
Registration	€35,000 (for persons supplying services) €70,000 (for persons supplying goods)
Non-established businesses	Nil
Distance selling	€35,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	€41,000
Recovery of VAT by non- established businesses	Yes

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Ireland by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Ireland; and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

## C. Who is liable

The term “taxable person” refers to any entity or individual that is or should be registered for VAT. A liability to register arises from making “taxable supplies,” which include the supply of goods or services, intra-Community acquisitions and distance sales made in the course of a business in the Republic of Ireland. An entity that exclusively makes exempt supplies is not generally treated as a taxable person.

The VAT registration thresholds in Ireland depend on the type of supplies made. For an Irish resident business or a fixed establishment of a foreign business, the limits are:

- €35,000 for persons supplying services;
- €70,000 for persons supplying goods;
- €35,000 for persons making mail order or distance sales into Ireland; and
- €41,000 for persons making intra-Community acquisitions.

A business is required to register for VAT as soon as its turnover is likely to exceed the relevant threshold.

**Option for registration**

A business established in Ireland whose turnover does not exceed the registration threshold is not obliged to register for VAT. However, a business that makes taxable supplies may opt to register in these circumstances.

Similarly, a new business may request registration in advance of making taxable supplies as soon as it is clear that it will become a taxable person.

**Group registration**

The Revenue Commissioners may grant group registration status to companies established in Ireland that are closely bound by “financial, economic and organizational links.”

A VAT group is treated as a single taxable person. VAT is not charged on supplies between group members, with the exception of certain supplies of real estate. Group members are jointly and severally liable for all VAT liabilities.

**Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Ireland. No VAT registration threshold applies to supplies made in Ireland by a non-established business. VAT registration is required if a non-established business makes any of the following supplies:

- Goods located in Ireland at the time of supply;
- Intra-Community acquisitions in excess of the annual threshold; or
- Distance Sales in excess of the annual threshold (see the chapter on the European Union).

Registration is not required if all the supplies made by the non-established business are subject to the “reverse charge” (self assessment for tax by the recipient of the supply). The reverse charge does not apply to supplies of goods or services made to private persons.

A non-established business may apply to register for VAT in Ireland at the following address:

Office of the Revenue Commissioners  
City Centre District  
14/15 Upper O’Connell Street  
Dublin 1  
Ireland

The Irish VAT authorities may require a non-established business to provide security in order to register for VAT.

**Tax representatives**

A non-established business is not required to appoint a tax representative in order to register for VAT in Ireland.

**Cancellation of registration**

A taxable person that ceases to be eligible for VAT registration must cancel its registration.

A taxable person may also request cancellation of its registration if the level of its taxable turnover falls below the annual registration threshold, or if the taxable person previously opted for registration and no longer wishes to be registered.

## Late registration penalties

A penalty of €1,520 is assessed for a failure to register for VAT.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including supplies made at the zero-rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Input Tax Recovery by Taxable Persons*); however, an exception exists in respect of certain exempt services supplied outside the European Union. In Ireland, four rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 21%, the reduced rates at 4.8% and 13.5% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate, the zero rate or exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate or zero rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

### Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

Postal services  
Finance  
Insurance  
Short-term leasing of immovable property (for less than 10 years)  
Medical services

### Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%

Books  
Most foodstuffs (excluding confectionery)  
Oral medicine  
Exports  
Children’s clothing and footwear  
Goods and services supplied to frequent exporters under the “VAT 13A Scheme”  
Services supplied to foreign businesses under the “VAT 60A Procedure”

### Examples of goods and services taxable at 4.8%

Livestock  
Greyhounds  
Hire of horses

### Examples of goods and services taxable at 13.5%

Newspapers and magazines  
Electricity  
Repair, cleaning and maintenance services  
Developed immovable property  
Holiday accommodation  
Building services

## E. Time of supply

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The time when VAT is due may be summarized as follows:

- For supplies made to non-taxable persons, the due date when the supply is completed; and

- For supplies made to taxable persons, the due date is when the invoice is issued or the date when the invoice should have been issued, whichever is earlier.

**Prepayments**

A prepayment is deemed to be a taxable supply, up to the value of the prepayment. The invoice for a prepayment must be issued within 15 days of the end of the month following the month when the prepayment is received.

A supplier that accounts for VAT on the invoice basis, accounts for VAT on a prepayment from a VAT-registered customer when the invoice is issued or when it should have been issued (that is, within 15 days of the end of the month when the prepayment is received), whichever is earlier.

A supplier that accounts for VAT on the cash receipts basis accounts for VAT on a prepayment from a VAT-registered customer when the payment is received.

The due date for a prepayment received from a non-taxable person, is when the payment is received.

**Intra-Community acquisitions of goods**

The due date for intra-Community acquisitions of goods is the 15th day of the month following the month when the goods arrive or on receipt of the invoice if earlier.

**Imported goods**

The due date for imported goods is the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

**Cash accounting**

Some taxable persons are authorized to account for VAT on the basis of payments received, rather than invoices issued. This system is called “cash accounting.” For taxable persons who use cash accounting, the liability to account for VAT arises on the date when payment is received for the supply. However, this does not change the basic tax point for the supply itself. The rate of VAT applicable to a supply of goods or services is the rate in force on the date of the supply, not the rate in force on the date when payment is received.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Ireland, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not made for business purposes (for example, goods

acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). If expenditure relates to business and private use, the input tax must be apportioned; the amount related to business activities may be deducted.

In addition, input tax may not be deducted for some items of business expenditure, including the following items:

- The provision of food, drink, accommodation except for accommodation incurred in connection with attendance at a qualifying conference — with effect from 1 July 2007. A qualifying conference is a conference undertaken in the course or furtherance of business, organized to cater for 50 or more delegates. VAT may be claimed for a maximum period starting from the night before the conference and ending on the date when the conference ends.
- Other personal services for the taxable person, his agents or his employees.
- Entertainment expenses incurred by the taxable person, his agents or his employees.
- The purchase, hire or importation of passenger motor vehicles.
- The purchase of petrol (gasoline). However, diesel is deductible.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Hotel accommodation  
 Business gifts if the value exceeds €20  
 Lease, purchase and hire of passenger cars  
 Petrol  
 Business entertainment

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Car maintenance costs  
 Attendance at conferences, seminars and training courses  
 Lease, purchase, hire and maintenance of vans and trucks  
 Diesel for business use  
 Business use of mobile telephones  
 Parking  
 Gas and electricity

**Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. However, input tax related to making certain exempt supplies to non-EU customers (referred to as “qualifying activities”) is deductible. If a taxable person makes both exempt supplies and taxable supplies, it may not recover all the input tax incurred on goods or services acquired for both purposes. This situation is referred to as partial exemption.

Input tax that is directly related to making exempt supplies is not recoverable; input tax that directly relates to making taxable supplies is recoverable in full. For these purposes, the term “taxable supplies” includes zero-rated supplies and qualifying activities. Input tax that relates to taxable supplies and to exempt supplies is said to have a “dual use,” and must be apportioned between taxable supplies and exempt supplies. The percentage of “dual use” input tax that is attributable to making taxable supplies is

recoverable. The recoverable percentage is rounded up to the nearest whole number. For example, a recovery percentage of 79.2% would be rounded up to 80%.

An Irish taxable person may use any calculation method to determine the recoverable percentage of “dual use” input tax, provided that the method chosen:

- Results in a proportion of tax deductible which correctly reflects the extent to which the dual-use inputs are used for the purposes of the person’s deductible supplies or activities; and
- It has due regard to the range of that person’s total supplies and activities.

Examples of possible apportionment methods include calculations based on the ratio of turnover from taxable and qualifying activities to turnover from exempt activities, the ratio of taxable transactions to exempt transactions, and the number of people involved in different activities.

The Revenue Commissioners may, however, require that a partially exempt taxable person use a different calculation method if, in their view, the method adopted does not adequately reflect how input tax was used by the business or the activities undertaken.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. In Ireland, no further adjustment is made to the amount of input tax recovered on the acquisition of capital goods, even if the ratio of taxable to exempt supplies changes in subsequent years.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. A taxable person may claim a refund of the credit by submitting the VAT return for the period. If a taxable person normally receives refunds of VAT, it may request permission to submit monthly returns to improve cash flow.

### **Frequent exporters – Zero rating under the VAT 13A Scheme**

A business that exports goods to persons outside the EU or to taxable persons in other Member States of the EU does not charge VAT on these transactions, but pays VAT on the goods and services it purchases and imports or acquires from other EU countries. A business that predominantly trades with other countries would therefore generally be in a net VAT repayment position in respect of each period which may have a negative impact on its cash flow position.

To help ease cash flow for businesses involved in international trade, exporters benefit from a special treatment for purchases. This provision is known as “the VAT 13A Scheme.” A qualifying exporter for these purposes is a taxable person that derives at least 75% of its turnover from exports of goods or from intra-Community supplies to persons registered for VAT in other Member States. Qualifying exporters may apply for certification

of their entitlement to relief. Copies of the certification must be provided to suppliers who are obliged to supply most goods and services to qualifying exporters at the zero rate.

The VAT 13A zero rating applies to most domestic purchases of goods and services, to imports and to intra-Community acquisitions. The zero rating does not apply to the supply or hire of passenger cars, petrol (gasoline) for cars, food, drink, accommodation, non-business purchases or any other expenses for which the input tax is not deductible.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Ireland refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are not established in Ireland nor registered for VAT there. A non-established business is allowed to claim Irish VAT to the same extent as a VAT registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, refunds are made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refunds are made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. Ireland does not exclude claims by businesses established in any country.

For the general VAT refund rules of the EU 8th and 13th Directives refund schemes, see the chapter on the European Union.

#### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following that in which the tax was incurred. However, late claims are generally accepted.

The claim must be for a period of not less than a calendar quarter, unless it is for the final part of a year, but for not longer than a calendar year. For claims covering a period of less than three months the minimum claim amount is €200. The repayment is made by means of a check issued in Euro or by direct deposit into a bank account.

Applications for refunds of Irish VAT may be sent to the following address:

VAT (Unregistered) Repayments  
Office of the Revenue Commissioners  
3rd Floor  
River House  
Charlotte's Quay  
Limerick  
Ireland

#### **Repayment interest**

Claims are normally paid within six months of submission of the claim. Interest is paid in respect of delayed refunds after the six-month period unless the delay is on the claimants behalf, for example, the claimant does not provide all details requested or respond to queries on time.

#### **Non-established businesses – Zero rating under the VAT 60A Procedure**

A non-established business that receives taxable services from an Irish taxable person on a regular and continuous basis, may apply



to have authorization to receive supplies at the zero rate provided that it would be entitled to recovery of this VAT under the EU 8th or 13th Directives. This zero-rating relief does not apply to the supply of goods.

Zero rating under this provision is known as “the VAT 60A Procedure.” This procedure improves cash flow by avoiding or reducing VAT repayment claims by non-established businesses.

Applications for zero-rating relief are made on Form VAT 60A. In practice, the supplier generally arranges applications. Businesses established in the European Union must submit a certificate of taxable status together with the application. Businesses established outside the European Union must submit a certificate from the tax authority or other competent authority in the country where they are established. The relief is valid for a period of two years, but may be renewed.

Applications for the relief (form VAT 60A) may be obtained from:

VAT (Unregistered) Repayments  
Office of the Revenue Commissioners  
3rd Floor  
River House  
Charlotte’s Quay  
Limerick  
Ireland

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

An Irish taxable person must issue a VAT invoice for taxable supplies made to taxable customers, exempt persons, Departments of State, Local Authorities, and bodies established by statute. An Irish taxable person must also issue an invoice in respect of intra-Community supplies to businesses in other Member States and in respect of sales to private individuals in other Member States under distance selling arrangements. A VAT invoice must be issued within 15 days of the end of the month when either the goods or services were supplied, or an advanced payment was received.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note must be used if the VAT payable on a supply is reduced because of a subsequent allowance or discount, unless the supplier and taxable customer agree that the VAT need not be adjusted. The credit note must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice and contain the same information.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

VAT is chargeable at the zero rate on the supply of exported goods or on the intra-Community supply of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as zero rated, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that confirms the goods have left Ireland. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, a copy of the export document officially validated by customs showing the supplier as the exporter, together with shipping or air freight documents, and copies of commercial documentation (for example, orders, copy invoices, dispatch notes and delivery notes); and
- For an intra-Community supply, a range of commercial documentation, including purchase orders, transport documentation, proof of payments received from abroad and contracts. The EU VAT registration number of the customer must also be quoted on the sales invoice.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

A VAT invoice may be issued in a foreign currency, but all values must be converted to Euros (€). The invoice amounts must be converted using the latest selling rate recorded by the Irish Central Bank at the time of supply.

It is possible to agree on a different exchange rate method with the Irish VAT authorities. If an alternative method is used, the taxable person must use it for all foreign currency transactions.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Irish VAT returns are generally submitted bimonthly. Returns and full payment of the VAT due must be made by the 19th day of the month following the return period.

Bi-annual or four monthly VAT returns exist for traders whose total VAT payment for the year is less than €3,000 or between €3,000 and €14,000 respectively.

A taxable person that receives regular repayments of VAT may request monthly returns.

### **Annual return of trading details**

All taxable persons must submit an annual return form of trading details, which outlines sales and purchases for the year, broken down by VAT rate.

### **Cash accounting**

Irish VAT is normally accounted for on an accruals basis, that is, on the basis of invoices issued and received. Some taxable persons are permitted to account for VAT on a cash basis, that is, on the basis of money paid and received. Irish taxable persons who may opt for cash accounting are:

- Taxable persons such as retailers and similar businesses that supply goods or services almost exclusively (at least 90% of turnover) to persons that are not registered for VAT; and
- Taxable persons whose annual turnover does not exceed €1 million.

### **Annual accounting**

Some taxable persons are permitted to submit VAT returns on an annual basis. This facility is granted at the discretion of the Irish VAT authorities. Taxable persons that submit annual returns must also complete the annual return of trading details.

A taxable person that is permitted to use this facility may align its annual VAT return date with its commercial accounting year.

A taxable person that is permitted to submit annual returns must make monthly VAT payments by direct debit throughout the year. Interest may be chargeable if the sum of the monthly payments made is less than 80% of the total VAT payable for the year.

### **Penalties**

The basic penalty for the late submission of a VAT return is €1,520 per return.

However, if the Irish VAT authorities consider that a taxable person is negligent in relation to the non-payment of VAT, the penalty is increased. In the case of negligence, the person is liable to pay a penalty equivalent to the amount of VAT underpaid or overclaimed. In cases of fraud the penalty is increased to an amount equivalent to double the VAT underpaid or overclaimed. There is an additional fixed penalty of €125 in respect of individuals and €630 for corporate bodies. The penalty is doubled in cases of fraud.

Interest may also be levied on the amount of tax due at the rate of 0.0322% per day.

The Irish VAT authorities may mitigate penalties in certain circumstances.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

An Irish taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of its intra-Community sales or purchases of goods exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals is €191,000.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches is €635,000.

The INTRASTAT return period is monthly. The submission deadline is the 10th business day of the month following the return period. INTRASTAT returns may be filed on paper or electronically. Returns must be completed in Euros.

The penalty for the late or incorrect submission of an INTRASTAT return is €1,265.

### **EU sales lists (VIES statement)**

If an Irish taxable person makes intra-Community supplies, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL). No threshold applies to ESLs. If no intra-Community supplies are made in a period, a "nil" statement must be submitted for that period.

ESLs are generally submitted quarterly. A taxable person may apply to submit ESLs monthly if it is more convenient to do so. The submission deadline is the last day of the month following the end of the return period.

The penalty for late submission and incorrect submission of an ESL is €1,520.

# Isle of Man

Country code 44

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**Douglas**
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**Indirect tax contacts**

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 April 1973
European Union (EU) member state	No (but forms part of European Union for customs and VAT matters).
Administered by	Isle of Man Customs & Excise Division <a href="http://www.gov.im">http://www.gov.im</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	17.5%
Reduced	5%
Other	Zero-rated, exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	GB 999.9999.99
VAT return periods	Quarterly Monthly (if requested by a business that receives regular repayments) Annual (if requested and annual taxable turnover is below £1,350,000)
Thresholds	
Registration	£64,000
Deregistration	£62,000
Distance selling	£70,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	£64,000
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

## **B. Scope of the tax**

The Isle of Man is an international financial center that is part of the territory of United Kingdom (UK) for indirect tax purposes. However, the Customs and Excise Division in the Isle of Man operates independently from that of the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man has its own VAT legislation. The UK and Isle of Man are considered one for VAT purposes, and the VAT legislation of the two territories is very similar. Therefore, the provisions outlined in this chapter generally apply to the United Kingdom, unless otherwise noted.

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in the Isle of Man by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in the Isle of Man; and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

## **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any entity or person that is required to be registered for VAT. It includes any entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services, intra-Community acquisitions or distance sales in the Isle of Man in the course of a business in excess of the turnover thresholds.

With effect from 1 April 2007, the VAT registration threshold is £64,000; this threshold generally increases annually. The distance selling threshold is £70,000; this threshold is set by EU law and does not generally increase from year to year.

### **Exemption from registration**

A taxable person whose turnover is wholly or mainly zero rated (see Section D *VAT Rates*) may request exemption from registration.

### **Voluntary registration**

A business may register for VAT voluntarily if its taxable turnover is below the VAT registration threshold. A business may also register for VAT voluntarily in advance of making taxable supplies.

### **Group registration**

Corporate bodies that are under “common control” may apply to register as a VAT group. A VAT group is treated as a single taxable person. The group members share a single VAT number and submit a single VAT return. No VAT is charged on supplies made between group members. Group members are jointly and severally liable for all VAT liabilities.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the Isle of Man. A non-established business must register for VAT if it makes any of the following supplies in the Isle of Man, in excess of the annual thresholds:

- Goods located in the Isle of Man at the time of supply;
- Intra-Community acquisitions of goods (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Distance sales of goods to Isle of Man residents who are not taxable persons (see the chapter on the European Union); and
- Services to which the reverse charge (see *Reverse Charge* Section below) does not apply.

A non-established business that registers for VAT may normally do so from its place of business outside the Isle of Man. The application form (VAT 1 MAN) may be sent to the following address:

Customs & Excise Division  
Custom House  
North Quay  
Douglas  
Isle of Man IM99 1AG

### **Reverse charge**

If a non-established business supplies services to an Isle of Man taxable person but does not register for VAT, the taxable person may account for the VAT due under “reverse charge” accounting. This means that the taxable person charges itself VAT. The self-assessed VAT may be deducted as input tax (that is, VAT on allowable purchases) depending on the taxable person’s partial exemption status (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). This provision does not apply in all circumstances, for example, it may not be used for services related to land.

With effect from 1 June 2007, a domestic reverse charge was introduced in relation to specified goods to combat missing trader fraud. The reverse charge will apply, with some exclusions, to supplies of mobile phones and/or computer chips that are valued at £5,000 or more and that are supplied in the UK or Isle of Man by one VAT registered business to another. Under the reverse charge accounting mechanism, it is the responsibility of the customer, rather than the supplier, to account for VAT on supplies of the specified goods.

### **Tax representatives**

A non-established business may choose to appoint a tax representative or agent to act on its behalf in VAT matters in the Isle of Man.

The Isle of Man VAT authorities may require that a non-established person appoint a tax representative. However, this condition may be imposed only if the business is established in a country outside the European Union that has not agreed on mutual assistance provisions with the Isle of Man.

### **Deregistration**

A taxable person that ceases to be eligible for VAT registration must deregister.

A taxable person may also request deregistration if its taxable turnover drops below the deregistration threshold (£62,000 in 2007), or if its taxable turnover is wholly or mainly zero-rated (see Section D *VAT Rates*). However, deregistration is not compulsory in these circumstances.

### Late registration penalties

A penalty is assessed for late VAT registration, which is calculated as a percentage of the VAT due (output tax less input tax). The penalty rate that applies depends on the length of time between when a business should have been registered and when it actually is registered. If this period is less than 9 months, then the penalty is 5% of the VAT due. If the period is between 9 and 18 months, the penalty increases to 10% of the VAT due. For businesses that register more than 18 months late, the penalty rate is 15% of the VAT due. The minimum penalty is £50.

Penalties apply to a range of other offenses (see Section I *VAT Returns and Payments*).

### D. VAT rates

In the Isle of Man, the term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services not liable to tax which do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). In addition, some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit.” Effectively, exempt with credit supplies are treated as if they were zero-rated, although they are not within the scope of VAT. This means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include services supplied to taxable persons in the European Union and to customers outside the European Union.

If an Isle of Man company has no requirement to register for VAT but the beneficial owner is a non Isle of Man or UK Resident “look through” provisions may apply. In 1983 the Isle of Man reached agreement with the UK government to introduce measures to “look through” the fact that a company is resident in the Isle of Man to consider the place of residence of the beneficial owner. Therefore, if a package of corporate administration services is provided to an Isle of Man company in these circumstances the supply is not subject to UK VAT as the supply may be billed to the beneficial owner as an exported service (see the chapter on the United Kingdom).

In the Isle of Man, three rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 17.5%, the reduced rate at 5% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or an exemption.

There are some differences between the Isle of Man and the UK in the supplies that are eligible for zero rating and the reduced rate. The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a zero rate or a reduced rate of VAT in the Isle of Man. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 5%</b>
Betting and gaming	Books, newspapers and periodicals	Fuel and power supplied to

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 5%</b>
Education	Certain foodstuffs	domestic users and charities
Finance	Children's clothing and footwear	Energy-saving materials
Insurance	Drugs and medicines supplied on prescription	Building materials for residential conversions
Land (in most cases)	New housing	Sanitary protection products
Postal services	Transport services	Children's car seats
Human blood products	Passenger transport — yachts	Domestic property repairs
Medical services	Exports of goods and related services	Holiday accommodation

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The “basic” tax point under Isle of Man law is the point when the goods are either removed from the supplier's premises or made available to the customer, or when the services are performed.

The basic tax point may be overridden by the creation of what is termed an “actual” tax point. An actual tax point occurs in the following circumstances:

- Before the basic tax point — if the supplier issues a VAT invoice or receives payment in respect of the supply, a tax point is created to the extent covered by the invoice or payment.
- After the basic tax point — if an invoice is issued within 14 days of the supply, the date of the invoice becomes the tax point. Taxable persons may request permission to extend this invoicing tax point up to a maximum of 30 days after the basic tax point.

### **Deposits and prepayments**

The receipt of a deposit or prepayment normally creates an actual tax point, if the amount is paid in the expectation that it will form part of the total payment for a particular supply. A tax point is created only to the extent of the payment received.

### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

The time of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the 15th day of the month following the month when the acquisition occurred. If the supplier issues an invoice prior to this date, the tax point is when the invoice is issued.

### **Intra-Community supplies of goods**

For intra-Community supplies of goods, the time of supply is the earlier of the 15th day of the month following the month when the goods are removed from the supplier or the date when the VAT invoice is issued.



**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

**Goods sent on approval or for sale or return**

The tax point for goods sent on approval or for sale or return is the earlier of when the goods are accepted by the customer or 12 months after their removal from the supplier. However, if a VAT invoice is issued before these dates, the invoice creates an actual tax point, up to the amount invoiced.

**Continuous supplies of services**

If services are supplied continuously, a tax point is created each time a payment is made or a VAT invoice is issued, whichever happens earlier.

**Reverse charge services**

The tax point for reverse charge services is when the consideration for the services is paid. If the consideration for the services is not in money, the tax point is the last day of the VAT period in which the services are performed.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within the Isle of Man, VAT paid on imports of goods into the Isle of Man, VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

Special rules apply to the recovery of input tax on expenditure incurred before registration and after deregistration.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Purchase of a car (unless the car is available exclusively for business use)  
50% of VAT incurred on the rental or lease of a car

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Conferences, exhibitions, training and seminars  
Taxi services  
Restaurant expenses for employees

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

used for mixed business and private purposes  
 Private expenditure  
 Assets transferred as part of a going concern  
 Business entertainment and hospitality

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Accommodation  
 Motoring expenses and fuel for business purposes  
 Business use of a home telephone

**Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is generally not recoverable. If a taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as “partial exemption.”

An Isle of Man taxable person that makes exempt supplies may calculate the amount of VAT it may recover in a number of ways. The standard partial exemption calculation method is a two-stage calculation:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible. Supplies that are exempt with credit are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes.
- The second stage identifies the amount of the remaining input tax (for example, input tax on general business overheads) that may be allocated to taxable supplies and recovered. The calculation of recoverable VAT may be performed using the general pro rata method based on values of supplies made, or it may be based on a special calculation agreed with the VAT authorities.

If the standard calculation gives an unfair or distortive result, a special calculation method may be agreed with the VAT authorities, and in some cases the authorities may impose the use of a special calculation method.

**Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

In the Isle of Man, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of intervals (normally a year) indicated:

- Land and buildings valued at £250,000 or more (adjusted for a period of ten intervals); and
- Computer hardware valued at £50,000 or more (adjusted for a period of five intervals).

The adjustment is applied each tax year following the year of acquisition to a fraction of the total input tax (1/10 for land and buildings and 1/5 for computer hardware). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of VAT recoverable exceeds the amount of VAT payable in a period, a refund may be claimed. This is done automatically by submitting the periodic VAT return. A taxable person that receives regular repayments of VAT may request permission to submit monthly returns to improve cash flow.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

The Isle of Man refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in the Isle of Man. A non-established business is allowed to reclaim VAT to the same extent as a VAT-registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, a refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, a refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. The Isle of Man does not generally exclude businesses from any country from eligibility.

For the general VAT refund rules of the EU 8th and 13th Directives, see the chapter on the European Union.

#### **Refund application**

For businesses established in the European Union, refunds are based on the calendar year, and the final deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following the year when the tax was incurred. For businesses established outside the European Union, refunds are based on the period from 1 July to 30 June, and the final deadline for refund claims is 31 December following the refund period when the tax was incurred.

Claims must be submitted in English and must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union). The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is £130. For an annual claim, the minimum amount is £16.

Applications for refunds of Isle of Man VAT may be sent to the following address:

HM Revenue & Customs, VAT Overseas Repayments  
8th/13th Directive  
Customs House  
PO Box 34  
Londonderry BT48 7AE  
Northern Ireland

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

An Isle of Man taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-

Community supplies (see the chapter on the European Union). Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions, unless requested by the customer.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. The credit note must reflect a genuine mistake, an overcharge or an agreed reduction in the value of the original supply. A credit note must be issued within one month of the mistake or overcharge being discovered, and it must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

Isle of Man VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on intra-Community supplies of goods except distance selling (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that proves the goods have left the Isle of Man. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, customs documentation and commercial documentation, such as consignment notes and airway bills; and
- For an intra-Community supply, a range of commercial documentation, such as customer orders, sales invoices, transport documentation and packing lists.

In all cases, the evidence must clearly identify the supplier, the customer, the goods and the destination. The evidence must be obtained within three months of the time of supply and be retained for at least six years.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, all values that are required on the invoice must be converted into pounds sterling (£), using an acceptable rate of exchange. Suppliers may use any of the following rates:

- The market selling rate at the time of supply;
- The VAT authorities' published period rates of exchange; or
- Any other acceptable rate, agreed on in writing with the VAT authorities.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

VAT returns are generally submitted quarterly. VAT return quarters are staggered into three cycles to ease the VAT authorities' administration, as follows:

- March, June, September and December;
- February, May, August and November; and
- January, April, July and October.

Each taxable person is notified at the time of registration of the return cycle it must use. However, the Isle of Man VAT authorities will consider a request to use VAT return periods that correspond with a taxable person's financial year. In addition, a taxable person whose accounting dates are not based on calendar months may request permission to adopt nonstandard tax periods.

Taxable persons that receive regular repayments of VAT may request permission to submit monthly returns to improve cash flow.

Returns must be submitted by the last day of the month following the end of the return period. They may be submitted by mail or electronically. Payment in full is also due by the same date. However, taxable persons that pay their VAT return liabilities electronically have an additional 7 days after the normal due date in which to make payment.

VAT returns must be completed in pounds sterling, but return liabilities may be paid in pounds or in Euros.

### **Payments on account**

Taxable persons whose annual VAT liability is greater than £2 million must make payments on account, which are interim payments made at the end of the second and third months of each VAT quarter. The balance of VAT payable for the period is made at the end of the quarter. The amount of the payment is generally based on the taxable person's VAT liability for the previous 12 months. Electronic transfer must be used for all payments on account.

### **Cash accounting**

Businesses with annual turnover of less than £1,350,000 may apply to use cash accounting. Under the cash accounting scheme, businesses account for output VAT and reclaim input VAT on the basis of cash received and paid, not on the basis of invoices issued and received.

### **Annual accounting**

Businesses with annual turnover of less than £1,350,000 may apply to complete an annual VAT return. Businesses that use annual accounting must make either three quarterly or nine monthly VAT payments, depending on the level of turnover. Any balancing payment must be made with the annual return. The annual return is due by the last day of the second month following the end of the taxable person's VAT year.

### **Special accounting**

A special accounting scheme exists for businesses with an annual turnover of less than £150,000. Under the scheme, eligible businesses may opt to calculate VAT due based on a fixed percentage of their total turnover. The percentages range from 5% to 14%, depending on the trade sector to which the business belongs.

Other special accounting schemes exist for retailers, second-hand goods retailers, tour operators, gold traders and farmers.

### **Penalties**

If a VAT return or payment is late, the taxable person is in default and will be issued a surcharge liability notice. The surcharge liability period initially lasts for 12 months from the date of the notice. Any further default within this period triggers a penalty and extends the notice period. The penalty is a percentage of the VAT due.

The percentage penalties are as follows:

- For the first further default in the notice period — a penalty of 2% of the VAT due;
- For the second further default in the notice period — a penalty of 5% of the VAT due;

- For the third further default in the notice period — a penalty of 10% of the VAT due; and
- For the fourth and subsequent further defaults in the notice period — a penalty of 15% of the VAT due (for each further default).

A minimum charge of £30 applies. In the 2% and 5% penalty bands, amounts of less than £200 are not enforced by the VAT authorities. If payment is made on time, but the return is submitted late, no penalty is levied. However, the surcharge liability notice period is extended.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A UK taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of its sales or purchases exceeds certain thresholds. There are separate reports for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals is £260,000.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches is £260,000.

A taxable person whose intra-Community trade exceeds £14.5 million (for either Arrivals or Dispatches) must also provide additional information concerning terms of delivery.

INTRASTAT declarations must be completed in pounds sterling. The submission deadline is the last day of the month following the end of the INTRASTAT return period.

Penalties may be imposed if a taxable person's INTRASTAT declarations are persistently late, missing or inaccurate.

### **EU sales lists**

If an Isle of Man taxable person makes intra-Community supplies in any return period, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL). An ESL is not required for any period in which the taxable person has not made any intra-Community supplies.

ESLs must generally be submitted within 42 days of the end of the VAT quarter. Taxable persons may request permission to submit monthly ESLs. Small businesses whose intra-Community supplies are less than £11,000 per annum may submit an annual ESL.

Penalties are assessed for the late submission of ESLs and for material inaccuracies in their completion.

## **Italy**

Country code 39

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E-mail: [silvia.confalonieri@it.ey.com](mailto:silvia.confalonieri@it.ey.com)**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Imposta sul valore aggiunto (IVA)
Date introduced	1 January 1973
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.finanze.it">http://www.finanze.it</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	20%
Reduced	10% and 4%
Other	Exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	IT 0 4 1 9 6 7 6 0 0 1 3
VAT returns	Annual (all businesses)
VAT payment periods	Monthly Quarterly (if turnover in the previous year did not exceed €309,874 for supplies of goods or €516,457 for supplies of services)
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Deregistration	None
Distance selling Intra-Community acquisitions	€27,889 None
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Italy by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Italy (that is, services for which the recipient is liable for the VAT due); and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

For VAT purposes, Italy consists of the territory of the Republic of Italy excluding the communities of Livigno and Campione d'Italia and the Italian waters of Lake Lugano.

Special arrangements apply to goods imported into Italy from the Vatican City and the Republic of San Marino, which do not form part of the territory of the Republic of Italy.

### **C. Who is liable**

The term “taxable person” refers to any legal entity or individual that makes supplies of goods or services in the course of a business, performs an artistic or professional activity in Italy or sets up a permanent establishment there.

The occasional supply of goods or services is not generally within the scope of Italian VAT. However, any supply of goods or services made by a corporate entity is regarded as a “business” activity, unless it is specifically treated as “nonbusiness” by the Italian VAT authorities.

VAT registration is also required for any business that makes intra-Community acquisitions in Italy or distance sales to Italian customers in excess of the thresholds (see the chapter on the European Union). The distance selling threshold is €27,889.

#### **Group registration**

A corporate body that controls one or more other companies may apply to form a VAT group. The controlling company must form part of the group, but it is not necessary for all the companies that it controls to be included.

An Italian VAT group is not treated as a single taxable person. The group members retain separate VAT numbers and VAT is chargeable on supplies made between group members. The use of a VAT group is effectively an administrative convenience aimed at offsetting VAT payments and repayments from group members. EU entities that are registered for VAT in Italy may be part of an Italian VAT group.

#### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Italy. A non-established business must register for Italian VAT if it makes any of the following supplies:

- Goods located in Italy at the time of supply, if supplied to non-taxable persons;
- Intra-Community acquisitions in Italy or Intra-Community sales;
- Distance sales in excess of the annual threshold (see the chapter on the European Union); and
- Services taxable in Italy if supplied to nontaxable persons.

If a non-established business supplies goods or services to an Italian taxable person, but does not register for VAT, the Italian taxable person is liable to account for the VAT due, under reverse charge accounting, that is, the taxable customer must self assess for the tax due. However, a non-established taxable person that does not register may not recover any Italian VAT charged to it — unless the VAT is refundable under the terms of the EU 8th or 13th VAT Directive (see the chapter on the European Union).

A non-established business that makes or receives taxable supplies of goods or services in Italy may choose to register for Italian VAT, even if registration is not compulsory.

#### **Tax representatives**

With effect from 31 August 2002, it is no longer necessary for all non-established businesses to appoint a tax representative in order to register for VAT. A foreign business that is established in



another EU Member State or in any non-EU country that has suitable mutual assistance provisions with the European Union may register for VAT directly.

A foreign business established in another country must still appoint a VAT representative in order to register for VAT. The representative must be given a power of attorney to act on behalf of the non-established business.

### Late registration penalties

Late registration for VAT may lead to the assessment of a number of penalties, depending on the errors committed. Penalties include the following:

- Failure to communicate the commencement of activities to the Italian VAT authorities — a penalty of between €516 and €2,065;
- Failure to issue and record invoices — a penalty of between 100% and 200% of the VAT not invoiced;
- Failure to make payments of VAT — a penalty of 30% of the payment not made, plus interest on the late payment;
- Failure to maintain VAT records — a penalty of between €1,032 and €7,746; and
- Failure to file the yearly VAT return — a penalty of between 120% and 240% of VAT due.

### D. VAT rates

“Taxable supplies” are supplies of goods and services that are liable to VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax, and which do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). In addition, some supplies are “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods outside the European Union and related services, and supplies of intangible services supplied to another taxable person established in the European Union or to any recipient outside the European Union.

Currently three rates of VAT apply in Italy — the standard rate at 20% and two reduced rates at 4% and 10%. The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 4%</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 10%</b>
Education	Books, newspapers and periodicals	Medicines
Finance	Certain foodstuffs	Supplies of food and drink in restaurants, bars and hotels
Insurance	Medical equipment	Supplies of electricity, methane and liquid petroleum gas, all for domestic use
Postal services	Supplies of food and drink in a staff restaurant	
Medical services		

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services****Examples of goods and services taxable at 4%****Examples of goods and services taxable at 10%**

Electricity and gas for use by extraction enterprises and industrial enterprises

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The rules for when Italian VAT are due depend on the nature of the transaction.

**Goods**

For immovable property, the time of supply is the date when the agreement to transfer the property is signed. For movable property, the basic time of supply is the date of delivery or dispatch of the goods. The time of supply may be an earlier date if an invoice is issued, or if full or partial payment is received before the goods are supplied.

**Services**

The time of supply for services is the date of full or partial payment of the consideration. The time of supply may be earlier if an invoice is issued, before the services are supplied. No time of supply is created at the date of performance or completion of the service, in the absence of any payment or invoice.

**Deposits and prepayments**

The receipt of a deposit or prepayment for a particular supply of goods or services creates a time of supply up to the amount paid.

**Goods sent on approval or for sale or return**

The time of supply for goods sent on approval or for sale or return is the date when the goods are accepted by the customer or 12 months after their removal, whichever is the earlier.

**Intra-Community supplies**

The time of supply rules are the same for intra-Community supplies of goods as for domestic supplies.

**Intra-Community acquisitions**

The time of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the date of delivery of the goods in the territory of Italy, or the date of arrival at the final destination in Italy if the purchaser is responsible for arranging transport. The time of supply may be brought forward to an earlier date if an invoice is issued, or if the acquirer makes full or partial payment, before the goods are supplied.

**Imported goods**

The time of the supply for imported goods is the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Italy, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Accommodation  
 Meals  
 Travel  
 Business gifts costing more than €26  
 60% of the VAT paid on the lease or purchase of a car used for business purposes, maintenance costs and fuel  
 Private expenditure  
 50% of the VAT on mobile phone costs  
 Business entertainment and hospitality  
 50% of the VAT on food, drink and hotel accommodation supplied as part of a conference (2007)

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Attendance at conferences, exhibitions, training and seminars (except for any amount for meals and accommodation, separately invoiced)  
 40% of the VAT incurred on the hire or lease of a car for business purposes  
 Fuel and maintenance costs

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If an Italian taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes.

In Italy the standard partial exemption calculation method is based on the ratio of taxable turnover to total turnover. Recovery percentages are rounded up or down to the nearest whole number (for example, a recovery percentage of 77.5% is rounded down to 77%, whereas a recovery percentage of 77.6% is rounded up to 78%).

### **Capital goods scheme**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year

in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person's partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

In Italy, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Land and buildings (adjusted for a period of 10 years); and
- Other capital assets as defined in the Italian civil code (adjusted for a period of five years).

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition, to a fraction of the total input tax (1/10 for land and buildings and 1/5 for other capital assets). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a monthly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. A refund of the credit may be claimed annually or quarterly, provided specific conditions are met. If the conditions for requesting a refund are not met, the input VAT credit may be carried forward to offset output VAT in the next VAT period.

#### **Annual VAT refund**

An annual refund may be claimed if any of the following conditions are met:

- The average rate of VAT paid by the taxable person on purchases exceeds the average rate of VAT applied to its sales, increased by 10%.
- Exports, intra-Community supplies or international services make up more than 25% of the taxable person's total turnover.
- The VAT credit arises from either the purchase or import of depreciable assets or the purchase of goods and services for research and development activities, but the repayment is limited to that amount.
- The majority of the taxable person's business activities is conducted outside the territory subject to Italian VAT.
- The taxpayer is a non-established business, VAT registered in Italy.
- The taxable person has had an input tax credit in the annual VAT return for three following years. In this case, the repayment is limited to the lowest the credit amounts in the three years.

#### **Quarterly VAT refund**

A quarterly refund may be claimed if any of the following conditions are met:

- The average VAT rate on purchases exceeds the average VAT rate applied on sales increased by 10%.
- Export or intra-Community supplies performed make up more than 25% of the taxable person's total turnover.

- The VAT credit arises from the purchase or import of depreciable assets, which represents more than 2/3 of the total amount of purchases subject to VAT. The repayment is limited to the amount of purchased depreciable assets.
- The taxpayer is a non-established business, VAT registered in Italy.

For annual refund claims, the VAT credit must exceed €2,582, unless the taxable person is claiming the lowest credit amount in a three-year period. For refunds exceeding €5,164, the claimant must provide a bank guarantee at the time the repayment is requested.

Since January 1998, taxable persons may use a VAT credit shown in the annual VAT return to offset other Italian tax liabilities. Currently, the offset may not exceed €516,457 a year.

### **Frequent exporters**

Although the Italian VAT law provides that repayments are made within three months of the deadline of the claim, for credit amounts higher than €516,457, long delays are often experienced. This delay may represent a severe cash flow problem for businesses involved in international trade, because they are frequently in a VAT repayment position. To ease the situation, the Italian VAT law provides that “frequent exporters” may purchase, import and acquire goods and services without payment of VAT.

To qualify as a “frequent exporter,” export supplies must equal 10% of a taxable person’s annual turnover. VAT-free purchases are limited to the value of the taxable person’s export supplies either in the previous calendar year or in the previous 12 months (at the option of the taxable person). The term “exports” includes, for these purposes, exports of goods and services and intra-Community supplies.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Italy refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in Italy nor registered for Italian VAT. A non-established business is allowed to claim Italian VAT to the same extent as an Italian taxable person.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive.

In accordance with the terms of the EU 13th Directive, refunds to non-EU businesses are made on the condition of “reciprocity,” which the Italian VAT authorities strictly impose. This means that VAT is refunded to businesses that are established in countries that make refunds of VAT or sales taxes to Italian businesses. Switzerland and Norway are included in this category. In practice, businesses from a large number of non-EU countries, including the United States, are excluded from receiving refunds. However, a business established in a country that is excluded from the EU 13th Directive refund scheme may be able to recover Italian input tax, by registering for Italian VAT through a VAT representative, before making the purchase.

For the general VAT refund rules of the EU 8th and 13th Directives refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following that in which the tax was incurred. This deadline is firm and cannot be waived or extended.

Claims must be submitted in Italian and must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union). The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €200. For an annual claim the minimum amount is €25.

Applications for refunds of Italian VAT may be sent to the following address:

Centro Operativo di Pescara  
Via Rio Sparto, 21  
65129 Pescara  
Italy

### **Repayment interest**

Italian VAT law states that payment of recoverable VAT must be made no later than six months after the date when the application is filed. However, in practice, the refund procedure takes two or three years. Interest accrues at a rate of 2.75% per annum with effect from the 180th day after the date the claim is filed.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

An Italian taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable and exempt supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions, unless requested by the customer. If the Italian acquirer of the goods or services acquired from an Italian supplier does not receive a correct invoice by the end of the fourth month following the month when the acquisition occurred, it must regularize the purchase by disclosing it and paying VAT to the Treasury by the end of the fifth month following the supply.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. A credit note must reflect a genuine mistake or overcharge or an agreed reduction in the value of the original supply and must be issued only in particular cases listed under Italian law. The document must be marked "credit note," it must be numbered and it must refer to the original VAT invoice.

### **Exports and exempt supplies**

Invoices for exports, intra-Community supplies of goods and exempt supplies must indicate the article of Italian law that applies to the transaction, to support the fact that VAT has not been charged.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

Italian VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on the intra-Community supply of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that proves the goods have left Italy. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, a copy of the export documents or invoice officially validated by customs; and
- For an intra-Community supply, a range of commercial documentation, such as airway bills, consignment notes and transport documentation.

### **Self-invoices for reverse charge supplies**

If an Italian taxable person receives a supply of goods or services that is subject to the reverse charge in Italy, it must issue a self-invoice, showing all the details of an Italian tax invoice and the correct VAT due. The self-invoice must be recorded in both the taxable person's purchase and sales ledgers.

### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

Invoices received for intra-Community acquisitions must be adapted to show all the information necessary for an Italian tax invoice, including the correct VAT due. The invoice must be entered into the taxable person's purchase and sales ledgers. If the supplier does not issue an invoice for the transaction, the Italian acquirer of the goods must self-invoice by the end of the second month following the month when the acquisition occurred. Invoices issued in a foreign currency must be converted to Euros (€).

### **Invoices issued in a foreign currency**

If an invoice is issued in a foreign currency, all values must be converted into Euros (€), using the official exchange rate (printed in financial newspapers or available from banks). The conversion must be done using the rate for the day the transaction took place or, if that rate is not available, the rate available for the preceding day that is closest to the transaction date.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT payments**

Italian taxable persons calculate VAT payments on a monthly or quarterly basis, depending on turnover, and pay the VAT. No monthly or quarterly VAT returns must be submitted. VAT may be paid on a quarterly basis if the turnover realized during the previous year (or anticipated for the first year of activity) does not exceed €309,874 for supplies of goods or €516,457 for supplies of services. Interest of 1% must be added to quarterly VAT payments.

Monthly payments are due by the 16th day of the month following the month for which VAT is due.

Quarterly payments are due by the 16th day of the second month following the quarter for which VAT is due.

### **VAT returns**

All Italian taxable persons must submit an annual VAT return each year. The VAT return period is the calendar year. The return

must be filed by the last day of October following the VAT year. However, this deadline is subject to change.

With effect from 2003, Italian taxable persons must also submit an annual summary of supplies made. The annual summary is due by the last day of February following the VAT year.

With effect from 2007, Italian taxable persons must also submit an annual list of suppliers and customers.

### Penalties

If the annual VAT return is submitted more than 90 days after the deadline, the penalty is 120% to 240% of the VAT due. The minimum penalty is €258.

The penalty for the late payment of VAT is equal to 30% of the VAT paid late. In addition, interest is due, charged at a rate of 2.75% per annum.

If the annual VAT return is submitted with incorrect data, the penalty is between 100% to 200% of the VAT not correctly declared.

## J. EU declarations

### INTRASTAT

Italian taxable persons that trade with other EU Member States must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT. Separate reports apply to intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches). No separate European Sales Listing report is used in Italy for intra-Community supplies (unlike in most other EU countries). INTRASTAT declarations must be filed in Euros.

INTRASTAT reports may be monthly, quarterly or annually, depending on the level of intra-Community trade (with effect from 1 January 2003, quarterly reports are used only for dispatches). Statistical information is required only from businesses that complete monthly reports. The following table sets out the INTRASTAT reporting periods and filing dates, based on turnover.

<b>INTRASTAT arrivals</b>	<b>INTRASTAT dispatches</b>	<b>Frequency of filing</b>	<b>Filing deadline</b>
Greater than €150,000	Greater than €200,000	Monthly	The 20th day of the month following the return period
	Greater than €40,000	Quarterly	The 20th day of the month following the quarterly return period
Below €150,000	Below €40,000	Annual	31 January of the year following the return period

### Penalties

INTRASTAT returns filed more than 90 days after the due date are subject to a penalty, ranging from €516 to €1,032. The same



penalty applies to returns that are incorrectly filed. However, if the error is corrected after notification from the Italian VAT authorities, the penalty may be reduced or waived.

### EU sales lists

In Italy, all information related to intra-Community transactions is reported using the INTRASTAT form. No separate EU Sales List is used.

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Consumption tax
Local name	Shouhizei
Date introduced	1 April 1989
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	National Tax Agency Japan <a href="http://www.nta.go.jp">http://www.nta.go.jp</a>
Consumption tax rates	
Standard	5%
Other	Exempt (with input tax credit) and nontaxable (without input tax credit)
Consumption tax Return periods	Monthly Quarterly Biannually Annually
Thresholds	
Registration	¥10 million of taxable transactions
Recovery of consumption tax by non-established businesses	Yes

## **B. Scope of the tax**

Consumption Tax applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Japan by a taxable person; and
- The importation of goods into Japan.

## **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services in the course of doing business in Japan.

Under the “small business” exception, enterprises with taxable transactions not exceeding ¥10 million in a “base period” are exempt from Consumption Tax. The base period for each Consumption Tax reporting year is the individual enterprise’s business year, two years prior to the current business year. However, a newly formed corporation with capital of ¥10 million or more is not eligible for the small business exemption from Consumption Tax for its first two fiscal years.

### **Voluntary registration**

A small business with taxable turnover of less than ¥10 million in its base period may voluntarily apply to become a taxable person.

### **Group registration**

Consumption Tax legislation does not allow closely related companies to register as a group.

### **Non-established businesses and tax representatives**

A “non-established business” is a business that does not have a fixed establishment in Japan. A foreign or non-established business is obliged to register for Consumption Tax if it makes taxable supplies in Japan. If a foreign business is required to become a taxable person, it must appoint a resident tax representative to deal with its Consumption Tax obligations.

No reverse charge mechanism applies in Japan to supplies made by non-established businesses.

## **D. Consumption tax rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to Consumption Tax. Consumption Tax is charged at the flat rate of 5%. No reduced rates apply.

The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not taxed but the taxpayer may deduct any related input tax. Exempt supplies include exports of goods or services and international travel, transportation and communication services. Nontaxable supplies (with no right to input tax deduction) include: insurance, real estate, foreign exchange transactions and education (see Section F *Recovery of Consumption Tax by Taxable Persons*).

## **E. Time of supply**

The time when Consumption Tax becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” Consumption tax is generally chargeable

when ownership is transferred in goods or when a service is performed.

### **F. Recovery of consumption tax by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is Consumption Tax charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is Consumption Tax charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes Consumption Tax charged on goods and services supplied within Japan and Consumption Tax paid on imports of goods.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

A taxable person may deduct input tax in full, unless its nontaxable supplies exceed 5% of total supplies made.

#### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur).

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Nonbusiness expenditure

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Purchase, lease, hire, maintenance and fuel for cars, vans and trucks  
 Attending conferences and seminars  
 Advertising  
 Accommodation  
 Mobile phones  
 Business gifts  
 Travel expenses  
 Business entertainment

#### **Partial exemption**

If a taxable person's turnover from taxable supplies (including exports) is less than 95% of total turnover, it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. The amount of input tax that the taxable person may deduct may be calculated in one of two ways:

- Using a general pro rata method — The taxable person's taxable ratio (which is based on the value of taxable supplies made compared as a proportion of total supplies made) is applied to the total amount of input tax incurred.
- Using a direct attribution method — The taxable person's input tax is allocated to taxable and nontaxable supplies made. Input

tax directly related to taxable supplies is deductible in full, while input tax directly related to nontaxable supplies is not deductible. The general pro rata is applied to the remaining input tax that is not directly related to taxable or nontaxable supplies.

A business with annual sales of ¥50 million or less may use a simplified formula to calculate consumption tax payable. Under this system, the taxpayer calculates the credit for consumption tax paid by multiplying the consumption tax on sales by a deemed purchase ratio. This ratio ranges from 50% to 90%, depending on the type of sales made. A taxpayer that elects to use the simplified accounting formula must do so for a minimum period of two years.

## **G. Recovery of consumption tax by non-established businesses**

Japan refunds Consumption Tax incurred by businesses that are not established in Japan. To obtain a refund, a non-established business must appoint a resident tax representative and elect to be treated as a taxable business.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **Tax invoices and credit notes**

The Japanese Consumption Tax law does not explicitly require that a taxable person must provide a tax invoice for taxable supplies made to other taxable persons (or a credit note for adjustments).

### **Proof of exports**

Japanese Consumption Tax is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. To qualify as Consumption Tax exempt, an export supply must be accompanied by official customs evidence stating that the goods have left Japan.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a tax invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the values for Consumption Tax purposes may be converted to Japanese yen (¥) based on the official bank rate on the date of the transaction.

## **I. Consumption tax returns and payment**

### **Annual consumption tax returns**

Taxable persons must file Consumption Tax returns annually. An individual entrepreneur must file its Consumption Tax return and pay the tax due by 31 March in the year following the end of the calendar year. A corporation must file its annual Consumption Tax return and pay the tax due within two months after its fiscal year-end.

### **Interim consumption tax returns**

Depending on the previous year's tax liability, a taxable person may be required to file interim Consumption Tax returns and pay tax during the year.

An interim tax return is required for the first six months of the tax year if the estimated tax due exceeds ¥600,000 — based on the previous year's tax payments. Interim payments are required in May, August and November (for a fiscal year ending in December)

if the estimated tax due for the year exceeds ¥5 million. In addition, if the estimated tax due for the year exceeds ¥60 million, interim payments are required monthly.

### Penalties

Interest is applied to late payments of Consumption Tax. The rate of interest is revised annually. For the year 2007, the interest rate is 4.4%.

A penalty is charged in the following amounts if the annual Consumption Tax return is not filed by the due date:

- 5% if the taxable person makes a voluntary disclosure;
- 15% or 20% (of the excess portion of additional tax over ¥500,000 for tax returns with a filing date on or after 1 January 2007) if the error is found as a result of a tax audit; and
- 40% if fraud or tax evasion is involved.

A penalty is charged in the following amounts if the amount of tax declared in the annual Consumption Tax return is understated:

- 0% if the taxable person makes a voluntary disclosure;
- 10% or 15% (of the excess portion of additional tax over ¥500,000 or the original amount, whichever is greater) if the error is found as a result of a tax audit; and
- 35% if fraud or tax evasion is involved.

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## Jersey

Country code 44

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**St. Helier**

**GMT**

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Goods and services tax (GST)
Date introduced	1 May 2008
European Union (EU) member state	No (but forms part of the EU for certain Customs matters)
Administered by	States of Jersey Income Tax Department <a href="http://www.gov.je/TreasuryResources/IncomeTax">http://www.gov.je/TreasuryResources/IncomeTax</a>
GST rates	
Standard	3%
Other	Zero-rated, exempt and exempt with credit

	Flat rate (financial service entities)
GST return periods	Quarterly Monthly (if requested by businesses that receive regular repayments)
GST registration number format	1234567
Thresholds	
Registration	£300,000
Recovery of GST by non-established businesses	No (unless the business is GST registered in Jersey)

## B. Scope of the tax

GST applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Jersey by a registered person; and
- The importation of goods into Jersey, irrespective of the status of the importer.

Special rules apply to financial services.

## Potential GST developments

GST will be introduced in Jersey on 1 May 2008. It is anticipated that, as the legislation is put into practice, changes are likely to be introduced to the legislation either to correct unforeseen errors or to relieve any onerous administrative burdens arising from the new regime.

## C. Who is liable

A “registered person” is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services in the course of doing business in Jersey.

The GST registration threshold is £300,000.

The registration threshold applies in the following ways:

- If on 1 May 2008 taxable turnover for the preceding 12 months was in excess of £300,000;
- There are reasonable grounds to believe that the value of taxable supplies will exceed £300,000 for the 12 months after 1 May 2008; or
- If at the end of any month, the business has made taxable supplies in the preceding 12 months, or is likely to make taxable supplies in the coming months, of £300,000 or around £300,000.

GST may be recovered prior to the incorporation of a company, provided certain criteria are met.

## Voluntary registration

A small business with taxable turnover of less than £300,000 a year may voluntarily apply to become a registered person.

## Group registration

Group registration is permitted for corporations or other taxable persons that are under common control.

Transactions between group members are not generally liable to GST. This provision applies on the condition that the supply is made to a group member that would have been entitled to input tax recovery if the supplier had not been a member of the group.

### **Branch or divisional registration**

If a taxable person's business is organized in branches or divisions, it may register the divisions or branches separately for GST purposes. To register separately, a branch or division must maintain its own accounting system and it must either be in a separate location or carry out different activities from the rest of the legal entity.

A branch or division that is separately registered must obtain its own GST registration number and complete a separate GST return. GST is charged on supplies made between branches and divisions that are registered separately and the rest of the legal entity.

### **Deregistration**

A taxable person that ceases to make taxable supplies must notify the Jersey GST authorities within 30 days after ceasing operations. If the GST authorities are satisfied that the taxable person's operations are not expected to recommence they will cancel its GST registration.

A taxable person may deregister voluntarily if it can satisfactorily prove to the GST authorities that its taxable turnover in the following 12 months is expected to be less than £300,000.

### **Reverse charge - Services treated as supplied where received.**

The reverse charge regime applies to services in the following circumstances:

- A supply of services is made by a non-resident to a resident;
- The supply would be taxable if made in Jersey; and
- The recipient of the supply is registered (or is required to be registered).

An input tax credit may be claimed in respect of the reverse charge to the extent that the service was acquired for the principal purpose of making taxable supplies.

### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties are assessed for a range of GST offences, including late registration. However, as the GST Law has only recently been introduced it is expected that a "light touch" will be applied to errors during the first two years of operation of the new regime.

## **D. GST rates**

The term "taxable supplies" refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to GST. The standard rate of GST is 3%. Some supplies are zero-rated (taxed at 0%), but no other reduced rates apply.

In addition, some activities are exempt from GST. This means that no GST is charged, but the supplier does not have the right to deduct any related input tax.

The following table lists examples of goods and services that are zero-rated or exempt from GST. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Financial services (see below)  
 Insurance  
 Postal services  
 Medical and paramedical supplies  
 Charities

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%**

Supplies of a dwelling  
 Medicines on prescription  
 Exported services and related services  
 Services performed outside Jersey

**Financial services entities**

Certain financial service entities may participate in a flat rate scheme. If the entity qualifies and obtains approval it pays an annual flat rate of GST. The financial services provider is not then required to account for GST on the supplies it makes and it is able to receive supplies greater than £1,000 free of GST. Any GST suffered on supplies of less than £1,000 may be available for refund.

**E. Time of supply**

The time when GST becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The general rule is that a supply takes place either when an invoice is issued or when payment is received by the supplier, whichever is earlier.

**F. Recovery of GST by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is GST charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is GST charged on supplies made. Input tax includes GST charged on goods and services supplied within Jersey and GST paid on imports.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur).

A registered person may recover GST in full if it acquires goods and services principally for business purposes. GST is not recoverable for goods and services that are acquired principally for non-business purposes or principally for making exempt supplies.

If goods and services are acquired principally for making taxable supplies but are also used for making exempt supplies, an output tax adjustment is required to the extent that the goods and services are used for making exempt supplies.

If goods and services are acquired principally for making exempt supplies or for non-business use, an input tax adjustment is required to the extent that the goods and services are used for making taxable supplies.

One of the following methods of allocation may be used for making the input tax adjustment:



- A general pro rata method whereby the taxable person's taxable ratio is based on the value of taxable supplies made compared with total supplies made. The taxable ratio is applied to the total amount of input tax incurred.
- A direct attribution method whereby the taxable person's input tax is allocated to taxable and non-taxable supplies made. Input tax directly related to taxable supplies is deductible in full, while input tax directly related to non-taxable supplies is not deductible. The general pro rata is applied to the remaining input tax that is not directly related to taxable or non-taxable supplies.
- A special calculation method agreed upon with the Jersey GST authorities.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input GST recoverable in a period exceeds the amount of output GST payable, a refund may be claimed. GST refunds are generally made within 15 working days of the receipt of a correct return.

### **G. Recovery of GST by non-established businesses**

Entities that are GST registered and that make taxable supplies in Jersey may recover GST incurred on goods and services that they acquire. Refunds are not made to foreign entities that are not registered for GST.

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **Tax invoices and credit notes**

A Jersey registered person must generally provide a tax invoice for all taxable supplies. A credit note may be used to reduce the GST charged and reclaimed on a supply if the value originally charged was incorrect. A credit note must indicate the reason why it was issued and must refer to both the GST originally charged and the corrected amount.

### **I. GST returns and payment**

GST returns are generally submitted quarterly. There are three cycles of quarterly returns in order to stagger submission dates. A taxable person may request a change in its GST return cycle to ease administration.

Taxable persons may opt to submit GST returns monthly if they receive regular repayments of GST, or if they find it easier to account for GST on a monthly basis.

GST return periods generally end on the last day of a month. However, taxable persons may request different periods to align with their accounting records. GST returns must be submitted, together with payment of any GST due, by the last business day of the month following the end of the return period. The GST return form indicates the due date for each return.

### **Penalties**

A penalty is assessed for the late payment of GST. A penalty of 10% of the tax due is assessed on the day after the due date.

Penalties are also assessed for underpayments of GST.

A range of GST offences are subject to fines and imprisonment, depending on the offence committed.

# Jordan

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## A. At a glance

Name of the tax	General sales tax (GST)
Local name	Addaryba al a'mma ala al mabia't
Date introduced	June 1994
Administered by	Income and Sales Tax Department (ISTD) <a href="http://www.incometax.gov.jo">http://www.incometax.gov.jo</a>
GST rates	GST comprises two types of tax — general tax (GT) and special tax (ST) ST is part of the tax base for GT if it applies
GT rates	
Standard	16%
Reduced	4%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
ST	Five types of goods and one service are subjected to ST the rates or the fixed amounts are decided in Regulation 80 issued in 2000
Multi rates	
GST number format	9999999 (7 digits)
GT return periods	Two months
ST return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	JD 75,000 (for trading goods) JD 50,000 (for manufacturing goods) JD 30,000 (for services) Any amount for non-personal importation of goods or services
Recovery of GST by non- resident businesses	No

**B. Scope of the tax**

GST applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of taxable goods or services made by a taxable person; and
- The importation of taxable goods or services.

**C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” or “registered person” is any entity or individual that is registered or required to be registered for GST. A taxable person is required to register by the earlier of the following dates:

- At the commencement of starting a new business that makes taxable supplies if it appears that taxable turnover during the 12 months following the commencement date may exceed the threshold;
- At the end of any month if taxable turnover during the past 12 consecutive months has reached the threshold; and
- At the end of any month if it appears that taxable turnover during 12 consecutive months may reach the threshold by the end of the following month.

The GST registration thresholds are:

- JD 50,000 for the manufacturer of goods other than those subject to ST;
- JD 75,000 for trading in goods other than those subject to ST;
- JD 30,000 for suppliers of services; and
- If a person carries out more than one type of business activity with different registration thresholds, the minimum limit is the applicable threshold.

A person who imports taxable goods or services must register within 30 days of the first taxable import irrespective of the amount, unless the import is made for private purposes.

**Voluntary registration**

A business may register for GST voluntarily if its taxable turnover is below the GST registration threshold. A business may also register for GST voluntarily in advance of making taxable supplies.

**Deregistration**

A registered person who ceases to supply goods and services must deregister.

A registered person may also request to be deregistered if its taxable turnover drops below the registration threshold, or if its entire turnover is zero-rated. However, deregistration is not compulsory in these circumstances.

**Exemption from registration**

A taxable person whose turnover is wholly zero rated may request exemption from registration.

**Retrospective registration**

If a taxable person fails to register at the dates prescribed under the GST law, the tax department may agree on request to register the person with effect from the date when it was liable to registration.

**Group registration**

GST grouping is not allowed. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for GST separately.

**Late registration penalties**

Penalties are assessed for late registration, calculated as follows:

- A penalty of two to three times of the output tax due, plus a criminal penalty assessed as JD 200 if date of actual registration exceeds 60 days from the date when the business should have been registered.
- A fixed penalty of JD 100 if the date of actual registration is less than 60 days from the date when the business should have been registered.

**D. GST rates**

Taxable goods and services are goods and services that are liable to a rate of GST, including the zero rate. The term “exempted goods” refers to supplies of goods and services that are not subject to GST and which do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction.

Exempted goods are goods and services listed in Schedule 3 annexed to the GST law. In addition, supplies to a person whose purchases are exempted are treated as exempt supplies even if the supplies are otherwise taxable. Other goods and services are called “non-taxable goods” which are the goods and services that are not within the scope of GST.

In Jordan, three rates of GST currently apply — the standard rate (16%), the reduced rate (4%) and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of GST applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or an exemption.

Some goods and services liable to GT rates could be also liable to ST rates at the same time. These goods and services are defined under Schedule I annexed to the GST law.

The following table lists examples of goods and services liable to ST, and/or goods and services exempted from GT, or taxed at zero rate or reduced rate of GT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 4%</b>	<b>Examples of services subjected to ST</b>
Wheat	Books, newspapers and periodicals	Live animals	Cement of all kinds
Olive oil	Supplies used by the handicapped	Dairy produce, eggs, natural honey	Beer (including non-alcoholic beer)
Plastic floor coverings	Inputs for manufacturing drugs, industrial machinery and equipment exempted	Tea, green or black	Tobacco and tobacco products
Bread		Tomato paste	Vehicles (cars)
Electrical energy		Natural phosphates	Mobile phones and radio subscription services
Fire-fighting vehicles		Potash	
Education		Fertilizers	
Medical services			

Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services	Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%	Examples of goods and services taxable at 4%	Examples of services subjected to ST
	<p>under the Customs Tariff Tables and used to manufacture drugs, laboratory devices and its accessories needed for drug industry and spare parts, whether locally sourced or imported</p>		

### E. Time of supply

GST becomes due at the time of supply which is called the tax point. The following rules determine the tax point.

General or special becomes due on the supply of goods at the earliest of any of the following events:

- Delivery of the goods. However, the date of the tax invoice may be taken as the tax point if it is issued periodically or at the end of a certain period following the date of delivery.
- Issue of a tax invoice.
- Receipt of the full or partial value of the goods, receipt of a credit payment or any other receipt of value according to the agreed terms of payments.

Tax becomes due on the supply of services at the earlier of the following two events:

- Issue of a tax invoice; or
- Receipt of full or partial payment for the service.

Tax is payable in any of the cases above by reference to either the value covered by the invoice or the amount paid, whichever is higher.

#### Imported goods

Importers of goods pay the tax due at customs clearance. The tax is payable to the Customs Department in accordance with the procedures applicable for the payment of the customs duties. Imported goods cannot receive final customs clearance until the tax due is paid in full.

#### Imported services

Importers of services pay the tax due at the earlier of the following events:

- Within one month of the date of payment for the imported service or of any part payment is made, limited to the amount paid; and
- Within six months of the date when the service or any part of the service was received, limited to the part received.

**Postponed tax payment on imports**

A registered importer may obtain permission from the tax authority (ISTD) to defer payment of the tax payable on the importation of goods and services. Permission to postpone payment is granted provided that the applicant has no record of fraud or customs smuggling and has submitted all returns in the preceding 12 months.

**F. Recovery of GST by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is GT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is GST charged on supplies made. Input tax includes GT charged on goods and services supplied within Jordan, GT paid on imported goods and services into Jordan. A valid tax invoice or customs documents must be used to support input tax recovery.

Special rules apply to the recovery of input GT on goods purchased or imported before registration.

**Recovery of input GT on goods purchased or imported before registration**

A newly registered person may recover GT paid or charged before registration on the goods at hand at the time when it registers for sales tax. If the invoice for the purchases is not a tax invoice, half the value of the invoice is multiplied by the GT rate to calculate the deductible tax. The deductible tax is restricted to tax paid or charged on goods at hand.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax is not deductible on purchases or imports of goods and services that are not used for business purposes. In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is used for a taxable business, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

- Goods and services used for non-business purposes
- Sporting and recreational activities
- Restaurants and hotels services
- Purchases accounted for as returned purchases
- Goods and services that have been used for construction purposes, other than those used for renting of construction and destruction equipment
- Cars

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a business use)**

- Business use of telephone and mobile phones
- Business use of rental cars
- Accounting and tax consulting fees
- Cars purchased by car-trading businesses or for car rental purposes
- Partial exemption

Input tax directly related to the making of exempt supplies is not recoverable. If a taxable person makes both exempt and taxable goods and services, it may recover input tax partially (in connection with its taxable supplies).

If taxable inputs are attributable to both taxable and non-taxable supplies (whether exempted or non-business use), the portion of the deductible general input tax is determined based on the use of the inputs for production. If use of this method is not possible, the deductible tax must be calculated based on the proportion of taxable supplies compared to the amount of total supplies.

### **Refunds**

Tax is repaid within a period not exceeding three months from the date that the claim for a refund has been filed, in the following cases:

- Tax paid on goods or services exported or used in the manufacture of other goods that have been exported;
- Tax collected in error;
- Recoverable input tax, which has been paid on purchases made at least six months previously and that has been carried forward as a credit but not yet deducted from the tax charged on supplies made during that period;
- Tax paid on goods exported in the possession of nonresidents, provided that the tax amount to be refunded is not less than JD 10 and not more than JD 500; and
- Special Tax previously paid on goods supplied to the bodies relieved from payment of tax under Article 21 of the GST law (that is, His Majesty the King of Jordan, embassies, diplomats and consuls subject to reciprocity, and international and regional organizations working in Jordan).

### **G. Recovery of GST by non-established businesses**

Jordan does not refund VAT incurred by businesses that are not established in Jordan nor registered for GST there. However, a VAT refund system does apply to purchases made by certain international organizations (see Section F *Recovery of GST by Taxable Persons*).

### **H. Invoicing**

A registered person that supplies taxable goods or services to another registered person is required to issue a triplicate tax invoice containing the following particulars:

- The serial number of the tax invoice and date issue;
- The name, address and tax number of the registered person;
- The name, address and tax number of the purchaser; and
- A statement of the goods or services supplied: type, quantity, value, rate and amount of the established tax together with a statement of the total amount of the invoice.

The original of the invoice must be handed over to the purchaser and the copies retained by the registered person.

If taxable goods or services are supplied by a registered person to a person that is not registered for sales tax, it is required to issue an ordinary invoice. The taxable person may, however, issue a tax inclusive invoice, showing the quantity and the tax inclusive price

of the goods or services supplied, provided that it contains the following details:

- The serial number and the date of the invoice;
- The name, address and tax number of the registered person; and
- A statement of the goods or services supplied: type, quantity, and value together with a statement of the total price of the invoice.

The original must be handed over to the purchaser and the copies retained by the registered person.

If a time of supply tax point is triggered by the delivery of the goods or services, or receipt of the price, the registered person is required to issue a tax invoice within the following time limits:

- Immediately after the delivery of the goods or the receipt of payment if the supplier does not keep delivery notes or inventory cards;
- Within a maximum period of one month from the date when the service was performed, or immediately on the receipt of payment;
- By the end of the day if the supplier keeps delivery notes and inventory cards; and
- Immediately after the delivery of the goods or services, or the receipt of payment if the supplier keeps a cash register machine. In this case, the cash register roll is considered an invoice.

### **Exports**

In order to export goods outside the Kingdom of Jordan and to the duty free estates, zones and shops, the following conditions must be met:

- A customs declaration of the goods to be exported must be prepared with a minimum of three copies of the invoice attached to it;
- The Customs Center must check the contents of the invoice against the relevant customs declaration, certify the copy of the invoice, and affix the number and date of the declaration to the invoice to be stamped by the Customs Center; and
- The exporter must retain a copy of the invoice together with a copy of the customs declaration produced and endorsed pursuant to the customs procedures for the purposes of future audit.

If the exporter is not registered additional procedures must be followed concerning the deduction or refund of the tax.

This procedure must be followed to export goods to the Aqaba Special Economic Zone, if the cost of the exported goods exceeds JD 10,000, whether or not the exporter is registered for sales tax. However, if the cost of the goods to be exported to the Aqaba Special Economic Zone is not greater than JD 10,000, the following procedure must be followed:

- The exporter must produce a detailed invoice showing the cost and quantity of every exported item; and
- The Customs Center must make the necessary checks and inspection of the goods to be exported, compare them against the contents of the invoice, ascertain their exit to the Zone, and



then approve the export invoices by affixing the phrase “*seen upon exiting*” by the competent customs employee.

All goods leaving Jordan in the possession of passengers, or those shipped abroad with a value not exceeding JD 50, may be exported without the need to produce a customs declaration, provided that the exportation can be proved in a way that is satisfactory to the tax authority. If the value of the goods does not exceed JD 1,000, the goods may be exported through the Jordan Export Development Commercial Corporation or by way of express mail or to the free zones without the need to produce a customs declaration; it is sufficient to make out a triplicate invoice or a bill of lading, stamped by the customs officer to substantiate the exportation. However, if the exported goods are valued at more than JD 1,000, the export must be made using the relevant transfer statement certified for this purpose.

In order to export services outside of the Kingdom of Jordan, the following conditions must be met:

- The beneficiary must be a foreigner or a Jordanian who is not resident in Jordan;
- The place where the service is received must be outside Jordan;
- The service supplier must produce a contract substantiating the exportation of the service; and
- The exporter must prove that the cost of the service has been transferred to Jordan.

In order to export services to the Special Economic Zone, the following conditions must be met:

- The importer of the service must be a corporation registered in the Special Economic Zone of Aqaba;
- The supplier must produce a service supply contract signed by both parties, that is, the supplier and the purchaser located in the Special Economic Zone; and
- The supplier must produce an invoice showing the type and nature of the service supplied, as well as the name of the purchaser of the service.

In order to export services to the free estates, zones and duty free shops, the following conditions must be met:

- The service must be provided to a person who is licensed to practice his business activity within the free estates, zones and duty free shops;
- The service must be intended for the sole purpose of exercising this activity;
- The supplier must produce a service supply contract signed by both parties, that is, the supplier and the purchaser of the exported service; and
- The supplier must produce an invoice showing the type and nature of the service supplied, as well as the name of the purchaser of this service.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If the supply of taxable goods or services is for a consideration determined in a foreign currency, the value must be exchanged into Jordanian dinars (JD) according to the exchange rate at the time of supply.

## I. GST returns and payment

A tax return, either completed manually or filed electronically, must be submitted by a registered person using forms Number 4 and 5 adopted by the tax authority for this purpose. The registered person must submit the required return within one month following the end of its tax periods, as prescribed in the registration letter issued by the tax authority. If the tax return form used by the tax authority is submitted to a bank, it is deemed to be a tax return duly submitted to the tax authority.

If the tax return has been submitted in a way that violates the provisions of the GST law, the return is considered as cancelled and the registered person is liable to penalties.

If a registered person realizes that it has made an error in a GST return that has already been submitted, it may amend the return, after informing the tax authority in writing. In this case, the registered person is not considered to have breached the provisions of the GST law, unless the tax authority discovered the error before the registered person has declared it. However, the registered person is required to pay the under declared amount of tax, together with the late payment penalty resulting from that error, calculated for every week or any part thereof.

If a registered person submits more than one return for the same period, the tax authority only accepts the one submitted first. Any other return(s) is considered cancelled except for any amendment notices submitted afterwards.

### Penalties

A penalty of not less than JD 100 and not more than JD 500 is levied on misdemeanors committed in connection with the GST law.

A person who commits a criminal tax fraud offense is liable to a civil compensation penalty payable to the tax authority (ISTD) of not less than twice and not more than three times the tax due, and a criminal penalty of not less than JD 200 and not more than JD 1,000. In the case of a second offense, the criminal penalty imposed is doubled. If the offense reoccurs within one year thereafter, the court may impose the highest criminal fine and a term of imprisonment for a period of not less than three months and not exceeding six months, or both.

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## Kenya

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 January 1990
European Union (EU) member state	No
Member of the South Africa Customs Union	No
Administered by	Kenya Revenue Authority <a href="http://www.revenue.go.ke">www.revenue.go.ke</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	16%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	0111111A
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	5 million KSH (in 12 months)
Recovery of VAT by non- established businesses	No

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods and services in Kenya by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Kenya; and
- The importation of goods from outside Kenya, irrespective of the status of the importer (except where the importer is listed in Part A of the Eighth Schedule to the VAT Act as zero rated or the importer has been granted VAT exemption).

**C. Who is liable**

Any registered person who makes supplies of taxable goods and services in Kenya in the course of a business is liable for VAT.

The VAT registration is dependant upon attainment of a turnover threshold of 5 million KSH. Businesses that do not attain this turnover threshold are subjected to Turnover Tax, at a rate of 3% of their turnover up to a maximum turnover of 5 million KSH, after which, they must register for VAT. (The list of designated goods and services was deleted with effect from June 2007.)

A taxable person must notify the Kenya Revenue Authority of its liability to register for VAT within 30 days of becoming liable.

### Group registration

The Kenyan VAT Act does not permit group registration; group registration is permitted only under special circumstances.

### Non-established businesses

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in Kenya. A foreign business is not obliged to register for VAT unless it has a permanent establishment in Kenya. A permanent establishment of a foreign business is obliged to register for VAT if it makes taxable supplies of goods or services. For supplies made by other non-established businesses, no registration obligation exists. Instead, the person importing goods or services from a non-resident has an obligation to pay the Kenyan VAT due.

### Late registration penalties

Late registration by traders who are subject to the turnover threshold is liable to a default penalty of 20,000 KSH.

Penalties apply to a range of other VAT offenses (see Section I *VAT Returns and Payment*).

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Persons that make exempt supplies are not entitled to input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Kenya, two rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 16% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services the zero rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt and zero-rated supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

Unprocessed agricultural products  
Airplanes and other aircraft  
Medical services  
Agricultural, animal husbandry and horticultural services  
Transportation of passengers excluding for hire

#### Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%

Export of goods  
Export of taxable services  
Goods and services supplied to export processing zones  
Coffee and tea for export to coffee and tea auction  
Medicaments  
Seeds  
Vitamins  
Fertilizers  
Agricultural machinery

## E. Time of supply

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” In Kenya, the tax point is the earliest of the following events:

- The goods or services are supplied;
- An invoice is issued; and
- Payment is received for all or part of the supply.

Other tax points apply in a variety of specific situations.

## Imports

The time of the supply for imported goods is either the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

## F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is claimed by deducting it from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made. Taxable persons should claim input tax within one year of incurring the expense.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services purchased within Kenya and VAT paid on imports of goods and services.

### Non-deductible input tax

VAT may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered on certain business expenses.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is for purposes of making a taxable supply, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible

Purchase and hire of passenger cars  
 Business gifts  
 Business entertainment  
 Taxis  
 Accommodation  
 Furnishings and decorative items  
 Fuel for vehicles

#### Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)

Purchase, hire and maintenance of commercial motor vehicles  
 Advertising  
 Parking  
 Mobile phones

### Partial exemption

VAT directly related to making exempt supplies is not recoverable. A registered person who makes both exempt and taxable supplies cannot recover VAT tax in full. This situation is referred to as “partial exemption.”

Under Kenyan VAT law, if a taxable person supplies both taxable and exempt goods and services, only input tax attributable to taxable supplies may be recovered. The attribution requires the

approval of the Commissioner although the two methods may be used without prior approval. The first method is a simple pro rata, based on the value of taxable supplies compared with total supplies made. The second method is based on direct attribution of VAT incurred to supplies made as follows:

- Input tax directly attributable to taxable goods purchased and sold in the same state is deductible in full.
- Input tax directly attributable to exempt outputs may not be deducted at all.
- Input tax that is not directly attributable to taxable goods purchased and sold in the same state or to exempt outputs is recoverable in part. The recoverable percentage is calculated using a simple pro rata based on the value of taxable and exempt supplies made.

If the input tax attributable to exempt supplies is less than 5% of the total input tax, then the input tax may be claimed in full.

### **Refunds**

A taxable person may claim for refund of input tax in excess of output tax under the following circumstances:

- If the excess arises out of making zero rated supplies;
- If a company makes capital investments and the deductible input tax exceeds 1 million KSH; and
- Tax withheld by appointed tax withholding agents.

The claim for refund of VAT must be made within a period of 12 months from the date the tax became payable. The period may be extended if the tax authorities allow, but not for a period longer than 24 months. In practice the tax authorities are reluctant to approve claims lodged after 12 months.

Claims in excess of 1 million KSH must be accompanied by an auditors' certificate. However, in practice, the VAT Department requires an auditors' certificate for refunds in excess of 200,000 KSH to facilitate speedy processing.

The Minister for Finance may also occasionally publish an order in the Official Gazette to waive, wholly or in part, tax payable in respect of any taxable goods or taxable services if he is satisfied that it is in public interest to do so.

Repayments are made where taxable goods have been manufactured in or imported into Kenya and tax is paid in error or it is in the public interest to do so. A claim for such a repayment should be made within a period of one year from the date the tax was paid.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-residents**

Kenya does not refund VAT incurred by a foreign business unless it has a permanent establishment in Kenya and is registered for VAT in Kenya.

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A supplier of taxable goods and services is required to issue a tax invoice to the purchaser at the time of supply or within 14 days. Simplified tax invoices may be used if the sales to any one person in a day do not exceed 500 KSH.

A credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged on a supply of goods or services. Credit notes should show the same information as a tax invoice.

### **Proof of exports**

Goods exported from Kenya are zero-rated. However, to qualify for zero rating, exports must be supported by evidence that proves the goods left Kenya. Suitable evidence includes the following documents:

- A sales invoice;
- A bill of lading, road manifest or airway bill;
- A certified (duly endorsed) export entry (Form C63); and
- In the case of sugar and other excisable goods, a certificate of exportation signed by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

Foreign currency invoices are dealt with in the same way as invoices in local currency. The tax authorities do not require a standard exchange rate to be used to convert the value of foreign invoices into Kenyan shillings (KSH). In practice, they accept the rate used by the taxable person, provided the rate used is within prevailing market rates of exchange.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

The VAT tax period is one month. Returns must be filed by the 20th day after the end of the tax period. Payment is due in full by the same date. A “nil” return must be filed if no VAT is payable (either because the taxable person has made no supplies or because input tax exceeds output tax in the period).

If the normal submission date falls on a public holiday, or a weekend, the VAT return must be submitted on the last working day prior to that day.

If the return is sent by post, it is deemed to have been received on the postmark date on the envelope, provided that the return is sent by the 15th day of the month following the return period.

### **Penalties**

Late submission of a return is subject to a penalty of 10,000 KSH or 5% of tax due whichever is higher (with effect from 10 June 2004), plus late payment interest charged at a rate of 2% per month, compounded. Other penalties for VAT offenses include:

- Failure to comply with notice to pay money owed to a taxable person — a penalty of 15,000 KSH or a maximum sentence of 6 months imprisonment;
- Failure to produce books or information as required by an authorized agent — a penalty of 15,000 KSH or a maximum sentence of 6 months imprisonment;
- Making false statements, producing false documents or providing false information — a penalty of 400,000 KSH or double the amount of tax evaded;
- Failure to display registration certificate — a default penalty of 20,000 KSH and a fine of up to 200,000 KSH or a maximum sentence of 2 years imprisonment;
- Late application for registration — a penalty of 20,000 KSH or a maximum sentence of 6 months imprisonment;

- Enforced registration — a penalty of at least 100,000 KSH but not exceeding 200,000 KSH;
- Failure to issue a tax invoice — a penalty of 10,000 KSH;
- Failure to keep proper books — a penalty of between 10,000 KSH and 200,000 KSH; and
- General penalty for other offenses — a maximum fine of 500,000 KSH or a maximum sentence of 3 years imprisonment.

## Korea (The Republic of)

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local names	Boo-ga-ga-chi-se
Date introduced	1 July 1977
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	The National Tax Service <a href="http://www.nts.go.kr">http://www.nts.go.kr</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	10%
Other	Zero-rated, exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	000-00-0000 The first three digits indicate the location of the tax office, the next two digits indicate the legal entity type (for example, 81 for a Korean subsidiary and 84 for a Korean branch office), and the last five digit numbers form a serial number
VAT return periods	Quarterly
Registration thresholds	No VAT registration threshold (except for simplified taxation)
Simplified taxation	Individual business, with turnover less than W 4.8 million in the previous calendar year if the business falls under categories prescribed in the VAT law



Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses Yes

## **B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods and services by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by an exempt business person in Korea; and
- The importation of goods, irrespective of the status of the importer.

### **Supplies of goods**

#### **Self-supply of goods**

If a trader directly uses or consumes goods that are acquired or produced in the course of his business, the use or consumption of the goods is deemed to be a supply of goods to the trader himself. This rule does not apply to stock-in-trade or to the consumption of the goods as raw materials.

#### **Personal use and gifts**

If a trader uses or consumes goods produced or acquired in the course of the business for his personal use or for use of employees, or if a trader donates goods to customers or other persons, the use, consumption, or donation is deemed to be a supply of goods.

#### **Inventory on hand at the time of liquidation**

Inventory owned at the time of liquidation of a trader's business is considered to be supplied to the trader. The same rule applies if a VAT-registered person fails to start a business.

#### **Transactions through a consignee or an agent**

The sale or purchase of goods by a consignee or agent is deemed to be the same as if the consignor or the principal directly supplied the goods or the goods were supplied directly. However, the preceding provisions of this paragraph do not apply where the consignor or the principal cannot be identified.

#### **Offers of security and transfer of business**

The offer of goods given as security, and the transfer of business to any other person are not deemed to be supplies of goods, except if undertaken by simplified taxpayers.

### **Supplies of services**

Taxable supplies of services include the rendering of services or the leasing of goods or facilities, or the granting of rights under a contract or by law.

#### **Self-supplies of services**

A deemed self-supply of services takes place if a trader provides services for its own business.

## **C. Who is liable**

### **Taxpayer**

Any person that independently undertakes the supply of goods or services in the course of business, whether or not for profit, is liable to VAT. The definition of a VAT-registered trader includes

individuals, corporations, the government and local authorities, associations of local authorities, any bodies of persons, and unincorporated foundations of any other organizations.

### **Registration**

Any person that starts a business must register the particulars of each place of business with the tax authorities, within 20 days from the date of business commencement. The business particulars may be registered before the date of business commencement. The tax office that has jurisdiction for the location of the trader's place of business, issues a business registration certificate to the trader.

### **Exemption from registration**

A person that carries on a VAT-exempt business may register under the Corporate income tax.

### **Reverse charge**

A trader that receives supply of services from a non-resident or foreign corporation must collect the VAT at the time of the payment for such services and pay the amount to the government, except if the services received are used in taxable operations. Foreign corporations include:

- A non-resident or a foreign corporation that does not own a place of business in Korea; and
- A non-resident or foreign corporation with a permanent establishment in Korea that supplies services not attributable and related to the 'domestic' place of business.

### **Tax manager**

If an individual trader falls within any of the following categories, he must designate a tax manager to deal with filing tax returns, making tax payments or requesting refunds and any other necessary matters. The tax manager's details must be reported to the competent tax office. A tax manager is required if:

- The individual is not normally present at the place of business; or
- The individual intends to stay outside of Korea for a period of more than six months.

If a trader deems it necessary, he may choose to designate a tax manager with certain qualifications to deal with filing tax returns and making payments or claiming refunds and other tax matters.

### **Deregistration**

A registered trader that has suspended or closed down its business or that has changed any of the registered particulars of the business is required to make a report of the event without delay to the tax office that has jurisdiction for the trader's place of business. The same rule applies if a person that has registered for VAT prior to commencing business fails to actually start the business.

### **Late registration penalties**

If a person fails to register a business within 20 days from the date of commencing activity, a penalty tax applies that is equal to 1% of the value of supplies made. The amount is either added to the tax amount payable or deducted from the tax amount refundable. The penalty applies from the date that the business commenced

until the preliminary tax return period for the date of when the application is made (or, if the preliminary tax return period has elapsed, the taxable period).

#### D. VAT rates

In Korea, two rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 10% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows the zero rate or an exemption.

The following lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services. Any input VAT (that is, VAT on related purchases) incurred in connection with these supplies is not refundable. However, traders may elect not to be exempted. This list is not exhaustive.

##### Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

Social welfare services (for example, medical and health services, and education services)	Basic life necessities and services (for example, unprocessed foodstuffs such as agricultural products, livestock products, marine products, and forest products, piped water, briquette and anthracite coal)
Goods or services related to culture (for example, books, newspapers, magazines, official gazettes and communication, artistic works, and admission to libraries)	Services supplied by government
Personal services similar to labor (for example, by actors, singers, and academic research services)	Finance and insurance services
Postage stamps	

The following lists examples of supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a zero rate of VAT. The input VAT incurred in connection with these supplies is refundable. The zero rate applies exclusively to traders that are residents or to domestic corporations; however, in the case of international transportation by ships or aircraft, zero-rating applies to traders that are non-residents or foreign corporations on a reciprocity basis. This list is not exhaustive.

##### Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%

Exported goods	Other goods or services supplied for foreign currency
Services rendered outside Korea	
International transportation services by ships and aircraft	

#### E. Time of supply

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point”.

Goods are deemed to be supplied at the time as specified in the following:

- For a supply of goods that requires the goods to be moved — when the goods are delivered;
- For a supply of goods that does not require the goods to be moved — when they are made available; and
- For other cases — when the supply of goods is confirmed.

Goods are deemed to be supplied at the time specified in the following list. However, if the goods are supplied after date of the closure of a business, the closure date is regarded as the time of supply.

- Cash or credit sales — when goods are delivered or made available;
- Sales made on long-term installment payments — when each portion of the proceeds is stipulated as received;
- Supply of goods under terms of payment on the percentage of work completed, or under terms of partial payments — when each portion of proceeds is receivable;
- Processing deemed to be a supply of goods — when the processed goods are delivered;
- Self-supplies or the supply of services for personal use, or for a gift — at the time of consumption or use of the goods;
- Business closure — the date of closure;
- Goods supplied through vending machines — when the trader takes money from the machine;
- Exports — the date of shipment; and
- A business within a bonded area supplies goods outside the bonded area and the goods fall under the category of imported goods — the date of the export declaration.

Services are deemed to be provided at the time as described in the following list. However, if the time of supply comes after the closure of a business, the time of supply is deemed to be the date of business closure.

- General rule — when the services have been completely rendered;
- Services provided under terms of payment based on the percentage of work completed, partial payment, deferred payment, or any other terms — when each portion of the payments is to be received;
- In other cases — when the services have been completely rendered and the value of the supply is determined; and
- A deemed rent deposit for a lease or advance or deferred payment of rent for leasing, land, buildings, or other structures built on the land — when the preliminary tax return or the taxable period has been completed.

If a trader receives partial or full payment of the consideration for a supply of goods or services and issues a tax invoice or receipt for the payment before the general time of supply occurs (as described above), the time of supply is deemed to be the date that tax invoice or receipt is issued. However, this provision does not apply to long-term installment sales or supplies with an indivisible supply unit, for which the general time of supply rules apply.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. The basic rule for VAT recovery in Korea requires a supply of goods or services to be made by a taxable person in the course of business. Any VAT claimed must be supported by a valid VAT tax invoice or customs document.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes. Input tax incurred on

expenses directly related to the business is generally refundable; however, input tax which is non-deductible includes the following expenditure:

- Expenses not directly related to the business;
- The purchase and maintenance of small automobiles used for non-profit purposes;
- Input tax incurred on the supply of goods or services that are exempt;
- Entertainment expenses or similar expenses outlined in the Presidential Decree governing VAT recovery; and
- Input tax amount incurred more than 20 days before the date of registration.

### **Refunds**

If a trader is entitled to a refund, the competent tax office refunds the tax amount refundable for each taxable period concerned. This is done automatically by submitting the periodic VAT return.

### **Early refunds**

If a trader makes zero-rated supplies or if the trader is operating a newly-established business or acquires, expands, or extends its business facilities, the tax office may refund the tax amount due to the trader within 15 days from date of the preliminary return (see Section I *Tax Returns and Payment*). This procedure is referred to as an “early refund.”

### **Partial exemption**

If goods or services purchased by a trader are used both for taxable and exempt supplies, the creditable input tax is calculated based on the ratio of turnover related to supplies entitled to a VAT credit compared to the trader’s total turnover.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

In Korea, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Buildings (adjusted for a period of 20 years); and
- Equipment and fixtures (adjusted for a period of four years).

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition to a fraction of the total input tax (1/20 for buildings and 1/4 for equipment and fixtures). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year when the capital goods were acquired.

## **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Korea refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in of Korea. A non-established

business is allowed to reclaim VAT to the same extent as a VAT-registered business.

A foreign company that is engaged in business in its home country, but without a Permanent Establishment in Korea is eligible to reclaim the VAT to be incurred on the purchase of the following goods and services according to article 107(5) of the Tax Incentive Limited Law:

- Meals and hotel charges;
- Advertisements;
- Electricity and telecommunications;
- Real estate rentals and leases; and
- Goods and services necessary for the maintenance of the office in Korea.

### **Refund application**

A foreign company that seeks to reclaim VAT paid in Korea must submit an application, together with the required documents, to the district National Tax Service (NTS) by 30 June of the year following the calendar year covered by the claim. The district NTS must refund eligible VAT by 31 December of the year when the application is submitted. The following documents must accompany the claim:

- A certificate that proves the foreign company is a registered business in its home country;
- A detailed transaction list;
- A copy of all tax invoices; and
- A power of attorney, if necessary.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **Tax invoice**

When a registered trader supplies goods or services, it must issue a tax invoice to the other party to the transaction. The contents of the tax invoice must contain the following information:

- The registration number and the name of the individual or corporate trader;
- The registration number of the other party to the supply;
- The value of the supply and the VAT charged;
- The date, month and year that the tax invoice is issued; and
- Other particulars as prescribed by the Presidential Decree.

If a customer receives supplies of goods or services from a trader without receiving a tax invoice, the customer may issue a self-billed tax invoice, after receiving an approval from tax officer, if the value of supply ranges from W 100,000 to W 5 million.

### **Receipt**

A trader that carries on a business dealing with the public, such as retail outlets, ordinary restaurants, hotels, and passenger transport, may issue a tax invoice that does not indicate separately the name of the other party to the supply and the amount of VAT charged.

### **Monthly tax invoices**

If it is deemed necessary, a trader may prepare and issue a tax invoice by aggregating the total receivable transactions to the end

of the month. The invoice must be issued by the 10th day of the following month.

### **Import documentation**

The Customs office is required to prepare and issue import tax invoices for imported goods. The documents must be given to individuals and companies that make imports and must be issued in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Law. However, only companies are permitted to claim a refund of the VAT paid.

### **Credit note**

If there is an error in a tax invoice, or if the trader needs to make a correction to the submitted tax invoice after it has been issued, the trader must prepare and re-issue the tax invoice.

### **Exemption from the obligation to issue tax invoices**

Persons that carry on any of the following activities are exempt from the obligation to prepare and issue tax invoices:

- The self-supply of goods, personal use of goods, donations for a business purpose, supplies in the course of the closure of a business, and self-supply of services; and
- The exportation of goods, supply of services abroad, and other specific supplies of goods or services that earn foreign currency and are subject to zero-rating.

### **Foreign currency considerations**

If a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, all values that are required on the invoice must be converted into Korean won (KRW), using a basic exchange rate for the time of supply; the exchange rate is based on the Foreign Exchange Transaction Regulation and it is generally the exchange rate announced by Seoul Money Brokerage Service Ltd (<http://www.smbs.biz>).

### **Export documentation**

A detailed statement is needed for a supply to be qualified as export. This document should be prepared by the trader.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

The VAT period is quarterly and VAT Returns should be filed on a quarterly basis.

### **Preliminary returns**

A trader is required to file preliminary returns for the quarters ended March and September for the 1st and 3rd quarters of the year indicating the tax base and the tax amount payable or refundable. The preliminary return must be filed within 25 days (50 days in case of foreign corporations) from the last day of each preliminary return period. A trader must pay the tax amount payable for the preliminary return period when the return is filed.

### **Individual traders**

An individual trader is required to pay a tax amount equivalent to half of the tax paid for the regular return in the immediately preceding return period, without filing a preliminary return period. Any tax amount less than W 100,000 is not collected.

However, the actual tax amount collected or refundable during the preliminary return period may be reported if the tax amount to be reported under a preliminary return is less than one-third of the amount of tax paid for the immediately preceding regular return period, for example, due to the suspension of the business or because of a downturn in business.

An individual trader who has no tax amount payable for the immediately preceding year or who is establishing a new business during the preliminary return period must report the actual tax amount collected (or refundable) during the preliminary return period.

### **Final returns**

Traders must file a final return for the quarters ended June and December for the 2nd and 4th quarters of the year. The final return must be filed within 25 days (50 days in case of foreign corporations) after the end of the taxable period concerned. A trader must pay the tax amount payable for the final return period at the time of filing the return.

VAT returns must be completed in Korean won (KRW), and return liabilities must be paid in Korean won.

There is little difference between a preliminary and final return except for the filing period and the reporting of input VAT invoices. For companies that undertake both VAT taxable and VAT exempt business activities, the amount of non-deductible input VAT used for exempt business activities is recalculated in the final return.

Traders are allowed to file input VAT invoices related to the preliminary return period in the following final return period without incurring non-compliance penalties.

If a trader receives approval from the superintendent of the competent tax office of its main place of business to be treated as a taxable unit, the trader must aggregate and report the tax returns for all its places of business.

A trader is also required to submit an aggregate summary of the tax invoices for both sales and purchases and any supporting documents for zero-rated supplies at the time the preliminary returns and final returns are submitted.

### **Record retention**

A trader must keep the books in which the transactions are recorded for a period of five years from the date of the final return for the taxable period when the transactions occurred. The books should also contain details of tax invoices or receipts issued or received. Records may be kept in hard copy or in electronic format.

### **Payments**

A taxable person is required to pay the VAT due at each business place at the time of filing the return. However, if a trader has more than two business places, it may pay the entire VAT due at its main place of business, with prior approval from the tax office that has jurisdiction over the main business place.



**Penalties**

Penalties apply to the following VAT errors or offenses:

- Failure to register within 20 days from business set up — 1% of the value of supply;
- Failure to issue a tax invoice or present a summary of tax invoices — from 0.5% to 2% of the value of supply;
- Failure to file a zero-rated tax return — 1% of the tax base;
- Failure to file a tax return — 10% to 40% of the underpaid tax amount (overpaid tax refund);
- Underpayment and nonpayment of taxes or overestimated refund — the underpaid tax amount (or overpaid tax refund) at a rate of 10.95% annually; and
- Failure comply with the need to make a proxy payment; 10% of the amount not paid.

**Latvia**

Country code 371

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Pievienotas vertibas nodoklis
Date introduced	1 May 1995
European Union (EU) member state	Yes (with effect from 1 May 2004)
Administered by	The State Revenue Service <a href="http://www.vid.gov.lv">http://www.vid.gov.lv</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	18%
Reduced	5%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	LV12345678901
VAT return periods	Monthly (under certain circumstances quarterly and semiannual are also possible)
Thresholds	
Registration	LVL 10,000 (businesses established in Latvia)
	First taxable supply (businesses established elsewhere, however, specific exemptions apply for EU registered businesses)

Distance selling	LVL 24,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	LVL 7,000 (non-taxable legal and private persons who perform business activities and are registered in Latvia)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services in Latvia by a taxable person;
- Self consumption of goods and services;
- Reverse charge services received by a Latvian taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods in Latvia from another EU Member State;
- Distance sales of goods in Latvia made to non-taxable persons; and
- The importation of goods into Latvia, irrespective of the status of the importer.

## C. Who is liable

A taxable person is any natural or legal person or group of such persons bound by agreement, or the representative acting for a group of persons, who performs economic activities and who is registered with the State Revenue Service Register of VAT Taxable Persons.

The VAT registration threshold is turnover in excess of LVL 10,000 in the preceding 12 months. A business established in Latvia with turnover that has not exceeded LVL 10,000 in the preceding 12 months, is not obliged to register for VAT. However, voluntary VAT registration is possible if the person has not reached or exceeded the registration threshold. If a business exceeds this threshold, it must register for VAT within 30 days.

Special rules apply to “non-established” businesses.

### Group registration

Currently, VAT group registration is not allowed under the Law on Value Added Tax. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually. However, VAT group registration is planned under the forthcoming changes in the Law on Value Added Tax. However, the exact date of implementation is not known yet (it will probably be July 2008).

### Non-established businesses

A “non-established business” is a business that has no permanent establishment in the territory of Latvia. A non-established business must register for VAT if it makes taxable supplies of goods or services in Latvia. If a “non-established business” that is not registered for VAT purposes in Latvia has supplied goods or services in Latvia, in certain cases the liability to account for “reverse charge” VAT transfers to the recipient of the goods or services in Latvia (if the recipient is a VAT registered person). An entity registered for VAT in another EU Member State is not obliged to register for supplies made to Latvian taxable persons if the “reverse charge” applies (that is, the recipient of the service must account for the VAT on behalf of the supplier). The reverse charge does not apply to supplies made to private persons.

To register for VAT, a “non-established business” must submit the following documents to the State Revenue Service:

- A completed application form defined under the Cabinet Regulations;
- A copy of the registration certificate;
- A copy of the articles of association;
- A copy of agreements with major transaction partners in Latvia, if applicable; and
- Confirmation of the address of the business in Latvia, if there is one.

The person who submits the application must be either a person who has signature rights in the company or the applicant’s authorized person. The person who submits the application must also present a passport or a driving license as proof of identity. In addition, if the person who submits the application is acting as the applicant’s representative, he or she must present a power of attorney.

### **Late registration penalties**

No specific penalty applies to late registration. However, a range of penalties may be assessed if VAT is not paid or if VAT returns are not filed as a result of a late registration.

Generally, a person may submit an application to the State Revenue Service for deregistration from the Register of taxpayers. However, this provision does not apply to Latvian persons who have registered with the State Revenue Service Register of taxpayers due to making intra-Community acquisition (by exceeding the threshold of LVL 7,000). These latter taxable persons may not voluntarily deregister earlier than two years from the day of registration.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are subject to VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not subject to VAT, and which do not give rise to a right of input VAT deduction.

In Latvia, currently three rates of VAT apply — the standard rate at 18%, the reduced rate at 5% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows the reduced rate, the zero rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of supplies of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>	<b>Examples of supplies of goods and services taxable at 5%</b>
Real estate transactions (except the first sale of unused real estate)	Exports of goods and related services	Veterinary medicines, products and services
Financial services	Exported services	Mass media and subscription thereof
	International transport	

Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services	Examples of supplies of goods and services taxable at 0%	Examples of supplies of goods and services taxable at 5%
Insurance and reinsurance services	Tourism services provided outside Latvia	(except erotic material or pornography)
Health and welfare services		Specialized products for infants
Education and cultural services		Guest accommodation services
Postal services provided by "Latvijas Pasts"		Water and sewage services
Betting and gambling		Medicines and medical devices (according to special list)
		Household waste collection and disposal services
		Books and maps
		Simple repair and restoration services for residential dwellings, supplied to residents
		Firewood and fuel wood supplied to residents

### E. Time of supply

Generally the time when VAT becomes due is:

- When the goods are delivered or service is performed, and the VAT invoice is issued; or
- When the prepayment is received in accordance with the prepayment invoice issued.

A VAT invoice must generally be issued within 15 days after services are rendered or goods are supplied. If the transaction is performed continuously over a long period of time, the VAT invoice may be issued for a period not exceeding 6 months.

### Intra-Community acquisitions

VAT related to the intra-Community acquisition of goods must be paid when the goods are received and a VAT invoice is received or when a prepayment received in accordance with the invoice issued.

If a tax invoice has not been received, the VAT due must be included in the VAT declaration for the next tax period after the intra-Community acquisition is made.

### Imported goods

Import VAT becomes due when goods are released for free circulation.

Import VAT paid into the state budget may be deducted as input VAT in VAT returns for the period when the goods are released for free circulation and the import VAT has been paid into State budget.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may deduct as input VAT, the VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input VAT is generally recovered by being deducted from output VAT, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input VAT includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Latvia, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed for intra-Community acquisition of goods and for reverse charge services received from foreign persons.

The amount of the VAT reclaimed must be supported by a valid VAT invoice.

### **Non-deductible input VAT**

Input VAT may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use of an entrepreneur). In addition, input VAT may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input VAT is not deductible and examples of items for which input VAT is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input VAT is non-deductible**

Hotel accommodation (if non-business expenditure)  
 Business gifts (except representation gifts with company logo for which VAT shall be deductible in the amount of 60% from the total amount of input VAT)  
 Taxi services (if non-business expenditure)  
 Business and employee entertainment

#### **Examples of items for which input VAT is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Purchase, lease and hire of cars, vans and trucks  
 Fuel for cars, vans and trucks  
 Parking  
 Mobile phones  
 Advertising  
 Books  
 Taxi services

### **Partial exemption**

Input VAT directly related to performing VAT exempt supplies is not recoverable. If a Latvian taxable person makes both VAT exempt supplies and taxable supplies, it may not deduct input VAT in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption.

The amount of input VAT that may be deducted by a partially exempt business is calculated based on the percentage of taxable supplies to total supplies made each month. The monthly calculation is adjusted annually.

If a taxable person makes both taxable and VAT exempt supplies and the value of its taxable supplies is greater than 95% of the total value of its supplies in the period, the taxable person has the right to deduct input VAT in full (without applying the partial exemption calculation) on a monthly basis. A taxable person that is in this position must adjust its input VAT deduction on an annual basis.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT exceeds output VAT, the taxpayer can carry forward the excess to the next return or claim back the difference from the State Revenue Service on a yearly basis. During the taxation year, the State Revenue Service may not repay an amount of input VAT that exceeds 18% of the total amount of the taxable transactions performed by the taxpayer in the tax period (the decision is made on a case by case basis). The remainder of the overpaid VAT is then repaid at the end of the taxation year. However, VAT overpaid during the tax year is transferred to another tax account or repaid by the State Revenue Service if the total amount of zero-rated transactions in the relevant tax period exceeds 50% of the total amount of the taxable transactions.

The tax authorities may refuse a repayment in certain circumstances that are detailed in the Law on Value Added Tax.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

With effect from 1 May 2004, Latvia refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are not established in Latvia nor are liable to be registered for VAT there. A non-established business is allowed to claim Latvian VAT to the same extent as a VAT registered business.

For businesses established in the EU, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the EU, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. Latvia does not exclude any non-EU country from the refund scheme.

### **Refund application**

The following refund procedure was introduced in Latvia with effect from 1 May 2004, and applies to VAT paid in Latvia for services received, goods purchased and goods imported with effect from that date.

In order to apply for VAT refund from Latvia the foreign claimant should obtain all the following documents:

- A certificate of VAT registration, issued by local tax authorities certifying that the foreign company is registered for VAT purposes in the relevant EU Member State (the certificate is valid for a period of 12 months from the date of issue);
- The valid original tax invoices;
- Documents certifying the payments of the respective invoices;
- Original customs declarations (if applicable);
- An original Power of Attorney (if the foreign entity authorizes another entity to assist in performing VAT refund procedures in Latvia); and
- The completed application form.

The application form may be completed in Latvian or in English.

Claims may be made for the following periods:

- One calendar year or a period of less than 3 months if the claim is made for the last three months of the calendar year (that is, the period from 1 October to 31 December); and
- A period of not less than three calendar months and not longer than one calendar year.

A claim for a complete calendar year should exceed LVL 20 (approximately €30), and for a claim for a period of less than a calendar year but longer than 3 months should exceed LVL 135 (approximately €190).

The documents must be submitted to the State Revenue Service within the following time limits:

- For a claim of one calendar year or a period less than three months — within 6 months after the end of the tax year (that is by 1 July of the following year); and
- For a claim for a period less than three calendar months and not longer than one calendar year — within three months after the end of the period indicated in the application form.

In practice, VAT is refunded within 4 months from the date of the submission of the relevant claim documents, although this period may be prolonged if the tax authorities ask for additional information.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A Latvian taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made and for exports within 15 days after the supply has been made.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and claimed on a supply. The document should be clearly marked “credit note” and it should refer to the original invoice. A credit note should also indicate the reason for the correction and any new items arising from it.

### **Proof of exports**

The zero VAT rate applies to exports of goods. An export supply must be accompanied by evidence confirming that the goods have left the territory of Latvia. Suitable evidence includes the stamped customs exportation documentation.

### **Invoices issued in a foreign currency**

If an invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the taxable value must be converted to Latvian lats. The conversion must be done using the official exchange rate quoted by the National Bank of Latvia on the date of the supply. Please note that VAT amount on the invoices issued should be stated in Latvian lats.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Latvian taxable persons must file VAT returns on a monthly basis. Monthly VAT returns must be filed by the 15th day of the month following the end of the tax period. Payment in full is required on the same date. VAT return liabilities must be paid in Latvian lats (LVL).

If the annual amount of VAT payable in the previous assessment year is less than LVL 10,000, the period for the submission of a VAT return may be extended to three months or six months.

### **Penalties**

The penalty for the late payment of VAT is interest calculated at 0.05% per day.

Other offenses may also give rise to assessment of a penalty of 200% of the tax underdeclared.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of either its sales or purchases of goods exceeds certain thresholds. The form, which should be submitted to the Central Statistical Bureau of the Republic of Latvia, depends on the threshold prescribed for acquisitions and supplies, respectively. The thresholds are as follows.

Intra-Community acquisitions:

- If the amount of intra-Community acquisitions within the previous 12 months exceeds LVL 49,000 (approximately €69,700), the form Acquisition — INTRASTAT — 1A should be completed; and
- If the amount of intra-Community acquisitions within the previous 12 months exceeds LVL 1.23 million (approximately €175,000), the form Acquisition — INTRASTAT — 1B should be completed.

Intra-Community supplies:

- If the amount of intra-Community supplies within the previous 12 months exceeds LVL 81,000 (approximately €115,200), the form Supply — INTRASTAT — 2A should be completed; and
- If the amount of intra-Community supplies within the previous 12 months exceeds LVL 2.005 million (approximately €2.85 million), the Supply — INTRASTAT — 2B should be completed.

The INTRASTAT authority informs taxable persons when they are required to complete INTRASTAT reports.

The INTRASTAT return must generally be submitted on a monthly basis. The submission deadline is the 10th day of the month following the return period.

A penalty may be imposed for late submission or for missing or inaccurate declarations.

### **EU sales lists**

If a taxable person makes intra-Community supplies in any return period, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL) to the State Revenue Service. An ESL should be submitted as an appendix of the VAT return.

ESLs must be submitted on a calendar quarterly basis by the 15th day following the end of the quarter.

Penalties may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate ESLs.



If a taxable person makes intra-Community acquisition of goods in any return period, it must submit an EU Sales List for intra-Community acquisition of goods to the State Revenue Service. Sales list for intra-Community acquisition of goods should be submitted as an appendix of the VAT return.

Sales list for intra-Community acquisition of goods must be submitted on a calendar monthly basis by the 15th day following the end of the month.

Penalties may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate Sales List for intra-Community acquisition of goods.

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## A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 February 2002
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.finance.gov.lb">http://www.finance.gov.lb</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	10%
Other	Exempt and zero-rated
VAT number format	The tax identification number (TIN), followed by the VAT number (indicating whether the taxable person is an exporter, for example, 1473-601)
VAT return periods	Quarterly
Thresholds	LL 150 million
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

## **B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Lebanon by a taxable person;
- The importation of services by any person resident in Lebanon; and
- The importation of goods into Lebanon, irrespective of the status of the importer.

## **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services in the course of doing business in Lebanon, in excess of the registration threshold. This definition applies to a permanent establishment of a foreign business in Lebanon. The deadline for registering is two months from the last day of the quarter when the liability to register arose.

The VAT registration threshold is annual turnover of LL 150 million in the preceding four quarters.

### **Voluntary registration**

Any person that commences or performs an independent economic activity that is liable to tax, or that is exempt with the right of deduction in accordance with the provisions of the VAT law, may voluntarily apply to become a taxable person, irrespective of the person’s level of turnover.

### **Group registration**

The Lebanese VAT legislation does not allow VAT group registration. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Lebanon. A non-established business is obliged to register for VAT if it makes taxable supplies in Lebanon.

### **Tax representatives**

A non-established business must appoint a tax representative resident in Lebanon before it makes any supplies of goods or services there, irrespective of its expected level of turnover. The tax representative is jointly and severally responsible for the payment of all VAT liabilities and penalties with the non-established business it represents. The tax representative is solely responsible for complying with all the other provisions of the Lebanese VAT law.

If a Lebanese resident receives a taxable supply of goods or services from a non-established supplier that has not appointed a tax representative in Lebanon, the Lebanese resident is liable to pay VAT and any penalties due to the VAT authorities. However, the Lebanese resident may try to recover these amounts from the non-established supplier.

### **Deregistration**

A taxable person that ceases to carry on business in Lebanon must cease to be registered. A taxable person whose turnover falls below the compulsory registration limit may also deregister.

A taxable person that is registered voluntarily may request deregistration if its annual turnover does not exceed the compulsory VAT registration threshold.

### **Late registration penalties**

Failure to register for VAT is subject to payment of the amount of the net tax due. The net tax due is assessed on the basis of the margin of the lump sum profit according to the rules for assessing the income tax on taxable operations. The penalty period commences from the date when the person was liable to register and ends on the date when the person becomes registered for VAT. In addition, a penalty is levied equivalent to 10% of the amount of net tax due for each taxable period in the penalty period, with a minimum penalty for each taxable period one of LL 1 million.

### **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services not liable to tax which do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Lebanon, two rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 10% and the zero rate (0%). The 10% standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods and services, unless a specific provision allows the zero rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at the zero rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>
Postal services and stamps	Exported goods
Education	Exported services
Insurance	International transport
Financial services	
Transfer of real estate	
Medical services and equipment	
Precious metals, and precious and semi-precious stones	
Betting and gaming	
Transport of persons	
Agricultural activities and products, including livestock, seeds, animal feed and pesticides	
Books, newspapers and magazines	
Basic foodstuffs and baby food	

## E. Time of supply

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The tax point is the earliest of the following events:

- When the goods are delivered or the services are performed;
- When the consideration is paid if this occurs before the goods are delivered or services are performed; and
- When the invoice is issued if this occurs before the goods are delivered or services are performed.

### Imported goods

The time of supply for imported goods is when the liability to pay customs duties arises, that is, either on the date of importation or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

### Imported services

Any Lebanese resident who uses a service within the territory of Lebanon that is acquired from abroad must account for VAT on the service and pay VAT due to the VAT authorities. The tax point is when the service is received and the consideration is paid.

## F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons

A VAT payer may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Lebanon and VAT paid on imports.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

### Non-deductible input tax

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible

Business entertainment  
Nonbusiness expenditure

#### Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)

Accommodation  
Advertising  
Business gifts  
Conferences  
Purchase, lease and hire of cars, vans and trucks  
Business use of home telephone  
Mobile phones  
Taxis

**Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a Lebanese taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as a partial exemption. Zero-rated supplies (sometimes referred to as “exempt with credit” supplies) are treated as taxable supplies for these purposes.

A taxable person that makes both taxable and exempt supplies may generally recover input tax that is related to taxable supplies only. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible. The remaining input tax that is not allocated directly to exempt and taxable supplies is apportioned. The apportionment may be calculated based on the value of taxable supplies made compared with total turnover.

However, certain VAT exempt entities, including hospitals, educational institutions and nonprofit organizations, known as “Article 59 entities,” are subject to a special VAT recovery regime. Article 59 entities use fixed recovery percentages for recovering input VAT, depending on the type of expenditure. The fixed percentages apply as follows:

- 100% recovery is allowed for purchases of fixed assets; and
- 100% recovery is allowed for current expenses.

**Refunds**

If the amount of VAT recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of VAT payable, the taxable person earns a VAT credit. The VAT credit is generally carried forward to offset output tax in the following VAT period. A refund of any remaining VAT credit may be claimed at the end of the VAT year. However, exporters may claim a refund of the VAT credit at the end of each quarterly VAT period.

The VAT authorities must make a refund within three months from the date of receiving the claim. The VAT authorities pay interest on late refund payments at a rate of 9% per annum, with effect from the end of the 4th month following the date when the claim was submitted.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

The Lebanese VAT authorities do not refund VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in Lebanon.

**H. Invoicing****VAT invoices and credit and debit notes**

A taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made to another taxable person and for exports. Taxable persons that supply goods and services mainly to retail customers may issue cash receipts instead of full tax invoices.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods or services. The value of the supply may be reduced if a supply is cancelled, goods are returned (in full or in part) or the contractual price is reduced. The amount

of VAT credited must be separately itemized in the credit note. The credit note must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice and must contain generally the same information.

### **Proof of exports**

Lebanese VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods, which are zero-rated. However, to qualify as VAT-free, an export supply must be accompanied by official customs evidence and port clearance documents, stating that the goods have left Lebanon.

### **Invoices issued in a foreign currency**

If an invoice is issued in a foreign currency, all values for VAT purposes must be converted to Lebanese pounds (LL) using a published exchange rate for the date of the transaction.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Lebanese VAT returns are submitted for quarterly periods. VAT returns must be filed within 20 days of the end of the tax period. Payment in full is required at the same time. VAT liabilities must be paid in Lebanese pounds (LL).

### **Penalties**

A penalty is charged for late submission of a VAT return at the rate of 10% of the tax due for each month or part of a month that the return is late. The minimum penalty is LL 500,000 a month and the maximum penalty is twice the tax due. For these purposes, a fraction of a month is considered as a whole month.

A penalty is charged for late payment of tax at a rate of 3% per month or part of a month that the tax is unpaid.

The penalty for fraudulently claiming a VAT refund is twice the amount of tax claimed. Criminal sanctions may also apply.

Penalties apply to a range of other VAT errors and offenses, including submitting incorrect tax returns, issuing incorrect VAT invoices and failure to retain documents.

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## **Lithuania**

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Pridetines vertes mokestis
Date introduced	1 May 1994
European Union (EU) member state	Yes (with effect from 1 May 2004)
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.finmin.lt">http://www.finmin.lt</a> State Tax Inspectorate <a href="http://www.vmi.lt">http://www.vmi.lt</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	18%
Reduced	9% and 5%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	LT123456789 LT123456789012
VAT return periods	Monthly Semi-annual (natural persons — may be changed to monthly, optional for legal persons with turnover not exceeding LTL 200,000 (€57,924) in the previous year) Quarterly (for non-EU persons that supply electronic services to non-taxable persons) Other (for members of international groups — but may not be longer than 60 days; and the entity's fiscal year must coincide with the start and end of the calendar year)
Thresholds	
Registration	Revenue of LTL 100,000 (€28,926) in the previous 12 months for businesses established in Lithuania First taxable supply for businesses established elsewhere (unless the reverse charge applies)
Distance selling	LTL 125,000 (€36,203)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services in Lithuania effected for consideration by a taxable person performing economic activities;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another Member State (see the chapter on the European Union);
- The importation of goods into Lithuania — subject to import VAT; and
- Certain other cases linked to the international traffic of goods (for example, the supply of goods that are intended to be produced

to customs and placed in temporary storage; the supply of goods that are intended to be placed in a free zone or in a free warehouse; and the supply of goods that are intended to be placed under customs warehousing arrangements or inward processing arrangements).

### **C. Who is liable**

A taxable person is a business entity or individual established in Lithuania or elsewhere that performs economic activities in the course of its business in Lithuania.

The VAT registration threshold for Lithuanian entities is turnover in excess of LTL 100,000 in the preceding 12 months. If the total turnover of all the entities controlled by a single entity or by an individual exceeds LTL 100,000, all the entities are required to register for VAT, even if the turnover of each entity separately does not exceed the threshold.

Special rules apply to foreign or “non-established” businesses that have no fixed establishment in Lithuania.

#### **Voluntary registration**

A business established in Lithuania whose turnover does not exceed the registration threshold or a person that acquires or plans to acquire goods from another Member State (except for new means of transport or excise goods) may register for VAT voluntarily.

#### **Group registration**

VAT group registration is not allowed under the Lithuanian VAT law. Entities that are legally related must register for VAT individually.

#### **Non-established businesses and tax representatives**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Lithuania. A non-established business must register for VAT in Lithuania if it makes taxable supplies of goods or services there. No VAT registration threshold applies to supplies made by foreign “non-established” business entities that is, registration is obligatory for any taxable supply made in Lithuania, unless the reverse charge applies, or the supply is outside the scope of VAT or is exempt. A non-established business must register for VAT through a fixed establishment in Lithuania or appoint a fiscal representative (tax representative). The requirement to appoint a fiscal representative does not apply to non-established businesses that are established in other EU Member States.

An EU taxable person must register for VAT if it makes distance sales of goods to customers in Lithuania in excess of LTL 125,000 (€36,203) in a year.

Foreign entities are not obliged to register for VAT if the transactions they perform are exempt, outside the scope of VAT or zero-rated (taxable at 0%). However, in some cases, even though the zero rate of VAT applies, VAT registration is required (for example, for the supply of goods which are intended to be produced to customs and placed in temporary storage, supply of goods which are intended to be placed in a free zone or in a free warehouse, supply of goods which are intended to be placed under customs



warehousing arrangements or inward processing arrangements, services linked to these supplies, supplies of goods to another Member State which are transported to that country, supplies of new vehicles that are transported to another Member State).

Taxable persons established outside the Community that supply electronic services (and taxable persons that supply electronic services through a subsidiary established outside the Community) to non-taxable persons established in Lithuania must register for VAT (that is, if the service provider is not yet registered in another Member State).

### **Reverse charge**

A non-established business that makes taxable supplies in Lithuania is not obliged to register for VAT if the reverse charge rule applies to all its transactions. Under the reverse charge rule, the Lithuanian customer is responsible for the calculation and payment of VAT. Application of the reverse charge is compulsory for the acquirer in certain cases of services or goods supplied in Lithuania, examples include:

- Consulting, insurance, advertising, financial, supply of stuff and other certain services;
- Rental of means of transport from non-EU countries when the effective use and enjoyment of the transport take place within the territory of Lithuania;
- Intra-Community transport of goods between Member States and related intermediary services (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Ancillary services related to the intra-Community transport of goods and related intermediary services (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Valuation, servicing, rework and work on movable tangible property services;
- Natural gas and electricity;
- The acquisition of goods in Lithuania as part of a triangular transaction (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Any other acquisition effected in Lithuania, if the supplier is not registered for VAT in Lithuania; and
- Goods installed and assembled in Lithuania.

### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties and interest are not assessed for late registration or failure to register for VAT. However, if a business does not register for VAT, it is still obliged to calculate and pay VAT. Failure to comply with this obligation may result in penalties and interest.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services not liable to tax, which do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Goods and services that are outside the scope of VAT do not influence tax deduction.

In Lithuania, currently four rates of VAT apply — the standard rate at 18%, the reduced rates at 9% and 5%, and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or

services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate, the zero rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at reduced and zero rates of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of supplies of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>
Healthcare services and goods	Exports of goods from the European Union and related services
Real estate rent and disposal	International transport and related services
Insurance and reinsurance	Supplies related to ships and aircraft
Certain financial services	Intra-Community supplies of goods
Cultural and sporting activities	Supplies of goods to the recipients of charity
Educational services	Work on movable tangible property
Betting and gaming services	Intermediary services for the above supplies
Postal services	Services paid for by the state or a municipality, (such as construction, renovation and heating)
Social and related services	
Radio and television services	
Imported goods (certain cases)	
Books, newspapers and magazines	
Passenger transportation	
Medical equipment and pharmaceutical products	
Hotel services	
Admission to artistic, cultural and sporting events	
Certain foodstuffs	

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply for goods and services is when the VAT invoice is issued. If an invoice is not issued, the time of supply is when the earlier of the following occurs:

- Goods or services are supplied; and
- Payment for goods or services is received.

A range of other situations have different time of supply rules, some are outlined below (these examples are not exhaustive).

#### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

The time of supply for the goods acquired from another EU Member State is when the supplier issues an invoice, but not later than the 15th day of the month following the month during which the transport of goods started.

#### **Prepayments**

The time of supply for a prepayment received before the supply is made is when the prepayment or the total payment is received. This rule applies to contracts lasting for longer than 12 months. This treatment does not apply to the payment for travel services and used goods.

**Construction work**

The time of supply for the construction of a building, or for essential improvement work carried out on a building, is when the building is first used.

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is the date when the goods clear customs.

**Reverse charge services**

The time of supply for reverse charge services is the earliest of the following events:

- When the Lithuanian customer receives the invoice;
- When the Lithuanian customer makes a payment; and
- The last day of the tax period following the period when the supply took place.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person that is registered for VAT and performs economic activities may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services acquired within Lithuania, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed for reverse charge services received.

The amount of the VAT reclaimed must be detailed on a valid VAT invoice or on cash receipts (for small amounts of VAT).

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Purchase, lease and hire of cars

Business gifts (if amount of small gift is exceeded)

25% of VAT for entertainment expenses

VAT paid on behalf of the third party

Tourism services if special VAT scheme is applied

Second-hand and cultural value goods if special VAT scheme is applied

**Partial deduction**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a taxable person makes both exempt supplies and taxable supplies, it may not deduct input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial deduction.

The amount of input tax that may be deducted is generally calculated using a two-stage calculation:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible.
- The second stage identifies the amount of the remaining input tax (for example, input tax on general business overheads) that may be allocated to taxable supplies and recovered. The calculation is done using a pro rata method, based on the value of taxable supplies made in the period, compared with the value of total supplies made.

If a taxable person is not able to directly allocate VAT to taxable and exempt supplies, a pro rata calculation may be used for all input tax incurred.

A partially exempt taxable person may provisionally use the recovery percentage calculated for the previous year. If, at the end of the year, the taxable person's actual recovery percentage differs by more than 5% from the provisional percentage used, an adjustment calculation must be made.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person's partial deduction recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period, or if the capital goods are either used for nontaxable supplies or written off. The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the taxable person's recovery percentage has increased or decreased in the year, compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

In Lithuania, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Property immovable by its nature, including improvement of buildings or structures (adjusted for a period of 10 years); and
- Other types of tangible capital assets legally required to be depreciated over a period of at least 4 years for the purposes of taxes on profit or income (adjusted for a period of 5 years).

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition, to a fraction of the total input tax (1/10 for immovable property and 1/5 for other tangible capital goods). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax that is deductible for a VAT period exceeds the amount of output tax that is chargeable in the same period, the taxable person has a VAT credit. The credit must first be used to offset other taxes payable. If the amount of VAT credit exceeds all taxes payable, the excess is refunded.

## **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Lithuania refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in Lithuania. A non-established business is allowed to claim Lithuanian VAT to the same extent as a VAT-registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. Refund scheme for non-EU countries applies under reciprocity principle.

To claim a refund, a non-established business must satisfy the following conditions:

- It must have no business establishment in Lithuania (or if the claimant is an individual, he or she must not be a permanent resident in Lithuania); and
- It must not make taxable supplies of goods or services in Lithuania.

However, if the claimant supplies international transport services or sells goods that are taxed by applying the reverse charge mechanism, it may still apply for a VAT refund.

For the general VAT refund rules of the EU 8th and 13th Directives refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

### **Refund application**

The formal deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following the year when the input tax was incurred. Claims must be submitted in Lithuanian. The application for refund must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union).

The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is LTL 700 (€200). For an annual claim the minimum amount is LTL 100 (€29).

Applications for refunds of Lithuanian VAT should be sent to the following address:

Vilniaus apskrities Valstybinė mokesčių inspekcija  
Sermuksnių g. 4  
Vilnius, Lithuania

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A Lithuanian taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made and for exports. A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply if the taxable value changes (for example, if the customer returns the goods or the supplier grants a discount) or VAT rate changes.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

Supplies of exported goods or the intra-Community supply of goods are zero-rated (see the chapter on the European Union).

However, to qualify as VAT zero-rated, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that proves the goods have left Lithuania. Suitable evidence for exports includes for example the acknowledgment from customs of the third country, transportation documents and others. Special rules apply to the evidence required for excise goods. Suitable evidence for the intra-Community supply of goods includes transportation documents stamped by the receiver of the goods.

### **Invoices issued in a foreign currency**

If an invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the taxable value and VAT amount must be converted to Lithuanian Litas (LTL). The Bank of Lithuania publishes currency conversion rates each day.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Lithuanian taxable persons must generally file VAT returns monthly. A taxable person whose taxable supplies did not exceed LTL 200,000 in the previous calendar year may choose to file semi-annually. Individuals generally file semi-annually (or they may request a different VAT period).

Members of international corporate groups may request to file VAT returns for a different period, if the group uses accounting periods other than calendar months. However, the maximum return period allowed is 60 days. Also, both the start of the first period and the end of the last period must coincide with the calendar year (that is begin on 1 January and end on 31 December each year).

Generally, monthly VAT returns must be filed by the 25th day of the month following the end of the tax period (other dates may apply). Payment in full is required on the same date. VAT return liabilities must be paid in Lithuanian litas.

### **Penalties**

The penalty assessed for the late payment of VAT ranges from 10% to 50% of the tax not paid. In addition, late payment interest is calculated from the day following the due date for payment up until payment is made (the current rate is 0.04%).

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

With effect from 1 May 2004, a taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT and EU Sales Lists (ESLs). Penalties may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate INTRASTAT returns and ESLs.

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## **Luxembourg**

Country code 352

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Luxembourg City

**GMT +1**

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**Indirect tax contact**

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E-mail: [yannick.zeippen@lu.ey.com](mailto:yannick.zeippen@lu.ey.com)**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA)
Date introduced	August 5, 1969
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.aed.public.lu">http://www.aed.public.lu</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	15%
Reduced	3%, 6% and 12%
Other	Exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	LU12345678
VAT return periods	Monthly (turnover more than €620,000) Quarterly (turnover between €112,000 and €620,000) Annual (all taxable persons, including those with turnover below €112,000)
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Distance selling	€100,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	€10,000
Recovery of VAT by non- established businesses	Yes

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Luxembourg by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person or non-taxable legal person (see the chapter on the European Union); and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

**C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any business entity or individual that carries out economic activities independently and regularly. Economic activities include activities such as making supplies of goods or

services, making intra-Community acquisitions (see the chapter on the European Union) or making importations in the course of a business.

No VAT registration threshold applies in Luxembourg. A taxable person that commences activity in Luxembourg must notify the Luxembourg VAT authorities of its liability to register.

Special rules apply to foreign or “non-established” businesses.

### **Group registration**

VAT grouping is not permitted under the Luxembourg VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

However, since 1 January 2004, non-taxable persons or taxable persons that have a VAT recovery rate of less than 30% may set up an autonomous group of persons. The services supplied by this group to its members are generally exempt from VAT.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Luxembourg. A non-established business that makes taxable transactions in Luxembourg must register for VAT, unless it is not liable for VAT (for example, because its supplies to taxable persons may be taxed using the “reverse charge” mechanism). Under the reverse charge, the recipient of the supply must account for the tax. The reverse charge does not apply to supplies of goods and services made to private persons. A non-established business must register for Luxembourg VAT if it makes any of the following supplies, which are all liable for Luxembourg VAT (unless an exemption applies):

- Intra-Community supplies or acquisitions;
- Distance acquisitions in excess of the threshold (see the chapter on the European Union); or
- Supplies of goods and services to which the reverse charge does not apply.

### **Tax representatives**

With effect from 1 January 2002, businesses established in the European Union may register for VAT without appointing a tax representative. However, a taxable person established in the European Union may appoint a tax correspondent to deal with all its VAT matters, if it chooses to do so.

Businesses established outside the European Union may be required by the Luxembourg VAT Authorities to provide a security deposit in order to secure their VAT liability. The deposit must be in the form of cash or a letter of indemnity provided by an approved bank.

The VAT registration application for non-established businesses must be sent to the following address:

Administration de l'Enregistrement et des Domaines  
Bureau d'imposition 10  
7, rue du Plébiscite  
BP 31  
L-2010 Luxembourg



**Late registration penalties**

A penalty of between €50 and €5,000 may be assessed for late VAT registration.

**D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax, and that do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods and related services, intra-Community supplies of goods (see the chapter on the European Union).

In Luxembourg, four rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 15% and three reduced rates at 3%, 6% and 12%. The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services (with and without VAT credit)**

Real estate transactions  
Supplies of postage and fiscal stamps at face value  
Services of doctors and dentists  
Finance  
Insurance  
Cultural and sporting services  
Welfare services  
Education

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 3%**

Food for human consumption, excluding alcohol  
Agricultural products  
Books, newspapers and periodicals  
Children’s shoes and clothes  
Sale of domestic accommodation  
Pharmaceutical products  
Restaurant services  
Water  
Transport of persons  
Admission to cultural events

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 6%**

Liquid gas for heating, lighting and fueling engines  
Electric energy  
Plants and other floriculture products  
Hairdressing  
Repair of bicycles, shoes and other leather goods  
Cleaning of private accommodation

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 12%**

Wine of grapes assaying 13° or less of alcohol  
Solid mineral combustibles, mineral oil and wood used as fuel  
Advertising brochures and other prints  
Steam, heating and cooling  
Tailored clothes for men  
Custody and management of securities

## **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due (or chargeable event) is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” For supplies of goods, the basic time of supply is when the goods are delivered and the power of disposal is transferred. The basic time of supply for services is when the service is completed.

The actual time of supply may be delayed by the issue of an invoice (when the issue of an invoice is mandatory), but no later than the 15th day of the month following the month when the basic time of supply took place. If the supplier issues an invoice prior to this date, the time of supply is when the invoice is issued.

### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

The time of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the 15th day of the month following the month when the acquisition took place. If the supplier issues an invoice or a document serving as an invoice (other than relating to an installment) prior to the aforementioned date, the time of supply is when the invoice is issued.

### **Imported goods**

The time of the supply for imported goods is the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies of goods and services made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Luxembourg, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

In Luxembourg, input tax may be deducted in full for all items of business expenditure. Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use or the private use of an entrepreneur’s home telephone).

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Private expenditure  
Tobacco and alcohol

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Purchase, hire, lease, maintenance and fuel for cars, vans and trucks  
Parking

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible****Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Business gifts  
 Attending conferences, seminars and training courses  
 Business entertainment  
 Business use of home telephone  
 Advertising  
 Transport

**Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a Luxembourg taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as taxable supplies for these purposes.

In Luxembourg, the amount of input tax that a partially exempt business may recover may be calculated by using the general pro rata method or a special deduction method.

The general pro rata method calculates the amount of recoverable VAT based on the percentage of taxable to exempt turnover. Incidental supplies of capital goods and incidental real estate and financial transactions are excluded from turnover for these purposes. The recovery percentage is rounded up to the nearest whole number (for example, a recovery percentage of 77.2% is rounded up to 78%).

Alternatively, the Luxembourg VAT authorities may authorize a taxable person to use a special deduction method based on the direct allocation of all or certain goods and services used in making taxable and exempt supplies. The VAT authorities have the power to direct a taxable person to use this method. The administration may also authorize, or direct, the use of a special deduction method for different sectors of a single business or for certain sectors of the business.

**Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person's partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

In Luxembourg, capital goods are defined as tangible, movable or immovable goods that are subject to depreciation under income tax law. They also include work that qualifies as investment expenditure under the income tax law.

The capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Immovable capital assets, mainly buildings (adjusted for a period of 10 years); and
- Movable capital assets (adjusted for a period of five years).

For movable goods, the adjustment period starts on 1 January of the year in which the goods are manufactured or purchased. If the goods are first used in a later year, the period starts on 1 January of the year when the goods are used for the first time. The adjustment is applied each to 1/5 of the total input tax, unless the goods are sold. If the goods are sold, the adjustment is made once for the total remaining period. The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired (or used for the first time).

For immovable goods, the adjustment period starts on 1 January of the year in which the acquisition takes place or construction or refurbishment work ends or on 1 January of the year in which the immovable property is used for the first time, if the year of first use differs from the year of acquisition or the year when the construction or refurbishment work is finalized. The adjustment is applied each year to 1/10 of the total input tax, unless the immovable property is sold or if the VAT deduction depends on the rental status of the immovable property. In these latter cases, the adjustment is made once for the total remaining period. The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the immovable property was acquired, constructed or refurbished.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a monthly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. This input tax credit will usually be carried forward to the next reporting period. If the credit exceeds €1,200, a refund may be requested using the VAT return form.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Luxembourg refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in Luxembourg nor registered for VAT there. A non-established business is allowed to claim Luxembourg VAT to the same extent as a VAT registered business. However, VAT may not be recovered on tobacco and alcohol (and private expenditure).

For businesses established in the European Union, a refund is made under the terms of the EC 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EC 13th Directive. Luxembourg does not exclude any non-EU country from the refund scheme (no reciprocity).

For the general VAT refund rules of the 8th and 13th Directives refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following the calendar year in which the tax was incurred. This deadline is strictly enforced.

Claims must be submitted in German or French. The application for refund must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (such as, the original invoices and certificate of taxable status).

For EU 8th Directive claims, the minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €200. For an annual claim the minimum amount is €25.

For EU 13th Directive claims, the minimum claim period is one year. The minimum claim amount is €250.

Applications for refunds of Luxembourg VAT may be sent to the following address:

Administration de l'Enregistrement et des Domaines  
Bureau d'imposition XI  
Remboursements et franchises  
67-69, Rue Verte  
BP 31  
L-2010 Luxembourg

### **Repayment interest**

The Luxembourg VAT authorities do not pay interest on late refunds of VAT made under the EU 8th and 13th Directive schemes.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A Luxembourg taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions, unless requested by the customer or for distance sales.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods or services. The document must be marked "credit note." It must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice and contain the same information.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

Luxembourg VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on the intra-Community supply of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence proving that the goods have left Luxembourg. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, a copy of the export document, officially validated by customs, showing the supplier as the exporter. The invoice must include the following information: *Not subject to Luxembourg VAT, article 43, 1, a of the Luxembourg VAT Law — export.*
- For an intra-Community supply, a range of commercial documentation such as purchase orders, tax invoices, transport documentation, proof of payment and contracts. The invoice must include the following information: *Not subject to Luxembourg VAT, article 43, 1, d of the Luxembourg VAT Law — intra-Community supplies of goods.*

**Foreign currency invoices**

If an invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the tax and values for VAT purposes must be converted to Euros (€) using the official rate in force on the date of the invoice, published by an approved bank.

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

Luxembourg VAT returns are usually submitted for monthly, quarterly or annual periods, depending on the turnover.

Taxable persons whose annual turnover does not exceed €112,000 must submit a single annual return for the calendar year. The due date is 1 March of the following year.

Taxable persons whose annual turnover is between €112,000 and €620,000 must submit periodic returns quarterly, plus a recapitulative annual return. The due date for the periodic returns is the 15th day of the month following the end of the return period. The due date for the annual return is May 1 of the following year.

Taxable persons whose annual turnover exceeds €620,000 must submit periodic returns monthly, plus a recapitulative annual return. The due date for the periodic returns is the 15th day of the month following the end of the return period. The due date for the annual return is May 1 of the following year.

To date, filing extensions are automatically granted for both the periodic (two months) and the annual returns (eight months). However, these extensions apply exclusively to the filing of the returns. Hence, provisional VAT payments can be requested within the legal deadline.

Return liabilities must be paid in Euros.

**Penalties**

Penalties are assessed for the late payment or late submission of a VAT return in the following amounts:

- For monthly or quarterly returns, the fine may vary from €50 to €5,000; and
- For annual returns, the fine may vary from €50 to €5,000.

**J. EU declarations****INTRASTAT**

A Luxembourg taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT returns, if the value of its sales or purchases of goods exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches). Electronic submission is allowed (that is, by e-mail).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals is €150,000.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches is €150,000.

Luxembourg taxable persons must complete INTRASTAT declarations in Euros.

INTRASTAT returns are due monthly by the 6th day of the month following the period (unless they are submitted electronically or on floppy disk, in which case a 10-day filing extension is allowed).

A penalty may be imposed for late submission or for missing or inaccurate declarations. The fine is generally €500 (although the statistical authorities may impose a penalty of between €251 and €2,500).

### EC sales lists

If a Luxembourg taxable person makes intra-Community supplies of goods, it has to submit an EC Sales Listings (ESL). An ESL is required even if no intra-Community supplies are performed during one quarter (a nil ESL must then be submitted).

ESLs must be submitted quarterly by the 15th day of the month following the end of the ESL return period. However, ESLs may be submitted annually if all of the following conditions are met:

- Annual turnover is between €45,000 (VAT excluded) and €112,000 (VAT excluded);
- Intra-Community supplies are below €15,000 (VAT excluded); and
- No intra-Community supplies of new means of transport are made.

A penalty may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate ESLs. The penalty may vary from €50 to €5,000.

## Malaysia

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### A. At a glance

Name of the taxes

Sales tax  
Service tax

Date introduced

Sales tax  
Service tax

29 February 1972  
1 March 1975

Administered by	Royal Malaysia Customs Department <a href="http://www.customs.gov.my">http://www.customs.gov.my</a>
Sales tax rates	
Standard	10%
Other	5% and a number of specific rates for certain petroleum products
Service tax rate	5%
Tax return periods	
Sales tax	Two-monthly
Service tax	Two-monthly
Thresholds	
Sales tax registration	None (manufacturers of taxable goods with annual sales turnover not exceeding RM 100,000 may apply for exemption)
Service tax registration	None, RM 150,000 or RM 300,000 (depending on the types of taxable services provided)

## B. Scope of the taxes

### Sales tax

Sales Tax is a single stage tax, applied to sales of locally manufactured goods as well as to goods imported for domestic consumption.

All goods manufactured in, or imported into, Malaysia are subject to Sales Tax, unless they are specifically exempted by law. However, Sales Tax does not apply to goods manufactured in, or imported into, Labuan, Langkawi and Tioman, and in the (Inter-Country) Joint Development Area, free zones, licensed warehouses or licensed manufacturing warehouses.

### Service tax

Service Tax is a single stage tax applied to specified "taxable services." Services that are not included in the prescribed list are not taxable. Currently, there are nine major groupings of taxable services that are included in the prescribed list. Examples of taxable services include telecommunication services, employment services, consultancy services, management services, legal services, accounting services, advertising services, engineering services, surveying services, architectural services, insurance services and car hire services.

Service Tax does not apply in Labuan, Langkawi, Tioman and the (Inter-Country) Joint Development Area.

### Future developments

On 19 September, 2004, the Minister of Finance announced a proposal to implement a new Goods and Services Tax (GST) in Malaysia. The proposed GST would replace the existing Sales Tax and Service Tax, and would be similar in nature to a value



added tax. Subsequently however, an announcement to defer the implementation of GST in Malaysia was made on 22 February 2006 by the Minister of Finance. At the time of printing, the government of Malaysia has yet to announce the new implementation date. Nevertheless, a "Tax Review Panel" has been formed to look into various Malaysian tax issues, including the implementation of GST. To date, a discussion paper on the framework of the proposed GST has been released by the Tax Review Panel and consultations with relevant interested parties are still ongoing.

## **C. Who is liable**

### **Sales tax**

Any person that manufactures taxable goods in the course of a business must apply for a Sales Tax license. The license must be displayed at the licensed manufacturer's principal place of business. If the licensed manufacturer carries on business in more than one location, each manufacturing site must be covered by the license, a copy of which must be displayed at each site.

### **Exemption from sales tax licensing**

A manufacturer of taxable goods whose sales turnover does not exceed RM 100,000 in the preceding 12 months, and is not expected to exceed RM 100,000 in the next 12 months, may apply for a certificate of exemption from Sales Tax licensing.

If a business exclusively manufactures goods that are exempted from Sales Tax by law, it is relieved from the licensing requirement.

Certain manufacturing operations are also exempted from the licensing requirement, including the following activities (this list is not exhaustive):

- Developing and printing photographs;
- Preparing meals;
- Engraving personal articles;
- Installing goods in buildings;
- Manufacturing ready-mixed concrete;
- Preparing materials for road-making;
- Photocopying;
- Repacking bulk goods into smaller packages (by a person other than a licensed manufacturer);
- Repairing used goods;
- Eyesight testing, prescribing lenses and fitting lenses into frames;
- Varnishing or polishing finished pieces of furniture (by a person other than a licensed manufacturer);
- Personal tailoring services (excluding manufacturing garments);
- Installing air conditioning in a motor vehicle;
- Manufacturing jewelry; and
- Extracting gold from mineral ores.

### **Importers**

An importer of taxable goods does not need to apply for a Sales Tax license. Sales Tax on imported goods is assessed and collected when the goods are cleared by the Royal Malaysia Customs Department, together with any customs duties payable.

### Penalties for failing to obtain a sales tax license

A manufacturer of taxable goods that fails to apply for a Sales Tax license is liable to a penalty, which may include imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding RM 5,000 or both.

### Service tax

Subject to the relevant registration thresholds provided in the Service Tax law, any person that carries on a business of providing taxable services must apply for a Service Tax license.

The following table lists examples of types of businesses for the existing three Service Tax registration thresholds. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of businesses with nil threshold</b>	<b>Examples of businesses with RM 150,000 threshold</b>	<b>Examples of businesses with RM 300,000 threshold</b>
Insurance companies	Car park operators	Restaurants
Telecommunication services providers	Courier services providers	Private clubs
Forwarding agents	Motor vehicles service or repair centers	Golf courses and golf driving ranges
Night clubs, dance halls, cabarets, approved health centers and massage parlors, public houses and beer houses	Security services providers	Private hospitals
	Lawyers*	Advertising services providers
	Public accountants*	
	Engineers*	
	Architects*	
	Surveyors*	
	Consultancy services providers*	
	Management services providers*	

\* The Government of Malaysia has proposed to abolish the registration threshold for these service providers with effect from 1 January 1 2008. Such service providers will be required to be licensed under the Service Tax Act irrespective of their sales turnover from the provision of their taxable services.

The license must be displayed at the licensed service provider's principal place of business. If the licensed service provider carries on business in more than one location situated within the same tax district, each business site must be covered by the license, a copy of which must be displayed at each site. If the licensed service provider carries on business in more than one location situated in different tax districts, each business site must be licensed separately for Service Tax. However, if the service provider maintains a centralized billing or accounting system, a single Service Tax license may be obtained for all its premises.

### Voluntary service tax licensing

Any person that carries on a business of providing taxable services, but has yet to breach the relevant registration threshold provided in the Service Tax law, may apply to be licensed voluntarily.

**Penalties for failing to obtain a service tax license**

A taxable person that fails to apply for a Service Tax license is liable to a penalty, which may include imprisonment for a term not exceeding 24 months or a fine not exceeding RM 5,000 or both.

**D. Tax rates****Sales tax**

The term “taxable goods” refers to those locally manufactured as well as imported goods that are not exempted under the Sales Tax legislation.

Two rates of Sales Tax currently apply — 5% and 10%. The 10% rate applies to most taxable goods. The reduced rate of 5% applies to certain non-essential goods which include amongst others food stuffs and building materials. Specific rates are currently only imposed on certain petroleum products.

**Service tax**

Service Tax is imposed at the rate of 5% on the price, charge or premium of the taxable service. With effect from 1 January 2003, accounting, engineering, legal, architectural, surveying, management and consultancy services provided by one company to another company within the same commercial group are not subject to Service Tax (if certain conditions are complied with).

**E. Time of supply****Sales tax**

Sales Tax is due on goods manufactured in Malaysia when the goods are sold, used or disposed of by a taxable person. The definition of “disposal” includes the manufacturer diverting the goods to its own use, destroying the goods, giving away or donating the goods, and a supply of manufactured goods made for no consideration.

**Imported goods**

Sales Tax is due for imported goods at the time the goods are cleared by the Royal Malaysia Customs Department or removed from a customs bonded warehouse.

**Service tax**

Service Tax is due when payment is received for taxable services rendered. If payment is not received within 12 months from the date of issuance of invoice, the tax is due on the day immediately after the expiry of the 12-month period.

**F. Invoicing****Sales tax invoices**

A licensed manufacturer is required to issue a Sale Tax invoice for the sale of taxable goods. The invoice must be in Malay or in English. The invoice must indicate the amount of Sales Tax stated separately from the price for the goods.

**Proof of exports**

Exports of goods are exempted from Sales Tax. To qualify for exemption, it is necessary to prove that the goods have been

exported from Malaysia. Acceptable documentation includes a customs export declaration and an export sales invoice issued by a licensed manufacturer.

### **Service tax invoices**

A licensed service provider is required to issue a Service Tax invoice for the sale of taxable services. The invoice must be in Malay or in English. The invoice must indicate the amount of Sales Tax stated separately from the price for the taxable service.

### **Proof of exports**

Specific export rules determine whether a service qualifies as an export. These rules are based on one or more of the following criteria:

- The location of the service recipient;
- The location where the services are performed; and
- The location of the assets in relation to which the services are provided.

## **G. Tax returns and payment**

### **Sales tax**

Sales Tax returns are generally completed for two-month periods. The due date for the return and payment is the 28th day of the month following the end of the return (taxable) period.

Taxable persons may agree upon different Sales Tax accounting periods with the tax authorities. It is also possible for a taxable person to pay outstanding Sales Tax including late payment penalty in installments, with the prior agreement of the tax authorities.

### **Penalties**

A penalty of 10% of the tax due is assessed for the late payment of Sales Tax. The penalty amount is increased by a further 10% for every 30-day period that the tax remains unpaid, up to a maximum penalty of 50%.

Penalties are imposed for a range of offenses, including failure to apply for a Sales Tax license, failure to charge Sales Tax, errors in issuing invoices and failure to keep proper accounting records. Upon conviction, the offender may be liable to an imprisonment term not exceeding 12 months or to a fine not exceeding RM 5,000, or both.

### **Service tax**

Service Tax returns are completed for two-month periods. The due date for the return and payment is the 28th day of the month following the end of the return (taxable) period.

It is possible for a taxable person to pay outstanding Service Tax including late payment penalty in installments, with the prior agreement of the tax authorities.

### **Penalties**

A penalty of 10% of the tax due is assessed for the late payment of Service Tax. The penalty amount is increased by a further 10% for every 30-day period that the tax remains unpaid, up to a maximum penalty of 50%.

Penalties are imposed for a range of offenses, including failure to apply for a Service Tax license, failure to charge Service Tax, errors in issuing invoices and failure to keep proper accounting records. Upon conviction, the offender may be liable to an imprisonment term not exceeding 24 months or to a fine not exceeding RM 5,000, or both.

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## Malta

Country code 356

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### Valletta

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	It-taxxa fuq il-valur mizjud
Date introduced	1 January 1999
European Union (EU) member state	Yes (with effect from 1 May 2004)
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.vat.gov.mt">http://www.vat.gov.mt</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	18%
Reduced	5%
Other	Exempt with credit and exempt without credit
VAT number format	MT12345678
VAT return periods	Quarterly (in special cases the Commissioner of VAT is allowed to prescribe a period of more/less than 3 months)
Thresholds	
Registration	None in the case of normal registration (for registration as a small business undertaking, some conditions apply)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

### B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods and the provision of services that take place in Malta by a taxable person for consideration, in the course or furtherance of an economic activity;
- Intra-Community acquisition of goods (subject to certain conditions — see the chapter on the European Union);
- Intra-Community acquisitions of new means of transport (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Intra-Community acquisitions of excise goods; and
- The importation of goods into Malta (other than exempt importations).

### **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any person that carries on an economic activity, irrespective of the purpose or result of that activity.

No registration threshold applies in Malta for normal registration (under article 10 of the VAT law) although small businesses may be exempted from certain obligations. Any person or business entity that carries on an economic activity in Malta is liable to register for VAT within 30 days of making a supply for consideration.

#### **Group registration**

VAT group registration is not allowed under the Maltese VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

#### **Non-established businesses and tax representatives**

A “non-established business” may be any of the following persons:

- A taxable person that has not established its economic activity;
- A taxable person that has no fixed place of establishment in Malta;
- A physical person who has not fixed his economic activity in Malta; or
- A physical person who does not have a fixed place of establishment, or has no permanent address or does not usually reside in that country.

A non-established business that makes supplies in Malta may appoint a tax representative or may be obliged by the Maltese tax authorities (the Commissioner) to do so. The Commissioner may designate, by means of a written notice, a person resident in Malta with whom the non-established business has a business relationship as his tax representative — unless the non-established business has already designated a representative. The representative must be nominated in writing to the VAT authorities. A tax representative is jointly and severally liable with the person represented.

#### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties are assessed for late registration or for failure to keep records or submit returns. A penalty for late registration is assessed on an amount equivalent to the higher of:

- 1% of the excess, if any, of the output tax due over input tax (and any allowable deductions) for the first VAT period following registration; and
- 10 Maltese lira (Lm 23.29) for every month or part of a month that the registration is late.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to VAT (either at the standard rate of 18% or the reduced rate of 5%). The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services not liable to tax and which do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods and related services to third territories (that is, territories outside the European Union). In Malta, currently two rates of VAT apply — the standard rate at 18% and the reduced rate at 5%. The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services (without credit)</b>	<b>Examples of exempt with credit (0%) supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of supplies of goods and services taxable at 5%</b>
The letting and transfer of immovable property	Food, excluding catering	Hotel accommodation of certain types of accommodation
Health & Welfare	Pharmaceutical goods	Confectionery
Education	International transport	Medical equipment and accessories
Postal services	Exports of goods and related services	Printed matter
Banking and insurance	Supplies to ships	Supply of electricity
The grant and negotiation of credit and the supply of gold to the Central Bank of Malta		
Management of credit by the grantor		
Cultural and religious services		
The supply by non-profit organizations of approved services related to sports or physical recreation		
Sports		
Lotteries		
Broadcasting		
Water		

## E. Time of supply

The time when VAT becomes due is referred to as the “date of the chargeable event” or tax point.

The basic tax point for a supply of goods is when the goods are delivered or otherwise made available to the recipient of the supply. The basic tax point for a supply of services is when the services are performed. If a VAT invoice is issued before the basic tax point or within 30 days of the supply, the date when the VAT invoice is issued becomes the actual tax point. The actual tax point overrides the basic tax point.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A VAT registered person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is recovered by deducting the amount from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made in the same period.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Malta, VAT paid on imports of goods and any VAT self-assessed for reverse charge services received from outside Malta.

For a claim for input tax to be valid, the following conditions must be met:

- The claim must be supported by a tax invoice;
- The person claiming the expense must have the document in its possession, and produce it to the Commissioner if and when requested;
- The amount of tax claimed must be properly accounted for in the records held by the claimant; and
- The VAT is recoverable to the extent allowable by the VAT Act.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Non-business expenditure  
 Purchase, repair and maintenance, lease, fuel and hire of vehicles (excluding commercial vehicles)  
 Business and employee entertainment  
 Tobacco and alcohol  
 Works of art and antiques

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

All other business expenditure

### **Partial attribution (partial exemption)**

Input tax directly related to the provision of exempt without credit supplies is generally not recoverable. If a registered person makes both exempt without credit supplies and taxable supplies, he may not deduct input tax in full. This situation is referred to as



partial attribution. The amount of input tax that may be deducted from output tax by a taxable person making exempt without credit supplies business is based on the percentage of taxable supplies made compared with total supplies made. Attribution is based on a provisional rate in the first year (Year 1) and is then adjusted to a definitive rate — based on the level of taxable supplies made compared with total supplies made on an annual basis. The definitive rate (as amended at the end of the first year) is used as the provisional rate in the second year (Year 2).

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person's partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period or when the use of the capital goods changes.

An adjustment may be necessary to the initial VAT deduction in respect of capital goods and in respect of immovable property, either due to changes in the circumstances of the business or to changes in the proportion of use of the asset in the business. In these circumstances, an adjustment to the initial deduction is made. The period of adjustment is five years in respect of capital goods other than immovable property and is twenty years in the case of immovable property.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a tax period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person ends up in an excess credit position. A taxable person is entitled to a refund of such excess credit if not set off against any VAT due in the subsequent tax period. The refund must be paid within five months either from the due date of the VAT return, or from the day when the return is submitted, whichever is later.

The VAT authorities pay interest on late-paid VAT refunds at a rate of 1% per month or part of a month, from the date when the refund becomes payable until the date it is paid.

## **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

The VAT authorities do refund VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in Malta, under the terms of the EU Eighth and Thirteenth Directives (see chapter on the European Union). For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive on the basis of reciprocity.

For the general VAT refund rules applicable to the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

Claims for refunds under both directives and on the appropriate forms should be sent to the following address:

Commissioner of VAT  
Value Added Tax Department,  
Centre Point Building,  
Ta' Paris Road,  
Birkirkara CMR 02.  
Malta.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A registered person must generally provide a tax invoice for all taxable supplies of goods and services made and for exports. Fiscal receipts must be issued for retail sales. A purchaser who receives a fiscal receipt for a supply must retain it for a period of at least 24 hours because the purchaser may be required to produce the receipt for inspection by the VAT authorities.

A credit note may be used to reduce VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. A credit note must be cross-referenced to the original invoice.

### **Proof of exports**

VAT is not chargeable on exports of goods to third territories. An export supply must be accompanied by evidence that confirms the goods have left Malta. Suitable evidence includes the stamped customs exportation documentation.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

Invoices may only be issued in Maltese lira. Foreign currency may only be quoted as a reference using the selling rate quoted by the Central Bank of Malta on the date when the supply takes place.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

In most cases, registered persons file VAT returns quarterly. VAT returns must be filed within one and a half months from the end of the tax period to which they relate. Payment in full is required on the same date. Return liabilities must be paid in Maltese lira.

### **Penalties**

A penalty is assessed for late payment of VAT. The penalty is an amount equivalent to the greater of:

- 1% of the tax due; and
- Maltese lira 10 (Lm 23.29) per month or part of a month.

Interest is assessed on any VAT paid late, currently at a rate of 1% for each month or part of a month. The rate of interest may change.

A penalty for default in submitting a tax return is assessed at the greater of the following two amounts:

- 1% of the excess, if any, of the output tax over input tax for the period (disregarding any excess credit brought forward from a previous tax period and any allowable deductions); and
- Maltese lira (Lm 23.29) 10 for every month or part of a month that the return is late.

**J. EU declarations****INTRASTAT**

With effect from 1 May 2004, a taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT and EU Sales Lists (ESLs). Penalties may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate INTRASTAT returns and ESLs.

**Mauritius**

Country code 230

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	7 September 1998
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Mauritius Revenue Authority (“MRA”)
VAT rates	
Standard	15%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	VAT99999999
VAT return periods	Quarterly Monthly (if annual turnover of taxable supplies exceeds Rs 12 million)
Thresholds	
Registration	Rs 2 million annually No turnover threshold applies to some businesses and professions
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Mauritius by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Mauritius; and
- The importation of goods from outside Mauritius.

Certain persons such as airlines and other organizations approved by the Minister of Finance are exempt from VAT on specified supplies.

### **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any entity or person that is required to be registered for VAT.

VAT registration is compulsory if turnover from a trade or profession exceeds Rs 2 million annually.

However, persons engaged in certain businesses or professions are required to register for VAT irrespective of their level of turnover. This rule applies to the following businesses or professions: accountants; auditors; advertising agents; advisers; architects; attorneys; barristers; clearing and forwarding agents; engineers; estate agents; land surveyors; notaries; opticians; project managers; property valuers; quantity surveyors; tour operators and general sales agents of airlines.

### **Exemption from registration**

A taxable person whose turnover is exclusively zero rated may choose not to apply for registration.

A taxable person whose turnover is exclusively exempt from VAT is not permitted to apply for registration.

### **Voluntary registration**

A person may register for VAT voluntarily if its taxable turnover is below the VAT registration threshold. A person may also register for VAT voluntarily in advance of making taxable supplies.

### **Group registration**

Group registration is not permissible in Mauritius.

### **Reverse charge**

If a nonresident person supplies services to a VAT-registered person that are performed or utilized in Mauritius, the VAT-registered person must account for the VAT due under “reverse charge” accounting, that is, the registered person must charge itself VAT. The self assessed VAT may be deducted as input tax depending on the taxable person’s partial exemption status (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). This provision does not apply to supplies that are exempt from VAT under the Mauritian VAT law.

### **Cancellation of registration**

A taxable person that ceases to be eligible for VAT registration must deregister. The person must write to the MRA who will determine the effective date of deregistration.

### **Late registration penalties and interest**

A penalty applies to late registration. The penalty is 5% of the unpaid tax plus interest at the rate of 1% of the unpaid tax per month.

### **D. VAT rates**

In Mauritius, the term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including the

zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services not liable to tax which do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction.

In Mauritius, two rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 15% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a zero rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at the zero rate. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>
Bread	Printed books and booklets
Rice	Sugar
Education and training	Fertilizers
Certain financial services	Margarine
Insurance	Yoghurt
Public transport	Edible oils
Land	Transport of passengers and goods by sea or air
Medical services	Electricity and water
	Export of goods and services

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The tax point under the Mauritian law is the earlier of the receipt of payment or the issue of an invoice or VAT invoice.

For a hire purchase agreement, the tax point arises when the agreement is made.

### **Deposits and prepayments**

The receipt of a deposit or prepayment normally creates an actual tax point, if the amount is paid in the expectation that it will form part of the total payment for a particular supply. A tax point is created only to the extent of the payment received.

### **Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is the time when the goods are removed from customs.

### **Goods sent on approval or for sale or return**

The tax point for goods sent on approval or for sale or return is the earlier of the issue of an invoice or VAT invoice or when payment is received.

### **Continuous supplies of services**

If services are supplied continuously, a tax point is created each time a payment is made or an invoice or a VAT invoice is issued, whichever happens earlier.

### **Reverse charge services**

The tax point for reverse charge services is when the consideration for the services is paid. If the consideration for the services

is not in money, the tax point is the last day of the VAT period during which the services are performed.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

A valid VAT invoice or custom import declaration must generally support a claim for input tax.

Input tax on expenditure incurred before registration is not generally allowable.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Purchase of a car  
Accommodation  
Assets transferred as part of a going concern  
Business entertainment and hospitality

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Conferences, exhibitions, and seminars  
Restaurant expenses for employees  
Certain goods vehicles

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not recoverable. If a taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as “partial exemption.”

A taxable person that makes exempt supplies may calculate the amount of VAT it may recover in a number of ways. The standard partial exemption calculation method is a two-stage calculation:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible.
- The second stage identifies the amount of the remaining input tax (for example, input tax on general business overheads) that may be allocated to taxable supplies and recovered. The calculation of recoverable VAT may be performed using the proportion of the value of taxable supplies to total turnover on the previous year’s figure basis.

If the standard calculation gives an unfair result, a special calculation method may be agreed with the MRA.

**Capital goods scheme**

No capital goods scheme adjustment applies in Mauritius.

**Refunds of VAT**

If the amount of input tax (VAT on purchases) recoverable in a period is greater than the amount of output tax due (VAT on sales) the excess may be refunded in certain circumstances.

A registered person may make a claim for repayment of the amount of input tax allowable in respect of capital goods amounting to Rs 100,000 or more, provided that it has an excess of input VAT in the relevant taxable period.

In addition to any amount repayable relating to capital goods, a registered person may also make a claim to the MRA for a repayment of that part of the excess amount that corresponds to the proportion of the total value of zero-rated supplies made compared to the total value of taxable supplies made in that taxable period.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Mauritius does not refund VAT to businesses that are not established in Mauritius.

**H. Invoicing****VAT invoices and credit notes**

A taxable person must provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made to another registered person in Mauritius.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. The credit note must reflect a genuine mistake, an overcharge or an agreed reduction in the value of the original supply.

**Foreign currency invoices**

If an invoice or a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the VAT due must be converted into Mauritian Rupee (Rs) using the prevailing exchange rate at the time the invoice is raised.

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

VAT returns are submitted either quarterly or monthly. The quarterly return periods are March, June, September and December. Returns must be submitted within 20 days following the taxable period. Any VAT payment must also be made within 20 days of the taxable period.

**Surcharge**

A surcharge applies for the late submission of a VAT return. It is calculated as the highest of the following amounts:

- Rs 2,000; or
- Rs 200 per day until the return is submitted; and
- Up to a maximum penalty of Rs 20,000.

**Penalty and interest**

The penalty for late payment of VAT is 5% of the unpaid tax and interest computed at 1% per month. The interest and penalty can be waived by the MRA if the MRA is satisfied that the error was attributable to a just or reasonable cause.

**Mexico**

Country code 52

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto al valor agregado (IVA)
Date introduced	1 January 1980
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance and Public Credit <a href="http://www.sat.gob.mx">http://www.sat.gob.mx</a> <a href="http://www.shcp.gob.mx">http://www.shcp.gob.mx</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	15%
Reduced	10%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	Start of activity
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- Supplies of goods made or services provided in Mexico by a taxable person;
- Supplies of goods and services subject to the reverse charge (see Section C *Who Is Liable*);



- Grants of temporary use or exploitation of goods; and
- Importations of goods from outside Mexico, irrespective of the status of the importer.

### **C. Who is liable**

A taxable person is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies or grants of temporary use of goods or provides services in the course of doing business in Mexico. A business entity or individual is liable to register for VAT with effect from its first taxable transaction.

#### **Group registration**

VAT grouping is not allowed under the Mexican VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

#### **Foreign businesses**

A foreign legal entity with an establishment in Mexico must submit an application for VAT registration, together with its corporate documents, to the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit. The registration must be submitted together with the request for tax identification (ID).

A non-established business that has no permanent establishment in Mexico must appoint a tax representative in order to register for VAT.

#### **Reverse charge**

The “reverse charge” applies to certain supplies of goods and services. Under this provision, the taxable person that receives a supply must withhold the VAT due from the supplier and it has the obligation to pay the VAT. The reverse charge applies to a variety of transactions, including the following:

- Fees paid by companies to individuals;
- Acquisition of scrap materials;
- Ground transportation of goods;
- Commissions paid by companies to individuals;
- Purchases made by major exporters and companies with foreign trade programs; and
- The lease or acquisition of tangible goods from residents abroad.

#### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties and interest are assessed for a number of VAT errors, including late registration for VAT (see Section I *Returns and Payment*).

### **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to VAT, including supplies at the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Mexico, three rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 15%, the reduced rate at 10% and the zero rate (0%). The 15% standard rate applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a

specific provision allows a reduced rate, the zero rate or an exemption.

The 10% reduced rate applies to supplies of goods and services by residents in the border region of Mexico, except for sales of real estate. The reduced rate applies on the condition that the goods are physically delivered or the services are actually rendered in that region.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are zero-rated. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Books, newspapers and magazines

Land and buildings used for residential purposes

The transfer of copyright by the author

Education

Public transport of passengers by land (excluding rail transportation)

Transportation of goods by sea for nonresidents

Local and foreign currency and credit instruments (including shares)

Temporary import of goods, import of goods temporarily exported, goods in transit and the importation of goods and services that would be zero-rated or exempt if supplied in Mexico

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%**

Exported goods

Certain exported services

Unprocessed food and milk

Patented medicines

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic tax point for supplies of goods and services is when the customer pays the consideration. In other words, VAT is determined on a cash flow basis.

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is when the goods clear all customs procedures.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax (also known as credit VAT), which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax (also known as debit VAT), which is VAT charged to the clients. Input tax includes VAT charged on

goods and services supplied within Mexico, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT withheld on reverse charge goods and services.

To be deductible, input tax must relate to the acquisition of goods and services that qualify as deductible expenses for income tax purposes. If an item of expenditure is only partly deductible for income tax purposes, input VAT may be credited only in respect of the deductible portion of the expense.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally support a claim for input tax.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible</b>	<b>Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if fully related to a taxable business use)</b>
Business gifts	Business entertainment
Entertainment of employees	Accommodation
	Purchase of a vehicle, up to Mex\$175,000
	Lodging, up to Mex\$3,850 per day
	Meals, disbursed in Mexico up to Mex\$750 and \$1,500 on foreign countries
	Lease of a vehicle, up to Mex\$850 per day
	Mobile phone
	Travel expenses
	Taxis

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt or nontaxable supplies is generally not recoverable. If a taxable person makes exempt or nontaxable supplies, as well as taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full.

A taxable person that makes taxable as well as exempt or nontaxable supplies must calculate its input tax credit based on a "credit factor." The credit factor is determined based on the percentage of taxable turnover compared with total turnover (including taxable and exempt or nontaxable supplies) of the month of the payment.

With effect from 2005, the VAT rules relating to the calculation of creditable VAT have been amended, to provide new calculations for the allocation of costs between exempt and taxable activities. The new rules allow more costs and expenditure to be allocated directly to taxable or nontaxable activities, additionally; new rules have been introduced to determine the credit VAT. For example, if the use of investment goods that are used for both taxable activities and exempt or nontaxable activities has changed sufficiently as to modify the "credit factor" by more

than 3%, an adjustment is required to take the change of use into account.

## **Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT (credit VAT) recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT (debit VAT) payable, the excess credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in the following tax periods, or it may be refunded on request.

The tax authorities refund a VAT credit by depositing the refundable amount into the taxable person's bank account. By law, refunds must be made within 40 business days after the date when the refund request is filed. However, if the taxpayer files a tax report, the refund period may be reduced to 25 business days.

## **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Mexico does not refund VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in Mexico nor registered for VAT there. If a foreign business has an establishment in Mexico for VAT purposes and makes taxable supplies there, it may request a refund of any VAT credit balances through the general refund procedure for taxable persons (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. Invoices must have been printed within the previous two years by an establishment authorized by the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit. Taxable persons that make supplies of goods or services to the general public may issue simplified vouchers.

A valid VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods and services. A credit note must contain the same information, and fulfill the same requirements, as a VAT invoice.

### **Exports**

Mexican VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports must be supported by evidence that proves the goods have left Mexico. Suitable proof includes the customs export documentation for the transaction.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a VAT invoice is issued in foreign currency, the values for VAT purposes must be converted to Mexican pesos (Mex\$), using the exchange rate published on the date of the transaction by the Central Bank of Mexico in the *Federal Official Gazette*.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

VAT returns must be submitted for monthly periods. VAT returns and payment in full are due by the 17th day of the month following

the end of the return period. In most cases, taxable persons must file VAT returns electronically.

Return liabilities must be paid in Mexican pesos.

### Penalties

Penalties are assessed for errors and omissions connected with VAT accounting. Under the Mexican Federal Tax Code, the following are considered tax offenses:

- Failure to comply with the obligations set out in tax provisions, including late compliance with those obligations;
- Underpayment and nonpayment of taxes;
- Overestimated refunds, credits or offsets;
- Issuing invoices noncompliant with tax requirements;
- Mathematical errors in filed returns; and
- Failure to keep accounting books.

Any amount of tax that is not paid by the due date must be adjusted for inflation. A monthly surcharge is also applied to the amount of tax owed at a rate of 1.13% per month. If the taxable person corrects the error voluntarily or if the late payment is due to factors beyond the taxable person's control, no fines are imposed (however, the surcharge and inflation restatement still apply).

Interest is assessed on late payments of tax at a rate of 1.13% monthly.

The Federal Tax Code also lists tax crimes, which are criminal offenses. Tax crimes include the following offenses:

- Contraband;
- Tax fraud; and
- Hiding, altering or destroying (in whole or in part) accounting books and records.

Criminal offenses are punishable by fines, which may be a percentage of the tax lost or a specified amount. Tax crimes may also be penalized with a term of imprisonment of between three months and nine years, or even longer, depending on the circumstances.

## Moldova

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Taxa pe valoarea adaugata (TVA)

Date introduced	1 July 1998
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Principal State Fiscal Inspectorate www.fisc.md
VAT rates	
Standard	20%
Reduced	5%, 8%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	1234567
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Mandatory registration	300,000 MDL
Voluntary registration	100,000 MDL
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Moldova by a taxable person in the course of a business;
- Importation of services (using the “reverse charge” mechanism) received in Moldova by a taxable person; and
- Importation of goods.

## C. Who is liable

A “taxable person” is any person or legal entity that is registered for VAT in Moldova. Any entity that has a fixed place of business or carries out commercial or professional operations on a regular basis in Moldova must register for VAT.

The mandatory VAT registration threshold is turnover or imported services of 300,000 MDL within a period of any 12 consecutive months.

The voluntary VAT registration threshold is turnover of 100,000 MDL within a period of any 12 consecutive months.

### Group registration

VAT grouping is not permitted under Moldovan VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

### Non-established businesses

Foreign traders are not permitted to have a VAT registration number. If a foreign entity develops entrepreneurial activity in Moldova that gives rise to a PE (permanent establishment) the foreign entity must register for VAT as local entity. It is then treated in the same way as a resident entity.

### Reverse charge

The reverse charge is a form of self-assessment for VAT, whereby the recipient of a supply of goods or services accounts for the tax.

Services rendered by nonresidents to entities that carry on business in Moldova are regarded as “imported” if they are considered

to be delivered in the Republic of Moldova. The recipient of the service is required to account for the VAT due in Moldova. The tax is due on the date of payment for the services. VAT paid for imported services is allowed for input tax recovery (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

The information relating to VAT on imported services is declared to the tax authorities in a separate box of the VAT return.

### **Penalties for reverse charge supplies**

If the VAT on an imported service is not paid at the correct time, a penalty is imposed with effect from the date when the VAT became due (that is, with effect from the date of the payment for services).

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are subject to VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not subject to VAT. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “zero-rated” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Generally, zero-rated supplies include exports of goods and related services as well as other supplies.

In Moldova, four rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 20%, the reduced rates at 5% and 8% and the zero-rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at the reduced rates of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

### **Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Dwellings  
Land  
Fixed assets contributed to share capital  
Cars  
Food for children  
Financial services  
Educational services  
Insurance  
Betting and gaming  
Books and periodicals

### **Examples of goods and services taxable at 5%**

Natural and liquefied gas produced and imported in Moldova

### **Examples of supplies of goods and services taxable at 0%**

Exports of goods and services  
International transport of persons and freight  
Electric and thermal power  
Supplies of water to the public  
Construction services of buildings with dwelling status (included in social-economical programs)

### **Examples of goods and services taxable at 8%**

Bakery products  
Dairy products  
Drugs

## E. Time of supply

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” As a general rule a VAT payer becomes liable to account for VAT at the time of whichever of the following events takes place earlier:

- Partial or total payment is received from the customer;
- When the supply is considered performed; or
- When VAT invoice is issued.

VAT payers must make payments for every tax period; the standard tax period is a calendar month.

## Reverse charge

Tax is payable on reverse charge services on the date of the payment for services.

## Imported goods

The time of supply for imported goods is either the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

## F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Moldova, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on reverse charge services.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax. The right of deduction may be exercised in the tax period when the purchase documents are entered into the recipient’s books of account.

## Non-deductible input tax

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

### Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible

Private expenditure  
 Cost of goods that are lost, stolen or destroyed  
 Expenditure that is not allowable for income and corporate tax purposes  
 Business gifts

### Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)

Hire, lease, maintenance and fuel for cars  
 Purchase, hire, lease, maintenance and fuel for vans and trucks  
 Parking  
 Books  
 Attendance of conferences, seminars and training courses



**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible****Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Mobile phones  
 Advertising  
 Transport  
 Hotel accommodation

**Partial exemption**

Input tax deduction is not granted for exempt supplies. If a taxable person makes both taxable and exempt supplies, it may recover only input tax related to supplies that are taxable. Zero-rated supplies are treated as taxable supplies for these purposes. Taxpayers who make taxable and exempt supplies may deduct VAT paid on purchases in the following circumstances:

- The taxpayer maintains separate records of payments made for goods and services used both for VAT taxable and exempt supplies; and
- The recoverable amount of VAT is determined on a monthly basis by the application of the pro rata to the amount of VAT related both to VAT taxable supplies and to VAT exempt supplies.

**Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a monthly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person may request a refund of VAT if the excess VAT is due to:

- The making of “zero” rated taxable supplies;
- Supplies made by companies that produce and sell bread and dairy products;
- Supplies made by leasing companies; or
- Overpaid tax.

A special procedure is applied if a taxpayer requests a VAT refund, as follows:

- The taxable person must submit a request to the tax authorities; and
- The tax authorities perform a special tax audit in order to ensure that the amount claimed is accurate, before the repayment is made.

In practice, it may be difficult to receive a refund in these circumstances and substantial delays may be experienced.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Moldova does not refund VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT there.

**H. Invoicing****VAT invoices and credit notes**

Generally a taxable person must provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies except in several circumstances provided for by the Moldovan legislation. A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for an input tax deduction. No legislation exists relating to credit notes.

**Proof of exports**

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, export supplies must be supported by evidence that confirms the goods have left Moldova. The evidence required is the customs declaration, which clearly identifies the exporter, the customer, the goods and the export destination and invoice information.

**Foreign currency invoices**

A VAT invoice must be issued in the currency of Moldova, the Leu (MDL).

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

VAT return periods are generally monthly.

Returns must be filed by the last day of the month following the end of the return period. Payment in full must be made by the same date. However, VAT in respect of reverse charge services must be paid to the tax authorities when the recipient pays for the service.

Return liabilities must be paid in Leu (MDL).

**Penalties**

Penalties are levied for a number of VAT offenses, including failure to register for VAT, failure to apply the reverse charge, late submission of a VAT return and late payment of VAT.

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local names	Belasting over de toegevoegde waarde (BTW) Wet op de omzetbelasting 1968
Date introduced	1 January 1969
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.minfin.nl">http://www.minfin.nl</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	19%
Reduced	6%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	NL1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 B 01
VAT return periods	Monthly (if the amount of VAT payable exceeds €7,000 quarterly) Quarterly (if the amount of VAT payable exceeds €1,883 annually) Annually (if the amount of VAT payable does not exceed €1,883 annually)
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Distance selling	€100,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	€10,000 (for exempt taxable persons and nontaxable legal persons)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in the Netherlands by a taxable person;

- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a nontaxable legal person in excess of the annual threshold (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person and nontaxable legal entities in the Netherlands (that is, services for which the recipient is liable to pay the VAT); and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

### **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services, or intra-Community acquisitions or distance sales, in the course of a business, in the Netherlands. Taxable activities also include “carrying on a profession” or the “exploitation of tangible or intangible property in order to obtain income on a continuing basis.”

No VAT registration threshold applies in the Netherlands. A taxable person that commences activity must notify the VAT authorities of its liability to register.

Special rules apply to foreign or “non-established” businesses.

#### **Group registration**

Taxable persons established within the Netherlands (including fixed establishments) may form a VAT group provided the members are closely bound by “financial, economic and organizational links.” Since a ruling from the Supreme Court (*Hoge Raad*) in early 2005, the formation of a VAT group no longer requires a decree from the Tax Office, which is issued after written request. However, the Tax Office may also impose a VAT group decree on its own accord. For legal certainty, persons who meet the conditions for group registration are recommended to inform the Tax Office.

The effect of VAT grouping is to treat the members as a single taxable person. As a result, transactions between members of the VAT group are disregarded for VAT purposes. Members of a Dutch VAT group may file a single VAT return, or members may elect to file individually. Each member of a VAT group is jointly and severally liable for all VAT due.

#### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of the Netherlands. The “reverse charge” applies generally to supplies of goods and services made by non-established businesses to taxable persons and other non-taxable legal persons established in the Netherlands, provided that Dutch VAT is due on these supplies. Under this provision, the taxable person or legal person that receives the supply must account for the VAT due. If the reverse charge applies, the non-established supplier is not permitted to account for VAT in the Netherlands. The reverse charge does not apply to supplies made to private persons.

A non-established business that makes supplies of goods or services in the Netherlands must register for VAT if it is liable to account for VAT on the supply. A non-established business must, therefore, register for VAT in the Netherlands if it makes any of the following supplies:

- Intra-Community supplies or acquisitions;
- Distance sales in excess of the threshold; and
- Supplies of goods and services that are not subject to the reverse charge.

A non-established non-EU business must register for:

- Telecommunication services, electronic services, radio and TV broadcasting services or lease of movable goods to private individuals.

### **Tax representatives**

Non-resident businesses may register for VAT without appointing a tax representative. Businesses that are established outside the European Union are required to appoint a tax representative resident in the Netherlands to register for VAT in limited circumstances (for example, for distance sales made from another EU country). Non-established businesses, regardless of whether they are established in or outside the European Union, may also choose to appoint a representative. In some cases, having a resident tax representative may be advantageous (for example, for dealing with imports using the “postponed accounting system”).

Non-established businesses that do not appoint a representative must register at the Tax Office for Non-Resident Businesses in Heerlen, at the following address:

Belastingdienst/Particulieren/Ondernemingen Buitenland  
Postbus 2865  
6401 DJ Heerlen  
The Netherlands

### **Late registration penalties**

No specific penalty is imposed for late registration. However, if the late registration results in the late payment of VAT or the late submission of VAT returns, penalties may be imposed.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including zero rate (0%). The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax, and that do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include intangible services supplied to another taxable person established in the European Union, or to any recipient outside the European Union (see the chapter on the European Union).

Three rates of VAT currently apply in the Netherlands — the standard rate at 19%, the reduced rate at 6% and the zero rate. The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate, the zero rate or an exemption. With effect from 1 January 2009 the standard VAT rate will increase to 20%.

The following table sets out exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services taxed at a reduced rate. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>	<b>Examples of good and services taxable at 6%</b>
Supply of immovable property	Exports of goods	Foodstuffs
Medical services	Intra-Community supplies of goods	Books
Finance	Supplies to ships and aircraft used for international transportation	Paintings and other “cultural goods”
Insurance		Goods and services used by the agricultural sector
Betting and gaming		Passenger transport
Education		Hotel accommodation

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply for goods is when the goods are delivered. The basic time of supply for services is when the service is completed.

In the Netherlands, an invoice must be issued before the 15th day of the month following the month in which the supply takes place. The actual tax point becomes the date on which the invoice is issued. However, if no invoice is issued, tax becomes due, at the latest, on the day on which the invoice should have been issued. If the purchaser is not a taxable person, the tax becomes due on the date of the supply.

If the consideration is paid in full, or in part, before the invoice is issued, the actual tax is due on the date on which payment is received (for the amount received).

### **Prepayments**

If the customer pays the consideration in installments or makes a prepayment, the supplier must issue an invoice for each installment before the date when it falls due or when it receives the prepayment. The time of supply is the date of the invoice.

### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

The time of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the 15th day of the month following the month in which the acquisition occurred. If the supplier issues an invoice prior to this date, the time of supply is when the invoice is issued.

### **Imported goods and postponed accounting**

The basic time of supply for imported goods is the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime. However, taxable persons may delay payment of import VAT by applying for permission to use the postponed accounting facility. Under this facility, import VAT is reported on the taxable person’s VAT return (and recovered in the same tax period as input tax, depending on the taxable person’s partial exemption status — see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

A non-established business must appoint a tax representative resident in the Netherlands to use the postponed accounting facility.

## F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within the Netherlands, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice or customs document must be kept in the accounts in order to support a claim for input tax.

### Non-deductible input tax

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure, if the value of the private benefit to an employee exceeds an amount of €227, excluding VAT per person per year. If the goods or services are used for private purposes, in specific situations, the legal entity is deemed to make a supply of goods or services and output VAT is due.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible

Private expenditure  
 Business gifts (valued at more than €227 if the recipient could not have recovered the input VAT in its own right)  
 Restaurant meals  
 Home telephone costs  
 Alcohol and tobacco

#### Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)

Purchase, hire, lease, maintenance and fuel for vans and trucks  
 Car hire, subject to special rules, as well as purchase, hire, lease, maintenance and fuel for cars, subject to special rules and to the €227 a year limit on employee expenses  
 Conferences, seminars and training courses (restaurant meals are excluded)  
 Advertising  
 Taxis  
 Business travel costs  
 Business gifts (valued at less than €227 a year or if the recipient of the gift could have recovered the input VAT in its own right)  
 Business entertainment (subject to the €227 a year limit on employee expenses)

### Employee expenses

A maximum limit of €227 annually applies to the value of expenses incurred per employee on which input VAT may be recovered, including private use of a company car, drinks, meals from a discounted company cafeteria and company parties, mobile phones and computers made available to employees at home. The €227 limit relates to the net cost or value of the expenses incurred, rather than the amount of VAT recovered.

The employer may recover input VAT on employee expenses in full throughout the year. At the end of the year the employer must calculate the average cost of expenses per employee. If the average cost of expenses per employee exceeds €227, all the VAT recovered on these expenses throughout the year must be repaid (not just the VAT on expenses in excess of the €227 limit). Broadly, the employer must distinguish between employees with and without a company car. The threshold of €227 is always exceeded with respect to employees with a company car.

### Partial exemption

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes.

In the Netherlands, the amount of input tax that a partially exempt business may recover is calculated in two stages:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible.
- The second stage identifies the amount of the remaining input tax (for example, on general business overheads) that may be allocated to taxable supplies and recovered. The calculation is a percentage based on the values of taxable and exempt supplies made in the period. The recovery percentage is rounded up to the nearest whole number (for example, 5.2% becomes 6%).

### Capital goods

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person's partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

In the Netherlands, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Immovable property (adjusted for a period of 10 years); and
- Movable property subject to depreciation for income tax (adjusted for a period of five years).

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition, to a fraction of the total input tax (1/10 for immovable property and 1/5 for other movable capital goods). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies



made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

Adjustment is not made if it is insignificant (that is, less than 10% of the deducted amount for that specific year).

A bill of law has been presented to Parliament for the introduction of a capital goods adjustment for valuable services, for instance for expensive software applications and renovation works of immovable property.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. A taxable person may claim a refund of the credit by submitting the VAT return for the period. The refund is paid in cash.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

The Netherlands refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in the Netherlands nor registered for VAT there. A non-established business is allowed to claim Netherlands VAT to the same extent as a VAT-registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. The Netherlands does not exclude any non-EU country from the refund scheme.

For the general VAT refund rules of the EU 8th and 13th Directives refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

### **Refund application**

The formal deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following the year when the input tax was incurred. However, it is possible to submit a claim within five years from the year when the input tax was payable. In the case of late claims, no appeal is possible against negative decisions.

Claims may be submitted in Dutch, English, French or German. The application for refund must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union).

The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €200. For an annual claim the minimum amount is €25.

Applications for refunds of Netherlands VAT should be sent to the following address:

Belastingdienst/Particulieren/Ondernemingen Buitenland  
Postbus 2865  
6401 DJ Heerlen  
The Netherlands

### **Repayment interest**

The Dutch VAT authorities have committed to make EU 8th and 13th Directive refunds within six months of the date when the claim is submitted for refund. If the refund is not made within

this period, and the fault lies with the VAT authorities, the claimant is entitled to interest in addition to the repayment, at the government interest rate in force at the time.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions, unless requested by the customer. There is only an obligation to issue an invoice for wholesalers.

Taxable persons must keep invoices for seven years. For real estate, a taxable person must keep the invoice for ten years.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. It must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on the intra-Community supply of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that proves the goods have left the Netherlands. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, customs documentation, transport documentation, order forms and proof of payment issued by a foreign bank; and
- For an intra-Community supply, a copy of the invoice indicating the customer's valid VAT identification number (issued by another EU Member State), plus a range of commercial documentation (such as purchase orders, transport documentation, proof of payment and contracts).

### **Foreign currency invoices**

A VAT invoice must be issued in Euros (€). If an invoice is issued in another currency, the VAT amount must be indicated in Euros, using the daily conversion rate published by the European Central Bank.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

VAT returns are submitted electronically in the Netherlands. They are submitted for monthly, quarterly or annual periods, depending on the amount of VAT payable.

Monthly VAT returns must be filed if the amount of VAT payable (that is, output VAT less input VAT) exceeds a threshold of €7,000 on a quarterly basis. Taxable persons that receive regular repayments of VAT may also file monthly VAT returns.

Quarterly VAT returns must be filed if the amount of VAT payable exceeds €1,883 annually.

Taxable persons that are liable to pay a VAT amount of less than €1,883 annually may file annual VAT returns.

The return must be filed by the last day of the month following the end of the reporting period, together with full payment.

Non-established businesses registered for VAT in Heerlen must file their VAT returns and pay VAT due before the last business day of the second month after the reporting period.

Return liabilities must be paid in Euros.

### **Penalties**

Penalties are assessed for the late submission of a VAT return or for the late payment of VAT, in the following amounts:

- For the late submission of a VAT return, the maximum fine is €113;
- For the late payment of VAT, the maximum fine is 10% of the VAT due, up to a maximum fine of €4,537; and
- If the late payment is due to negligence or to dishonest conduct, fines in the range of 25% to 100% of the VAT payable may be imposed.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of its sales or purchases of goods exceeds the threshold. The threshold applies to Intra-Community supplies (“Dispatches”) and Intra-Community acquisitions (“Arrivals”) separately. Separate reports are also required for Arrivals and Dispatches.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals for the calendar year 2007 is €400,000.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches for the calendar year 2007 is €400,000.

The INTRASTAT return period is monthly. The submission deadline is the 8th day following the return period. INTRASTAT declarations must be completed in Euros.

A penalty (at a maximum amount of €4,537) may be imposed for failure to comply with INTRASTAT filing and reporting obligations.

### **EU sales lists**

If a taxable person makes intra-Community supplies in any return period, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL). An ESL is not required for any period in which the taxable person has not made any intra-Community supplies.

ESLs are generally submitted on a calendar quarterly basis by the last day of the month following the end of the quarter.

Taxable persons that may file annual VAT returns (that is, whose annual VAT payable is less than €1883) may also file annual ESLs.

Some taxable persons are also permitted to file simplified ESLs if all of the following conditions are met:

- The total amount of all supplies of goods and services, excluding VAT, within one year may not exceed €200,000;
- The total amount of intra-Community supplies of goods within one year is less than €15,000; and
- The taxable person's intra-Community supplies do not include supplies of new means of transport.

If a business does not file an ESL on time, it receives a reminder. If the return is still not filed, the VAT authorities may impose a fine. The amount of the penalty depends on the number of successive omissions:

- At the first omission a fine of €113 is imposed;
- At the second and third omissions a fine of €226 is imposed; and
- A fourth or subsequent omission results in a fine of €1,134.

However, the VAT authorities may, under certain conditions, impose a maximum fine of €4,537 for missing ESL reports.

## New Zealand

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Goods and services tax (GST)
Date introduced	October 1 1986
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Inland Revenue <a href="http://www.ird.govt.nz">http://www.ird.govt.nz</a>
GST rates	
Standard	12.5%
Other	Zero-rated, exempt and non-taxable
GST return periods	Monthly (taxable turnover exceeds NZ\$24 million and optional for other registered persons) Bi-monthly (taxable turnover between NZ\$250,000 and NZ\$24 million)

	Six-monthly (taxable turnover below NZ\$250,000)
GST registration number format	Taxable persons use tax registration numbers (IRD number) for GST purposes in the format xx-xxx-xxx In 2008, new GST-registered persons will be issued with 9 digit numbers
Thresholds	
Registration	NZ\$40,000
Recovery of GST by non-established businesses	No (unless the business is GST registered and is making taxable supplies in New Zealand)

## B. Scope of the tax

GST applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in New Zealand by a registered person; and
- The importation of goods into New Zealand, irrespective of the status of the importer.

## C. Who is liable

A “registered person” is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services in the course of doing business in New Zealand.

The GST registration threshold is NZ\$40,000. The registration threshold applies in the following ways:

- Retrospectively to taxable turnover in the current month and the preceding 11 months; and
- Prospectively to taxable turnover in the current month and expected turnover in the following 11 months.

GST may be recovered prior to the incorporation of a company, provided certain criteria are met.

### Voluntary registration

A small business with taxable turnover of less than NZ\$40,000 a year may voluntarily apply to become a registered person.

### Group registration

Group registration is permitted for corporations or other taxable persons that are “under common control.” A corporation is “controlled” for these purposes if one or more persons own at least 66% of either the voting power in the corporation or its common market value interests.

Other taxable persons may form a group if any of the following control conditions is satisfied:

- One group member controls each of the others;
- One person (outside the group) controls all the members of the group; or
- Two or more persons carrying on a taxable activity in partnership control the members of the group.

A group must appoint a representative member. Group members making supplies outside the group must issue tax invoices if requested to do so. The representative group member must account for GST on all group members' taxable activities and file returns. Group members must adopt the same taxable periods and accounting basis for GST purposes (see Section E *Time of Supply*). Group members are also jointly and severally liable for all GST liabilities.

Transactions between group members are not generally liable to GST. This provision applies on the condition that the supply is made to a group member that would have been entitled to input tax recovery if the supplier had not been a member of the group (see Section F *Recovery of GST by Taxable Persons*).

### **Branch or divisional registration**

If a taxable person's business is organized in branches or divisions, it may register the divisions or branches separately for GST purposes. To register separately, a branch or division must maintain its own accounting system and it must either be in a separate location or carry out different activities from the rest of the legal entity. A branch or division that is separately registered must obtain its own GST registration number and complete a separate GST return. GST is charged on supplies made between branches and divisions that are registered separately and the rest of the legal entity.

### **Non-established businesses**

A "non-established business" is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of New Zealand. A foreign or non-established business is obliged to register for GST if it makes taxable supplies in New Zealand that exceed NZ\$40,000 in any 12-month period. A non-established business may also register for GST voluntarily if its supplies are below the annual registration threshold.

Although a non-established business may voluntarily register for New Zealand GST where it is not making any supplies in New Zealand, Inland Revenue has the ability to deregister non-residents who are not carrying on a taxable activity in New Zealand.

### **Tax representatives**

A foreign business is not required to appoint a New Zealand resident tax representative in order to register for GST.

### **Deregistration**

A taxable person that ceases to make taxable supplies must notify the New Zealand GST authorities within 21 days after ceasing operations. If the GST authorities are satisfied that the taxable person's operations are not expected to recommence within 12 months, they will cancel its GST registration.

A taxable person may deregister voluntarily if it can satisfactorily prove to the GST authorities that its taxable turnover in the following 12 months is expected to be less than NZ\$40,000.

### **Compulsory reverse charge**

A compulsory reverse charge regime applies in the following circumstances:

- A supply of services is made by a non-resident to a resident;
- The supply would be taxable if made in New Zealand;

- The recipient of the supply is registered (or required to be registered); and
- The recipient makes taxable supplies that total less than 95% of the recipient's overall supplies.

The reverse charge is 12.5% of the consideration of the supply. An input tax credit may be claimed in respect of the reverse charge to the extent that the service was acquired for the principal purpose of making taxable supplies.

### Late registration penalties

Penalties are assessed for a range of GST offenses, including late registration (see Section I *GST Returns and Payment*).

### D. GST rates

The term "taxable supplies" refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to GST. The standard rate of GST is 12.5% and there is a zero-rate of GST. Some specific supplies have an effective rate of 7.5% through the GST valuation rules.

In addition, some activities are exempt from GST. This means that no GST is charged, but the supplier does not have the right to deduct any related input tax (see Section F *Recovery of GST by Taxable Persons*).

The following table lists examples of goods and services that are zero-rated or exempt from GST. This list is not exhaustive.

Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services 7.5%	Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%	Examples of goods and services with an effective rate of
Financial services (although some qualify for zero-rating)	Sale of a business as a going concern	Supplies of accommodation and other domestic goods and services in a rest home where nursing care and services are provided
Sales of donated goods by non-profit organizations	Exported goods and services	Supplies of long term accommodation in a hotel or motel
Certain real estate transactions	Services performed outside New Zealand	
The supply of precious metals	The first sales of refined precious metals for investment purposes	
	Supplies of financial services made to businesses that make taxable supplies in excess of 75% of total supplies	

### E. Time of supply

The time when GST becomes due is called the "time of supply" or "tax point." The general rule is that a supply takes place either when an invoice is issued or when payment is received by the supplier, whichever is earlier.

Taxable persons may opt to account for GST in one of the following ways: *the invoice basis*, *the payment basis* or *the hybrid basis*:

- Under the *invoice basis* of accounting a taxable person must account for GST when an invoice is issued, or on receipt of

payment, whichever is earlier. Input tax is recoverable on the basis of tax invoices received (see Section F *Recovery of GST by Taxable Persons*).

- Under the *payments basis* of accounting, a taxable person must account for GST on the basis of payments received with the exception of supplies made for consideration of more than NZ\$225,000. Input tax is recoverable on the basis of invoices paid (see Section F *Recovery of GST by Taxable Persons*). A taxable person may use the payment basis of accounting if the total value of its taxable supplies in the previous 12 months did not exceed NZ\$1.3 million, or if its turnover is not expected to exceed this figure in the following 12 months.
- Under the *hybrid basis* of accounting, a taxable person accounts for GST when an invoice is issued or a payment is received, whichever is earlier. Input tax is recoverable on the basis of invoices paid (see Section F *Recovery of GST by Taxable Persons*).

## F. Recovery of GST by taxable persons

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is GST charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is GST charged on supplies made. Input tax includes GST charged on goods and services supplied within New Zealand and GST paid on imports.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

Legislation was passed in 2004 by the New Zealand Parliament that restricts the ability to claim input tax credits in respect of historic supplies acquired. From 1 April 2005, a taxable person is effectively restricted from claiming input tax credits in respect of supplies that are greater than two years old.

### Non-deductible input tax

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur).

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible

Nonbusiness expenditure  
50% of business entertainment expenses

#### Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)

Purchase, lease, hire, maintenance and fuel for cars, vans and trucks  
Conferences and seminars  
Advertising  
Accommodation  
Mobile phones  
Business gifts  
Travel expenses



**Adjustments**

A registered person may recover GST in full if it acquires goods and services principally for business purposes. GST is not recoverable for goods and services that are acquired principally for non-business purposes or principally for making exempt supplies.

If goods and services are acquired principally for making taxable supplies but are also used for making exempt supplies, an output tax adjustment is required to the extent that the goods and services are used for making exempt supplies.

If goods and services are acquired principally for making exempt supplies or for non-business use, an input tax adjustment is required to the extent that the goods and services are used for making taxable supplies.

One of the following methods of allocation may be used for making the input tax adjustment:

- A general pro rata method whereby the taxable person's taxable ratio is based on the value of taxable supplies made compared with total supplies made. The taxable ratio is applied to the total amount of input tax incurred.
- A direct attribution method whereby the taxable person's input tax is allocated to taxable and nontaxable supplies made. Input tax directly related to taxable supplies is deductible in full, while input tax directly related to nontaxable supplies is not deductible. The general pro rata is applied to the remaining input tax that is not directly related to taxable or nontaxable supplies.
- A special calculation method agreed upon with the New Zealand GST authorities.

**Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. An output tax adjustment is required for capital goods purchased by a business that are used privately. Similarly, an input tax adjustment is required for capital goods used by partially exempt businesses to make taxable supplies. The calculation is based on the straight-line depreciation of the asset (based on tables published by the Inland Revenue) applied to the lower of the cost or the current market value of the asset.

**Refunds**

If the amount of input GST recoverable in a period exceeds the amount of output GST payable, a refund may be claimed. GST refunds are generally made within 15 working days of the Inland Revenue receiving a correct return unless the Inland Revenue investigates the return and determines that the registered person has not complied with its GST obligations.

**G. Recovery of GST by non-established businesses**

Only entities that are GST registered and making taxable supplies in New Zealand may recover GST incurred on goods and services the entities acquire. Refunds are not made to foreign entities that are not registered for GST.

**H. Invoicing****Tax invoices and credit notes**

A New Zealand registered person must generally provide a tax invoice for all taxable supplies made to other taxable persons

within 28 days of a tax invoice being requested. A tax invoice is generally required to support a claim for deduction of input tax for items that cost more than NZ\$50.

A credit note may be used to reduce the GST charged and reclaimed on a supply if the value originally charged was incorrect. A credit note must indicate the reason why it was issued and must refer to both the GST originally charged and the corrected amount.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

Invoices must be issued in New Zealand dollars (NZ\$). If a tax invoice is issued in foreign currency, the values used for GST purposes may be converted to New Zealand dollars based on the exchange rate in effect at the time of supply.

## **I. GST returns and payment**

GST returns are generally submitted monthly or bimonthly. There are two cycles of bimonthly returns in order to stagger submission dates. A taxable person may request a change in its GST return cycle to ease administration.

A registered person whose taxable turnover exceeds NZ\$24 million in a 12-month period must submit GST returns monthly. Other taxable persons may opt to submit GST returns monthly if they receive regular repayments of GST, or if they find it easier to account for GST on a monthly basis.

A registered person whose annual taxable turnover does not exceed NZ\$250,000 may submit GST returns six-monthly.

GST return periods generally end on the last day of the month. However, taxable persons may request different periods to align with their accounting records. GST return and payment due dates fall on the 28th day of the month following the end of the return period, except for the periods ending 30 November and 31 March. The due dates for these periods are 15 January and 7 May respectively. The GST return form indicates the due date for each return.

With effect from 1 April 2007, registered persons who are provisional taxpayers are required to align their GST periods with their balance date.

### **Penalties**

A penalty is assessed for the late payment of GST. A penalty of 1% of the tax due is assessed on the day after the due date. If the tax remains outstanding, further penalties apply:

- 4% of the tax due 7 days after the due date; and
- A further 1% of the tax due each month that the tax remains unpaid.

Penalties are also assessed for underpayments of GST. The “shortfall” penalty is assessed as a fixed percentage of the tax due, depending on the nature of the error, in the following amounts:

- Lack of reasonable care — 20% of the tax due;
- Gross carelessness — 40% of the tax due;
- Tax evasion — 150% of the tax due;
- Unacceptable interpretation of the law — 20% of the tax due; and
- Adopting an abusive tax position — 100% of the tax due.

Currently, penalties may be reduced in certain circumstances by up to 75%.

The Government has put forward proposed changes to the penalties regime, including:

- A late filing penalty for GST returns. The amount of the proposed penalty is NZ\$250 if the registered person accounts for GST payable on an invoice basis or NZ\$50 if the registered person is on a payment basis. The proposed changes are expected to come into effect after 1 April 2008;
- A 100% reduction of the shortfall penalty to zero if it is imposed for taking an unacceptable tax position or not taking reasonable care if the registered person makes a voluntary disclosure before notification of an IRD audit or investigation. The proposed changes are expected to take retrospective effect from 17 May 2007.

In addition, interest is calculated for underpayments of GST. The current rate of interest is 14.24% for underpayments. In addition, the GST authorities pay taxable persons interest on overpayments of GST. The current rate of interest is 6.66% for overpayments. Interest rates are subject to change.

A range of GST offenses are subject to fines and imprisonment, depending on the offense committed. The maximum fine is NZ\$50,000.

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## Nicaragua

Country code 505

**Managua**

**GMT - 6**

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*Please direct all inquiries regarding Indirect Taxes in Nicaragua to the contacts based in the Costa Rica office.*

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto al valor agregado (IVA)
Date introduced	21 December 1984 (reformed 6 May 2003)

European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.dgi.gob.ni">http://www.dgi.gob.ni</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	15%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	National tax registry number (known as the “RUC”)
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Special VAT filing	Gross annual income below C\$480,000 (Nicaraguan Cordobas) (approximately US\$25,668)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The transfer and supply of goods or services within Nicaragua; and
- The importation of goods.

## C. Who is liable

No separate VAT registry exists in Nicaragua. All businesses must register as taxpayers. The taxpayer identification number (RUC) is also used for VAT purposes. A taxpayer for VAT purposes is any entity or individual that engages in taxable operations in Nicaragua.

Individuals whose gross income from the sale of goods or rendering of services does not exceed on an annual basis C\$480,000 (approximately US\$25,668) may file a special VAT return and pay VAT on a presumptive base.

### Group registration

Grouping of separate legal entities for VAT purposes is not allowed under the Nicaraguan VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

### Non-established businesses and tax representatives

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment within the territory of Nicaragua. A non-established business must, in principle, register for VAT if it supplies goods or services in Nicaragua. In order to register for VAT, a non-established business must provide the VAT authorities with a copy of its Articles of Incorporation, legalized by a Nicaraguan consulate, together with an official translation in Spanish.

## D. VAT rates

The standard rate of VAT (15%) applies to the transfer and supply of all goods or services, unless a specific provision applies, such as zero-rating for exportations or an exemption. Exempted

activities do not give rise to a right of input tax (See Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

The following table lists examples of exempted supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Live animals and fresh fish	The importation of goods, machinery and equipment for use by the media
Domestically produced un-processed fruit and vegetables	Books, newspapers and magazines
Basic foodstuffs, such as corn tortillas, rice, beans and certain dairy products	Medicines and vaccines
Used goods (unless imported)	Basic foodstuffs, such as eggs and meat
Crude oil	Local production of sanitary protection products and toilet paper
Real estate transactions	Matches, kerosene, butane and electricity
Life and health insurance	Veterinary products
Domestic transport	Insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers and seeds
Education	
Certain financial services	
Construction of social housing (as defined by law) and leasing of unfurnished accommodation	
Equipment used for agriculture	
Irrigation for agriculture and and forestry	
Electricity used for irrigation	

#### **Examples of zero-rated activity**

Exports

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when the taxable event is considered to have taken place, and when VAT becomes due, is called the “tax point.” According to the Fiscal Equity Law, for VAT purposes, the taxable event varies depending on the type of supplies, as follows.

#### **Goods**

The time of supply for the sale of goods is either when the invoice or corresponding legal document is issued or upon delivery of the goods.

#### **Services**

The time of supply for the rendering of services is when the purchaser becomes legally liable for payment.

#### **Imported goods**

The time of supply for the importation of goods is when the goods are made available to the importer at the fiscal warehouse.

### **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxpayer may recover input tax, which is VAT paid on the purchase of goods and services used to generate other goods and services subject to VAT. Input tax is generally credited against output tax, which is VAT charged or collected on the sale of

goods or the rendering of services. To deduct or credit input tax, all of the following conditions must be satisfied:

- The goods or services must be part of the economic process of transferring goods or providing services. This provision includes zero-rated operations;
- The payment must meet the deductibility requirements for Income Tax Purposes, even if the taxpayer is not subject to Income Tax; and
- The payment must be adequately documented.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT payable, the taxpayer may carry forward VAT credits; to offset output tax in subsequent VAT periods. Exporters and taxpayers that provide exempted activities may use their excess credits to offset other taxes (such as income tax) and finally, they may request a refund.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Nicaragua does not refund VAT incurred by foreign or non-established businesses unless they are registered as Nicaraguan VAT taxpayers.

### **Diplomats and international organizations**

Diplomatic consular delegations and international organizations and agencies are exempt from VAT. Consequently, these organizations are also entitled to a reimbursement for VAT paid in Nicaragua if reciprocal treatment is given to delegates from Nicaragua.

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **VAT invoices and credit and debit notes**

A taxpayer must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable activities. An invoice is generally necessary to support a claim for an input tax credit.

A credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply if the value is reduced for any reason (for example: a discount or bonus is granted, there is a change in price or the goods are returned). A credit note must generally include the same information as a tax invoice.

VAT is not chargeable upon supplies of exported goods.

#### **Foreign currency invoices**

Transactions must be registered in Nicaraguan cordobas (C\$).

### **I. VAT returns and payment**

#### **VAT returns**

VAT returns are submitted on a monthly basis. Monthly returns must be submitted by the 15th day of the month following the end of the return period. Payment in full is due on the same date.

Return liabilities must be paid in Nicaraguan cordobas.

#### **Penalties**

Interest is charged on the tax due at a rate of 5% per month for the late submission of a VAT return. Additionally, a penalty fine

applies, computed as a minimum of 70 units of fine, with a cap of 90 units of fine (each unit equals C\$25).

Other penalties may also apply, including a 25% penalty and surcharges ranging from 5% to 50%, both computed on the amount of unpaid VAT.

Tax fraud may be punished by imprisonment.

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## Norway

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Merverdiavgift
Date introduced	1 January 1970
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.skatteetaten.no">http://www.skatteetaten.no</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	25%
Reduced	14%, 8%
Other	Zero-rated (or exempt with credit) and exempt
VAT number format	123 456 789 MVA
VAT return periods	Bi-monthly (with the possibility for shorter periods) Annual (for farmers and fishermen and optional if taxable turnover does not exceed NOK 1million)

Thresholds	
Registration	NOK 50,000 NOK 140,000 (for some charitable and nonprofit organizations)
Recovery of VAT by non- established businesses	Yes

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Norway by a taxable person;
- Withdrawals of goods or services from taxable business for private use or for purposes that fall outside the scope of the VAT Act;
- Purchase of intangible services from abroad by a Norwegian taxable person or public body; and
- The importation of goods, irrespective of the status of the importer.

The application of delivery terms affect the deemed place of supply for goods. The supply of services in Norway related to goods or real property is deemed to be liable to VAT in Norway.

## C. Who is liable

A “taxable person” is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services in Norway, in the course of a business.

The VAT registration threshold is NOK 50,000 during a 12-month period. However, for charitable bodies and some nonprofit organizations the 12-month threshold is NOK 140,000. Special rules also apply to certain partnerships, trading companies and corporations.

### Voluntary registration

Norwegian VAT legislation provides an option for voluntary registration for VAT purposes for certain activities. For example, voluntary registration is available for letting out property for use by a taxable business.

### Group registration

The Norwegian VAT Act provides that “collaborating companies” may form a VAT group. Grouping applies if one or more collaborating companies own at least 85% of the capital in each company and if the companies are jointly registered for VAT. Special issues arise for groups of companies with foreign presence.

The VAT authorities must be notified before a VAT group may be formed or dissolved.

Members of a VAT group are regarded as a single business liable to payment of VAT. All the participating companies are jointly and severally liable for the correct payment of tax. Transactions between companies within a VAT group are not generally subject to VAT. However, the withdrawal of taxable goods or services from a taxable part of the group’s business for use in an exempted part of the group’s business is liable to VAT.

### Non-established businesses

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Norway. A non-established business



must register for VAT if it makes taxable supplies of goods or services in Norway in excess of the registration threshold.

### **Tax representatives**

If a non-established business is obliged to register for VAT in Norway, it must appoint a resident tax representative, unless it maintains a place of business or a registered office in Norway.

### **Late registration penalties**

No specific penalty applies to late VAT registration in Norway. However, penalties are assessed if, as a result of the late registration, a taxable person submits a late VAT return or pays VAT late.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to all supplies of goods and services that fall within the scope of the Norwegian VAT Act, including zero-rated supplies. In Norway, the term “exempt with credit” is also used for zero-rated supplies. This means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. The terms “exempt” and “outside the scope” are used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax, and which do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Norway, the standard rate is 25%, the reduced rates are 14% and 8%. In addition, a zero rate (0%) applies. The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate, the zero rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services (also called outside the scope of VAT)</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 14%</b>	<b>Examples of services taxable at 8%</b>
Financial services	Exports of goods	Food (excluding alcohol and tobacco and supplies in restaurants)	Domestic passenger transportation services (excluding lease of vehicles as such)
Insurance	Supplies to foreign ships, and aircraft and ships involved in foreign trade		Television license
Education			Hotel accommodation
Lease of residential property	Books and newspapers		
Medical services	Transfer of a business as a going concern		
Real estate transactions	International transportation services (goods and passengers)		
Cultural and sporting events			

## **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply for goods is when they are delivered; the basic time of supply for services is when they are performed. The time of payment does not generally affect the time of supply. If a customer makes an advance payment, the main rule is that the tax point is still the date of delivery of the goods or the date of performance of the services.

It is possible for the supplier to defer the time of supply by issuing an invoice. As a general rule, an invoice may be issued up to 1 month after the date of delivery of goods or performance of services. The invoice date then becomes the tax point.

Deliveries that are invoiced monthly may be invoiced within the first fifteen working days of the month following the month of delivery.

Services that are supplied on a continuous basis must be invoiced within one month after expiry of the ordinary VAT period.

For services that are delivered on the basis of metered consumption (for example, electricity, and telecommunications) sales documentation may be issued for longer periods, up to a maximum period of one year.

For services that are delivered on the basis of a tender or an equivalent pre-agreed price, the sales documentation may be agreed between the parties, unless the agreed invoicing deviates materially from the actual progress of the service delivery.

Sales documentation for certain services, such as passenger transportation, or leases, may be issued in advance.

### **Reverse charge services**

VAT payable through the reverse charge mechanism is due on the date of the invoice, provided that the invoice is issued in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in the country of the service provider.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Norway, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed for reverse charge services received from outside Norway.

The amount of the VAT reclaimed must be detailed on a valid VAT invoice. Therefore, VAT may not be deducted as input VAT before a VAT invoice is received. Input VAT that is not properly documented may not be deducted. The input VAT deduction must be reported in the VAT period corresponding to the period in which invoice is dated.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not for use in the business that is subject to VAT (for example, goods acquired for private use).

In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure. The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible</b>	<b>Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)</b>
Tobacco and alcohol	Advertising
Personal expenses	Purchase, lease and hire of vans and trucks not for private use
Business entertainment	Fuel for vans and trucks not for private use
Restaurant meals	Conferences
Purchase and maintenance of passenger vehicles	Business use of home telephone and mobile phones
Business gifts costing more than NOK 50 inclusive of VAT	Passenger transportation services

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a Norwegian taxable person makes both exempt supplies and taxable supplies, it may not deduct input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as taxable supplies for these purposes.

Input VAT incurred on purchases that are used for both taxable and exempt supplies must be apportioned to reflect the supplies that carry the right to deduction and those that do not. The apportionment may also be calculated based on the ratio of taxable supplies to exempt supplies in the previous financial year, if the previous financial year is representative of the normal pattern of trading.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a bi-monthly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. A refund claim is triggered automatically if the VAT return shows a VAT credit. Refunds are generally processed within three weeks from the date when the VAT authorities receive the VAT return. The VAT authorities pay interest on late-paid refunds, at a rate of 0.5% per month.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

The Norwegian VAT authorities refund VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in Norway nor registered for VAT there. A non-established business is allowed to claim Norwegian VAT to the same extent that a Norwegian taxable person may deduct input VAT incurred in the course of a similar business in Norway.

Norway does not apply the reciprocity principle to refunds. Therefore, it does not exclude claimants based on the country where they are established.

## Refund application

A claimant must submit the following documentation to obtain a VAT refund:

- Application Form RF 1032.
- The original VAT invoices.
- A power of attorney if the claimant uses the services of a third party to recover the VAT.
- A certificate of taxable status obtained from the competent tax authorities in the country in which the claimant is established. The certificate, which is valid for 12 months from the date of issue, must be completed, signed and stamped by the local tax authorities.
- If the claim relates to goods that are located in Norway at the time of submission of the claim form, an explanation for the basis on which the refund is requested.

The deadline for submitting applications is 30 June following the claim year. This deadline is strictly enforced. The forms must be completed in Norwegian, Swedish, Danish or English. The claim period is a minimum of a calendar quarter and a maximum of one calendar year. The minimum claim amounts are NOK 2,000 for a quarter and NOK 200 for an annual claim.

Applications for refunds of Norwegian VAT may be sent to the following address:

Østfold fylkesskattekontor  
Postboks 430  
1502 MOSS  
Norway

## Repayment interest

Claims for VAT refunds are generally met within six months. Interest is not paid on late refunds.

## H. Invoicing

### VAT invoices and credit notes

VAT invoices and credit notes must be issued by the supplier. A Norwegian taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made and for exports. Invoices must support claims for input tax made by Norwegian taxable persons and VAT refunds claimed by non-established businesses.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. The document must be clearly marked "credit note" and it must refer to the original invoice.

### Proof of exports

Goods and services exported to countries outside Norway, and supplied to the Norwegian areas of Svalbard and Jan Mayen, are exempt from VAT with input tax credit. To qualify as VAT-free, the supplier must prove that the goods have been exported. Suitable proof includes the following documents:

- The Customs Single Administrative Document; and
- Shipping documents or the import declaration from the country of import.

**Foreign currency invoices**

If an invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the VAT must be stated in Norwegian kroner (NOK) using the official exchange rate for the date of the invoice. No other exchange rate may be used for VAT purposes. Other amounts shown on the invoice may be stated in other currencies.

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

In general, Norwegian taxable persons file bimonthly VAT returns. However, farmers and fishermen must file returns annually. Businesses with taxable turnover of less than NOK 1 million may opt to file annual returns.

VAT groups submit a single, joint VAT return.

To ease cash flow, businesses that receive regular VAT refunds may request shorter VAT return periods. Taxable persons must contact the appropriate VAT office to register for annual returns or for permission to use shorter VAT return periods.

The VAT due for each period must be reported, and paid in full, within one month and ten days after the end of the VAT period. Return liabilities must be paid in Norwegian kroner.

**Penalties**

A penalty interest is assessed for late payment of VAT. The interest rate is decided twice a year by decree issued by the Ministry of Finance. The annual interest rate as of 1 July 2007 is 14.5%. The minimum penalty is NOK 100. The interest rate was last changed on 1 July 2007. An additional penalty of up to 100% of the tax due for a period may be imposed on taxable persons that willfully or negligently contravene the provisions of the VAT Act. Penalties may also be assessed for failing to submit VAT returns.

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Sales tax
Date introduced	1 November 1990
Administered by	The Central Board of Revenue <a href="http://www.cbr.gov.pk">http://www.cbr.gov.pk</a>
Sales tax rates	
Standard	15%
Higher	17.5% and 20%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
Sales tax number format	11-11-1111-111-11
Sales tax return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	PR 5 million or utility bills exceed PR 600,000 (manufacturers) PR 5 million (retailers)
Recovery of sales tax by non-established businesses	No

### B. Scope of the tax

Sales Tax applies to the following transactions:

- Taxable supply of goods made in Pakistan in the course of a taxable activity carried on by a taxable person;
- Taxable import of goods into Pakistan; and
- Rendering services, as specified by law.

Services liable to Sales Tax include the following activities performed in Pakistan:

- Services provided by clubs and caterers;
- Services provided by hotels;
- Services provided by customs agents, ship chandlers and stevedores;
- Courier services; and
- TV and radio advertising, excluding public service messages and government health education announcements.

On the following excisable goods and services, the central excise duty is levied and collected using the sales tax mechanism:

- Edible oil;
- Vegetable ghee and cooking oil;
- Advertising on closed circuit TV;
- Advertising on cable TV networks;
- Domestic travel by air;
- Carriage of goods by air;
- Services rendered by shipping agents; and
- Services rendered by persons engaged in telecommunication work in respect of telephone, telegraph, telex, fax and similar supplies (exclusions apply).

### C. Who is liable

A “taxable person” is a business that is obliged to register for Sales Tax, including:

- Manufacturers whose taxable turnover in the preceding 12 months exceeded PR 5 million or utility bills (gas, electricity and telephone) exceeded PR 600,000;
- Retailers whose taxable and nontaxable turnover in the preceding 12 months exceeded PR 5 million;
- Importers;
- Wholesalers (including dealers) and distributors; and
- Businesses that supply taxable services.

Sales tax registration is mandatory for every taxable person. Supplying taxable goods without a sales tax registration is tax fraud.

### Deregistration

A business that ceases operations must cancel its Sales Tax registration.

### Late registration penalties

A penalty of PR 10,000 or 5% of the tax due (whichever is greater) is assessed for failure to register for Sales Tax. Failure to register within 60 days of commencing taxable activity may be punishable by a term of imprisonment of up to three years, if the person is convicted by a Special Judge, or by a fine of up to the amount of tax involved, or both.

### D. Sales tax rates

The terms “taxable supplies” refer to supplies of goods and services and to imports that are liable to Sales Tax. The standard rate of Sales Tax is 15%, which is imposed on the value of the supply. However, in certain cases, the value of the supply of certain goods is based on the Manufacturer’s Retail Price (not the sales price). Export supplies are zero-rated (that is, taxed at 0%). Zero-rating also applied to imports by and local supplies made to businesses operating in certain export-oriented sectors. Some activities are exempt from Sales Tax. This means that no Sales Tax is chargeable but the supplier has no right to claim input tax on related purchases (see Section F *Recovery of Sales Tax by Taxable Persons*). With effect from 9 June 2007, certain goods attract the higher sales tax rate of 17.5% or 20%.

The following table lists examples of exempt and zero-rated goods and goods taxed based on the Manufacturer’s Retail Price. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of exempt supplies of goods

Agricultural products including milk, eggs, fish, meat and fresh vegetables  
 Pharmaceuticals  
 Newspapers and books  
 Educational and scientific material  
 Computer software

#### Examples of zero-rated supplies of goods

Import and supply of plant and machinery  
 Exports  
 Supplies to diplomats, diplomatic missions, privileged persons and privileged organizations  
 Supplies made under international tenders

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods**

Equipment for fighting AIDS and cancer

**Examples of zero-rated supplies of goods**

Supplies and provisions for consumption aboard a conveyance proceeding to a destination outside Pakistan

Imports by and supplies to the following export-oriented sectors:

Leather and textiles, leather and textile goods, carpets, sports goods, and surgical goods.

**Examples of goods taxed based on the manufacturer's retail price**

Fruit juices and vegetable juices

Ice cream

Aerated water or beverages and drink syrups

Cigarettes

Toilet soap, detergents, shampoo, toothpaste and shaving cream

Perfumery and cosmetics

Biscuits and confectionary

Tea

Powder drinks and milky drinks

Footwear

**Examples of goods taxed at higher rate of tax****20%**

Certain chemicals

Certain paper and paperboard

Certain types of glass

Certain plastics and polymers

Pig iron, ferro-alloys and refined lead

Aluminum

Asbestos

**17.5%**

Flat rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, stainless steel and other alloy steel

**E. Time of supply**

The time when Sales Tax becomes due is called the "time of supply" or "tax point." Generally this is when goods are delivered (or services are performed).

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is either the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

**F. Recovery of sales tax by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is Sales Tax charged on goods and taxable services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made. In the case of manufacturers and service providers (with certain exceptions), the registered person is not allowed to adjust input tax in excess of 90% of the output tax for that tax period. Any excess may, however, be carried forward.



Input tax includes Sales Tax paid on goods and services purchased in Pakistan and on goods imported into Pakistan, as well as the central excise duty levied and collected using the sales tax mechanism.

Input tax must generally be claimed in the month when the invoice is issued. However, for electricity and gas supplies, the input tax must be claimed in the month when the invoice is paid. Input tax on the acquisition of fixed assets is adjustable in 12 equal monthly installments after the start of production of a new unit. A separate claim must be made for input tax that is not claimed in the correct tax period.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Purchases used for non-business purposes	Business and staff entertainment
Business gifts	Purchase of vehicles

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax in a Sales Tax period exceeds the output tax in the same period, the excess credit is refundable. In practice, refunds are generally available to persons that are engaged in making zero-rated supplies.

### **G. Recovery of sales tax by non-established businesses**

Pakistan does not refund Sales Tax incurred by foreign businesses that are neither established nor registered for Sales Tax in Pakistan.

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **Sales tax invoices and credit notes**

A taxable person must generally provide a Sales Tax invoice or cash memo for all taxable supplies made. A simplified tax invoice or cash memo is required for retail sales.

A Sales Tax invoice is generally necessary to support a claim for input tax credit.

A credit note may be used to reduce the Sales Tax charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods or services if there is a valid adjustment. The document issued must be clearly marked "credit note," must detail the reason for the adjustment and must refer to the original Sales Tax invoice for the supply.

## **Proof of exports**

Exports of goods are zero-rated for Sales Tax. However, to qualify as Sales Tax-free, export supplies must be supported by evidence that the goods have left Pakistan. The evidence required includes the following documents:

- A copy of bill of export authenticated by customs;
- The bill of lading or airway bill;
- The original invoices;
- The bill of entry;
- A stock or inventory statement; and
- Any other business records related to the exported goods.

## **Foreign currency invoices**

If a Sales Tax invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the amounts must be converted to pak rupees (PR). The conversion must be calculated in accordance with the open market exchange rate.

## **I. Sales tax returns and payment**

### **Sales tax return**

All taxable persons other than retailers and commercial importers are required to file monthly returns. The return must be filed, together with full payment, by the 15th day of the month following the end of the return period. Retailers and commercial importers are required to file the returns on a quarterly basis by the 15th day of the month following the quarter.

### **Penalties**

A penalty of PR 5,000 is assessed for the late submission of a Sales Tax return. However, if the return is filed within 15 days of the due date, penalty is charged at the rate of PR 100 per day.

A penalty applies for various defaults, as follows:

- Failure to issue a Sales Tax invoice — PR 5,000 or 3% of the tax due (whichever is the greater).
- Unauthorized issue of a Sales Tax invoice — PR 10,000 or 5% of the tax due (whichever is the greater).
- Failure to notify changes related to the taxable person's details or taxable activity — PR 5,000.
- Late payment of Sales Tax — PR 10,000 or 5% of the tax due (whichever is the greater). However, the penalty is restricted to PR 500 per day for each day of default if paid within 15 days of the due date. In addition, failure to pay the tax after 60 days after a notice for payment is issued by a Sales Tax officer, may be punished by imprisonment for up to three years, if the person is convicted by a Special Judge, or by a fine of up to the amount of tax involved, or both.
- Repeated underdeclarations of Sales Tax — PR 5,000 or 3% of the tax due (whichever is the greater).
- Failure to maintain accounting records — PR 10,000 or 5% of the tax due (whichever is the greater).

A penalty of PR 2,500 or 3% of the tax due (whichever is the greater) is assessed for other Sales Tax offenses.

A penalty of PR 25,000 or 100% of the tax due (whichever is the greater) is assessed for tax fraud, falsifying records, making false

statements and declarations, denial or obstruction of access to records and similar offenses. In addition a person may be liable for imprisonment for up to three years if convicted by a Special Judge, or may be liable for a fine of up to the amount of tax involved, or both.

### Interest

In addition to any penalty, interest (referred to as “Default Surcharge”) is chargeable for the following offenses:

- Late payment of Sales Tax;
- Overclaimed input tax;
- Incorrect claim for a Sales Tax refund; and
- Incorrect application of zero-rating.

The rate of default surcharge is as follows:

- 1% per month for the first six months; and
- 1.5% per month from the seventh month onwards.

However, for tax fraud, the default surcharge is payable at the rate of 2% per month.

### Special provisions for commercial importers

With effect from 1 July 2007, commercial importers must pay additional sales tax at a rate of 2% over and above the normal sales tax rate payable at the import stage. The commercial importer is exempt from payment of tax on further supply of the imported goods provided that it does not charge sales tax or restricts the charge to the amount of sales tax paid at import stage.

### Special provisions for retailers

With effect from 1 July 2007 persons registered as retailers must pay sales tax and income tax on a combined basis (without any adjustment for input tax). The rates are as follows:

Annual turnover	Sales tax rate	Income tax rate
Up to PR 5 million	Nil	0.5% of turnover
More than 5 million and up to 10 million	0.5% of turnover in excess of 5 million	0.5% of turnover
More than 10 million	PR 25,000 plus 0.75% of turnover exceeding PR 10 million	PR 50,000 plus 0.75% of turnover exceeding PR 10 million

## Panama

Country code 507

**Panama**

**GMT -5**

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto a la transferencia de bienes corporales muebles y la prestación de servicios
Date introduced	22 December 1976
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.dgi.gob.pa">http://www.dgi.gob.pa</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	5%
Higher	15%
Other	Exempt
VAT number format	National Tax Registry Number (known as the "RUC")
VAT return periods	Monthly (class 1 taxpayers — gross income in excess of \$5,000 a month) Quarterly (class 2 taxpayers — gross income between \$3,000 and \$5,000 a month)
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

### B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods made in Panama by a taxable person;
- The leasing of movable goods located in Panama;
- Supplies of services; and
- The importation of goods from outside Panama, irrespective of the status of the importer.

### C. Who is liable

A taxable person for VAT purposes is any entity or individual that supplies goods and services in the course of doing business in Panama. Taxable persons that are designated as withholding agents for VAT must appoint a legal representative. All persons

must register as taxpayers and no separate register of VAT taxpayers exists.

### Group registration

Panama does not allow entities controlled by the same economic group to file a single VAT return.

### Non-established businesses and tax representatives

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Panama. A non-established business is obliged to register for VAT if it supplies goods in Panama. To register, a non-established business must file a registration form. A foreign corporation must also submit a copy of its articles of incorporation, legalized by the Panamanian Consul, together with an official translation in Spanish.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods that are liable to VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Panama, three rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 5%, 10% for supplies of alcoholic beverages such as liquors and beers and 15% for cigarettes. The standard rate applies to all supplies of goods and services, unless a specific provision applies the higher rate or an exemption. The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of exempt supplies of goods

Supplies made by agricultural producers	Supplies of goods made within a free zone in Panama
Unprocessed fish, meat and game supplied by nonindustrial fishermen and hunters	Supplies of movable goods within an authorized customs warehouse
Exported goods	Oil and related products subject to tax under Article 1057r of the tax law
Medical and pharmaceutical products	Groceries
Books	Hand tools, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and similar products used in agriculture

## E. Time of supply

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.”

For a sale of goods the tax point is when the invoice is issued or the goods are supplied, whichever is earlier. For services, the tax point is when the invoice is issued or the services rendered or at the date of payment, whichever is earlier. For a lease of movable property, the tax point is when the parties to the lease enter into the contract.

For supplies of goods made by a company to a manager or legal representative of the company for his or her personal consumption,

the tax point is the earlier of when the goods are delivered or when the supply is recorded.

### **Imported goods**

The time of the supply for imported goods is when the customs return is filed.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on services and supplies made. Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Panama and VAT paid on imports. A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax credit.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a period exceeds the amount of output VAT payable, the taxable person earns an input VAT credit. The credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in the subsequent VAT period. If it is not possible to offset the input tax credit during the following period, the taxable person may use the excess to offset payment of its income tax liability. VAT credits are not refunded.

### **VAT-free purchases by frequent exporters**

A frequent exporter that regularly has VAT credits may request a document called a “cancellation certificate” from the VAT authorities, to help ease cash flow. The exporter may use the cancellation certificate to purchase goods VAT-free, in proportion to the tax credit generated by its export activities.

## **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Panama does not refund VAT incurred by foreign or non-established businesses that are not registered for VAT there.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit and debit notes**

A taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable services and supplies made, including exports. An invoice is generally necessary to support a claim for input tax credit. If the nature of a business makes it impractical for a taxable person to issue tax invoices, the VAT authorities may authorize the use of cash registers and computerized systems to issue receipts instead of invoices.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply if the value is reduced for any reason (for example, if the price changes or goods are returned due to a discount or bonus). A credit note must generally carry the same information as a tax invoice.

### **Exports**

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports must be supported by customs documents that confirm that the goods have left Panama, such as customs documents, export invoices and copies of bills of lading.

**Foreign currency invoices**

If a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the amounts must be converted into Panamanian Balboas (B/), or US dollars (\$).

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

Class 1 taxpayers are persons whose average gross income exceeds \$5,000 per month. Class 1 taxpayers must submit VAT returns monthly. Monthly returns must be submitted by the 15th day of the month following the end of the return period. Payment in full is due on the same date.

Class 2 taxpayers are persons whose average gross income is between \$3,000 and \$5,000 per month. Class 2 taxpayers must submit VAT returns quarterly by the 15th day of the month following the end of the return period. Payment in full is due on the same date.

Return liabilities must be paid in Panamanian Balboas or US dollars.

**Penalties**

If a taxpayer does not pay VAT on time, a penalty of 10% of the VAT due plus interest. The interest rate applied is 2% over the interest reference rate indicated by the Banking Commission.

Penalties for VAT offenses may vary from five to ten times the amount of undeclared VAT.

Criminal tax fraud is punishable by a term of imprisonment for a period of between two and five years.

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**Paraguay**

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto al valor agregado (IVA)
Date introduced	1 July 1992

European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Finance Administration www.set.gov.py – www.hacienda.gov.py
VAT rates	
Standard	10% and 5%
Other	Exempt
VAT number form	120
Tax ID	The fiscal number (the format is numeric)
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	None (according to the new law 2421/2004)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Paraguay by a taxable person; and
- The importation of goods from outside Paraguay, irrespective of the status of the importer.

## C. Who is liable

A VAT taxpayer is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services in excess of the registration threshold in the course of doing business in Paraguay.

The definition of a VAT taxpayer applies to a permanent establishment of a foreign business in Paraguay.

### Group registration

VAT grouping is not allowed under the Paraguayan VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

### Non-established businesses

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Paraguay. A non-established business is not required to become a taxpayer by obtaining a fiscal number in Paraguay.

### Late registration penalties

Penalties and interest are assessed for late registration for VAT, if the taxable person owes VAT.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).



In Paraguay, the rate of VAT is 10%. The new tax law (Law 2421/04) provides for a differentiated rate that goes from 10% to 5%. The taxable base is reduced for some transactions (specified in a tax resolution or decree), thereby reducing the effective rate of VAT. The standard rate applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows the reduced tax base or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that have a reduced taxable basis for VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Unprocessed agriculture and livestock products  
 Foreign currency  
 Oil by-product fuels (\*)  
 Interest on public securities  
 Interest on bank loans and deposits  
 Book  
 Certificates and shares  
 Real estate  
 Gambling tickets and documents

**Examples of goods and services with a reduced tax base**

International freight services  
 Certain imports of goods under specified tax treatment (Decree 6.406/05)  
 Financial intermediary services

(\*) This item is not exempted in the short term.

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply for goods is when they are transferred and, for services, when they are performed. The invoice for the transaction must be issued during the tax period when the tax point occurs and must indicate the due date for VAT.

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is either the date of importation or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

In certain circumstances, a taxable person may obtain taxable input tax (or credit VAT), which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax (or debit VAT), which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within or from Paraguay and VAT paid on imports of goods.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally support input tax credit.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for making taxable supplies or for non-

business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, examples of items for which input tax is deductible if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Business gifts  
Business use of home telephone  
Private use of business assets

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Purchase, lease and hire of cars, vans and trucks, as well as fuel and maintenance charges  
Parking  
Taxis  
Travel expenses  
Conferences and seminars  
Mobile telephones  
Advertising and sponsorship

**Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT (credit VAT) recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT (debit VAT) payable, the excess credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in the following tax period.

**Overpayments of VAT**

If a VAT taxpayer has paid too much VAT, or has paid VAT in error, it may correct the return form and use the overpayment to offset output VAT in the following tax period.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Paraguay does not refund VAT incurred by foreign businesses unless they have a permanent establishment and are registered for VAT in Paraguay.

**H. Invoicing**

**VAT invoices and credit notes**

A VAT taxpayer must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. A VAT invoice is necessary to support input tax credit.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods and services. A credit note must contain a brief explanation stating the reason for the adjustment, and it must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice number.

**Proof of exports**

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports must be supported by an Exportation File plus customs documents that prove that the goods have left Paraguay.

**Foreign currency invoices**

If a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, all amounts must be converted to Paraguayan guaranties (PYG), using the exchange rate published by the tax authorities for recording purposes (local books).

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

VAT returns are submitted monthly. The due date for VAT returns and payment depends on the last number of the VAT taxpayer's tax identification number.

Return liabilities must be paid in Paraguayan currency (Guaranies).

**Penalties**

A default penalty is charged on late payments of VAT. The penalty starts at 4% of the tax due and increases by 2% increments per month, up to a maximum of 14% (charged for a delay of more than five months). In addition to the default penalty, monthly interest is charged on unpaid tax at a rate of 2.50% per month, calculated on a daily basis, when the penalties are applied by the Income Tax Office. If the penalties are self assessed by the taxpayer, the monthly interest rate is 1.50%.

A taxpayer who intends to achieve an unlawful gain is deemed to commit fraud. Fraud is punished with a fine equal from one to three times the amount of the tax amount defrauded or intended to defraud.

Penalties for severe cases of nonpayment of VAT, infringement of VAT regulations and fraud include criminal sanctions, such as fines and imprisonment.

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**Peru**

Country code 51

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto General a las Ventas
Date introduced	1 August 1991
European Union (EU) member state	No

Administered by	The General Tax Administration <a href="http://www.sunat.gob.pe">http://www.sunat.gob.pe</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	19%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	Tax identification number (known as the “RUC”)
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The sale of personal property within the country;
- The provision or use of services within the country;
- Construction contracts;
- The first sale of real property sold by the builder; and
- The importation of goods from outside Peru, irrespective of the status of the importer.

## C. Who is liable

A VAT taxpayer is any business entity that makes taxable supplies of goods or services in the course of doing business in Peru. Additionally, individuals are liable to VAT if they perform such activities on a “habitual” basis. The Peruvian VAT legislation does not define “habitual” for transactions performed by individuals; the nature, amount and frequency of the operations must be considered.

No registration threshold applies. The definition of a VAT taxpayer applies to a permanent establishment of a foreign business in Peru.

### Group registration

VAT grouping is not allowed under the Peruvian VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

### Non-established businesses

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Peru. A non-established business must register for VAT if it makes supplies of goods or services in Peru.

### Late registration penalties

Penalties and interest are assessed for failure to fulfill formal obligations (such as late registration) and late payment of VAT.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and the provision or use of services that are liable to VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Peru, two rates of VAT currently apply: the standard rate at 19% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows the zero rate or exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a zero rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>
Sale of fixed assets	Exports of goods
Fruits and vegetables	Exports of services
Educational services	
Financial services	
Public transportation	

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply for goods and services is outlined as follows:

- Sale of personal property within the country — when the goods are delivered or when the invoice (or payment voucher) is issued or should be issued, whichever is earlier;
- Provision of services within the country — when the invoice (or payment voucher) is issued or should be issued or when the compensation is paid, whichever is earlier; and
- Use of services within the country — when the invoice (or payment voucher) is registered in the domiciled entity’s accounting records or when the compensation is paid, whichever is earlier.

The invoice for the transaction must be issued at the time of supply. If the purchaser makes a prepayment before a supply of goods or services takes place, an invoice must be issued and tax must be accounted for on the prepaid amount.

### **Imported goods**

The time of supply for the import of goods is either when goods clear customs or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

### **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax (or credit VAT), which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. The Peruvian law requires that the expenditure must relate to either the generation of taxable income or the maintenance of its source. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax (or debit VAT), which is VAT charged on supplies made. Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Peru and VAT paid upon the import of goods and services.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must be used to support the claim for input tax. Tax invoices (or payment vouchers) must be registered in the accounting records in the month when they are issued, or within the following four months if the documents are received late.

### **Recovery by enterprises performing productive activities**

The law provides for two recovery systems for enterprises performing “productive activities” — a general recovery system and an enhanced early recovery system:

- Under the general system, which applies to all productive companies prior to becoming operative, the VAT paid upon the acquisition of capital goods is reimbursed through negotiable credit notes.
- Under the enhanced system, the VAT paid on the acquisition of new capital goods, on the acquisition of intermediate goods and services, and on construction contracts may be recovered on a monthly basis through negotiable credit notes. Reimbursement is made in foreign currency if the company is entitled to keep its accounting records in a foreign currency.

The enhanced system is restricted to the following entities:

- Companies that have entered into contracts with the Peruvian government for the exploration, development or production of natural resources that require an investment period of more than four years.
- Companies that have entered into contracts with the Peruvian government (including those that have tax stability contracts under the General Mining Law) for the development and production of natural resources that require an investment period of between two and four years (companies in the exploration stage are excluded).
- Companies that have entered into concession contracts with the Peruvian government for the development of investment projects in public infrastructure and public services works. This regime also applies to companies that transfer the goods acquired and built by the government, pursuant to the terms of the contract executed with the Peruvian government.

The application of one reimbursement system does not preclude using the other system for different items.

In addition, an early recovery system applies exclusively for companies engaged in exploration for mining and oil and gas. Under this regime, VAT paid on the acquisition of goods and services used directly in mining and oil and gas exploration activities may be recovered without having to wait until a commercial discovery takes place or production begins. Certain administrative requirements must be met. For example, mining companies must enter into an “Exploration Investment Agreement” with the Peruvian government, making a minimum investment commitment of US\$500,000 in mining exploration. VAT recovery is restricted to the VAT paid after the Exploration Investment Agreement is signed.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for making taxable supplies or that are not for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). If expenditure relates to both business and non-business activities, only the portion related to the business may be recovered. In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Employee meals (unless part of the employee's conditions of employment)

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Advertising and sponsorship

Business gifts, if the value does not exceed 0.5% of the taxpayer's annual gross revenues, with a maximum limit of 40 tax units (currently, S/. 136,000).

Business entertainment expenses if the value does not exceed 0.5% of the taxpayer's annual gross revenues, with a maximum limit of 40 tax units (currently, S/. 136,000).

Mobile phone

Parking

Fuel

Taxis

Travel expenses

**Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. VAT paid upon the acquisition of capital goods may be used as a tax credit (input tax). Tax credit arising from the acquisition of capital goods may be offset with debit VAT (output tax) in the month in which capital goods are acquired.

**Repayments**

If the amount of input VAT (credit VAT) recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT (debit VAT) payable, the excess credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in the following tax period.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Peru does not generally refund VAT incurred by foreign businesses unless they have a permanent establishment or business established in Peru. Foreign businesses established in Peru recover VAT in the same way as all other VAT-registered businesses.

**H. Invoicing**

**VAT invoices and credit notes**

A VAT taxpayer must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax credit.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged on a supply of goods and services in certain circumstances (for instance, for rebates, trade discounts, bonuses, returned goods or errant

charges). A credit note must refer to the VAT invoice for the original transaction and contain the same basic information.

### Exports

Peruvian VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods and services.

For a service to qualify as VAT-free when exported, it must be included in Appendix V of the Peruvian VAT Law. For exports of goods, customs documents must provide evidence that the goods have left the country. Although they do not charge VAT, exporters may recover VAT paid on the acquisition of goods and services. Exporters may also apply to be reimbursed VAT paid as a credit. The credit may be used to offset either VAT charged or income tax liabilities.

### Foreign currency invoices

If a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the values must be converted to local currency, Peruvian nuevo sol (S/.), using the sales exchange rate in force on the date of the transaction.

## I. VAT returns and payment

### VAT returns

VAT returns are submitted monthly. Taxpayers must fulfill their tax obligations between the 7th business day and the 16th business day of the month following the date when the tax obligation arises. The exact date for payment depends on the Tax Terms Schedule, which is approved annually by the Peruvian tax authorities. The Tax Terms Schedule indicates the due date for taxpayers based on their tax identification numbers (RUC).

Return liabilities must be paid in Peruvian currency (nuevo sol).

### Penalties

The penalty for failure to submit a VAT return (if an amount of VAT is payable) is 50% of the tax not paid.

Interest is charged at a rate of 1.5% monthly on late payments or underpayments of VAT.

In addition, many other penalties apply to the no fulfillment of formal obligations arising from the VAT law.

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## The Philippines

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 July 1939
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Department of Finance's Bureau of Internal Revenue <a href="http://www.dof.gov.ph">http://www.dof.gov.ph</a> or <a href="http://www.bir.gov.ph">http://www.bir.gov.ph</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	12%
Other	Zero-rated and exemption
VAT number format	VAT-registered person: 9-digit tax identification number (TIN) Branch office — head office's 9-digit TIN plus a 3-digit branch code
VAT return periods	Monthly VAT declarations Quarterly VAT returns
Thresholds	
Registration	
As a VAT taxpayer	Gross sales or receipts in excess of P1.5 million in a 12-month period For radio or TV broadcasting franchisees — gross annual receipts for the preceding year in excess of P10 million
As a non-VAT taxpayer	Individuals engaged in business with gross sales or receipts in a 12-month period of P100,000 or less; and non-stock, non-profit organizations or associations engaged in trade or business with gross sales or receipts in a 12-month period of P1.5 million or less; radio and TV broadcasters with gross receipts of P10 million or less.
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The taxable sale, barter, exchange, use or lease of goods or property by a taxable person;
- The taxable sale or exchange of services by a taxable person; and
- The taxable importation of goods from outside the Philippines.

### **C. Who is liable**

A taxable person is any individual, trust, estate, partnership, corporation, joint venture, cooperative or association that carries out any of the following activities in the course of a trade or business:

- Sells, barter, exchanges or leases goods or property;
- Renders services; and
- Import goods.

In addition, if the importer is tax-exempt, the purchaser, transferee or recipient of imported goods is liable for VAT, whether or not he is a registered VAT taxpayer.

Nonresident persons that perform services in the Philippines are deemed to be making sales in the course of a trade or business, even if the services are not performed on a regular basis.

In general, a taxable person whose gross sales or receipts have exceeded or are expected to exceed P1.5 million over a 12-month period must register as a VAT taxpayer.

A radio or TV broadcasting franchisee must register if its gross annual receipts from the franchise exceeds P10 million for the preceding calendar.

#### **Optional VAT registration**

VAT registration is optional in the following circumstances:

- A VAT-exempt person with gross sales or receipts that do not exceed P1.5 million; and
- A radio or TV broadcasting franchisee whose gross annual receipts from the franchise do not exceed P10 million for the preceding calendar.

A VAT-registered taxpayer with mixed transactions may opt for VAT to apply to its otherwise VAT-exempt transactions.

The following persons are required to register as non-VAT persons:

- A VAT-exempt person that is not registered as a VAT taxpayer;
- An individual engaged in business with gross sales or receipts of P100,000 or less in a 12-month period;
- Non-stock, non-profit organizations or associations engaged in trade or business with gross sales or receipts of P1.5 million or less in a 12-month period;
- Cooperatives, except electric cooperatives;
- Radio and TV broadcasters with gross annual receipts of P10 million or less that do not opt to be VAT registered;
- PEZA and other eco-zone registered enterprises enjoying preferential tax rate of 5% in lieu of all taxes; and
- SBMA and other free port zone-registered enterprises enjoying preferential tax rate of 5% in lieu of all taxes.

#### **Group registration**

Group VAT registration is not available in the Philippines.

#### **Non-established businesses**

A foreign non-established business (or foreign non-resident not doing trade or business in the Philippines) is a foreign business that has no branch, headquarters or permanent establishment in the Philippines. A foreign non-established business is subject to VAT for services rendered in the Philippines but it is not required to register.

### **Tax representatives**

A foreign non-established business is not required to appoint a VAT representative in the Philippines. Any resident who deals with a non-established business and who has control of payment for the supply must act as the VAT withholding agent.

### **Reverse charge services**

Under the reverse charge provision, a taxable person that receives a supply of goods or services must withhold the VAT due from the supplier and pay the VAT. The reverse charge applies to the following circumstances:

- Before paying each taxable purchase of goods or services, the Government must deduct and withhold a final VAT of 5% representing the net VAT payable by the seller. The remaining 7% is the standard input VAT (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*) for sales of goods or services to the Government, in lieu of the actual input VAT directly attributable or apportioned to these sales. If the actual input VAT exceeds 7% of the gross payment, the excess may form part of the seller's expense or cost. If the actual input VAT is less than 7% of the gross payment, the difference must be treated as an expense or cost.
- A resident must withhold 12% VAT before paying to a non-resident or foreign non-established business the consideration for a non-resident's lease of properties or for property rights or services rendered in the Philippines. A VAT-registered withholding agent may claim the VAT withheld by it as input tax upon filing its own VAT return, subject to the rule on allocation of input tax among taxable, zero-rated and exempt sales (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). If the withholding agent is a non-VAT taxpayer, the VAT paid forms part of the cost of the purchased services (and may be treated either as an asset or as an expense, in accordance with general accounting principles).

### **Deregistration**

A VAT-registered person may cancel its registration for VAT in any of the following circumstances:

- The taxable person's written application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue satisfactorily shows that its gross sales or receipts for the following 12 months (other than those that are exempt) will not exceed P1.5 million;
- The person has ceased to carry on its trade or business and does not expect to recommence any trade or business in the next 12 months;
- A change of ownership in a single proprietorship;
- The dissolution of a partnership or corporation;
- A merger or consolidation of a dissolved corporation; or
- The person registered prior to a planned business commencement, but failed to start its business.

### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties and interest are assessed for a number of VAT errors, including late registration for VAT.

## **D. VAT rates**

### **VAT rates and exemptions**

Taxable transactions are liable to VAT either at the standard VAT rate of 12%, or at the zero rate (0%). A taxable person that makes

zero-rated transactions may use the input VAT as credit against VAT liability (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*), or it may file a claim for a refund or apply for a tax credit certificate (TCC). VAT-exempt transactions are not subject to output VAT (that is VAT on sales) and the seller is not permitted to recover input tax (that is VAT on creditable purchases — see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

### **Zero-rated and VAT-exempt transactions**

The following transactions undertaken by VAT-registered persons are zero-rated (or effectively zero-rated). This list is not exhaustive:

- Export sales, such as:
  - Sales of goods exported from the Philippines to a foreign country;
  - Sales of raw materials or packaging materials to a non-resident buyer for delivery to a resident exporter for manufacturing, processing, packing or repacking the buyer's goods in the Philippines;
  - Sales of raw materials or packaging materials supplied to an exporter whose export sales exceed 70% of its annual production; and
  - Sales of gold to the Philippines Central Bank (Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas [BSP]).
- Foreign currency denominated sales;
- Sales to tax-exempt persons or to entities under a special law or by international agreement;
- Services rendered to persons engaged in international shipping or air transport operations; and
- Services of contractors or subcontractors in processing or manufacturing goods for exporter whose export sales exceed 70% of annual production.

VAT-exempt transactions include the following activities. This list is not exhaustive:

- The sale or import of the following items:
  - Agricultural or marine food products in their original state;
  - Livestock or poultry used as, or for producing, foods for human consumption;
  - Breeding stock and related genetic materials; and
  - Fertilizers, seeds, fingerlings, fish, prawn, livestock or poultry feeds and ingredients used for manufacturing finished feeds (except specialty feeds for race horses, fighting cocks, zoo or pet animals).
- Import of the following items:
  - The personal or household effects of residents returning from abroad or non-resident citizens coming to resettle in the Philippines, if the items qualify for exemption from customs duties;
  - The professional instruments or implements, clothing, domestic animals, and personal household effects (except any vehicle, vessel, aircraft, machinery, and other goods for use in the manufacture and merchandise of any kind in commercial quantity, belonging to persons settling in the Philippines for their own use (that is, not for sale or barter or exchange), accompanying such persons or arriving within 90 days before or after their arrival;
  - Life saving equipment, safety and rescue equipment and communication and navigational safety equipment, steel plates and other metal plates used for shipping transport operations; and

- Capital equipment, machinery, spare parts, lifesaving and navigational equipment, steel plates and other metal plates to be used for construction and repair of any merchant marine vessel operated or to be operated in the domestic trade.
- The following services:
  - Services rendered by agricultural contract growers; and
  - Milling for others of palay, corn and sugar cane.
- Domestic common carriers by land for passenger transport; garage keepers; international air or shipping carriers; radio or TV broadcast franchisees with annual gross receipts of P10 million or below; gas and water utilities franchisees; persons, companies and corporations (not cooperatives or associations) engaged in providing life insurance in the Philippines; fire, marine or other insurance agents of foreign insurance companies; proprietors or lessees or operators of cockpits, clubs, boxing, professional basketball, Jai-Alai and race tracks;
- Individual employees;
- Providers for overseas dispatches, messages or conversations from the Philippines;
- Sales or exchanges of shares of stock listed and traded at the local exchange or by initial public offering;
- Medical, dental, hospital and veterinary services, except those rendered by professionals;
- Educational services of government or duly accredited private educational institutions;
- Transactions exempted under international agreements signed by the Philippines or under special laws;
- Sales by agricultural cooperatives to members, sales of their produce to non-members, import of direct farm inputs, equipment or spare parts for producing or processing farm produce;
- Lending by credit or multi-purpose cooperatives;
- Sales by non-agricultural or non-electric or non-credit cooperative where a member's capital contribution cap is P15,000;
- Sales of real properties not primarily held for sale, lease or use in the ordinary course of trade or business; low-cost housing, up to P750,000; socialized housing, up to P225,000; residential lots up to P1.5 million; houses, lots and other residential dwellings, up to P2.5 million;
- The lease of residential units not exceeding: P10,000 a month or P1.5 million on annual aggregate rentals;
- The sale, import, printing or publication of books and newspapers or magazines appearing at regular intervals with fixed sale prices and not devoted principally to publication of paid advertisements;
- Services of banks, non-bank financial intermediaries performing quasi-banking functions, and other non-bank financial intermediaries, such as money changers and pawnshops; and
- Sale or lease of goods or properties or services up to P1.5 million annually.

## **E. Time of supply**

### **General rules**

The time of supply or tax point is the time when the VAT becomes due, which is generally, as follows:

- For importations — prior to the release of the goods (whether or not for business) from customs custody;

- For the sale or deemed sale, barter or exchange of taxable goods or properties — at the time of the transaction, regardless of when actual payment is made;
- For installment sales of real property — when each actual payment is made or at the constructive receipt date of each installment payment;
- For the use or lease of property — when each actual payment is made or at the constructive receipt date of each installment payment; and
- For supplies of services — when each actual payment is made or at the constructive receipt date of each installment payment.

### **Deposits and prepayments**

In general, receipt of a deposit or prepayment creates a tax point if the amount is paid as part of the total payment for a particular supply.

If a prepayment constitutes a pre-paid lease rental, it is taxable for the lessor in the month when the payment is received. However, a security deposit is not subject to VAT until it is applied to the rental.

### **Continuous supplies of services**

A tax point is created each time a payment is made.

### **Goods sent on approval**

Goods sent on approval are not subject to VAT until they are actually sold.

Consignment of goods, if the actual sale is not made within 60 days following the date when the goods were consigned, a sale is deemed to take place, unless the consigned goods are returned by the consignee within the 60-day period.

### **Reverse charge services**

The tax point for reverse charge services is when the consideration is paid.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A VAT-registered person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on his import of goods or local purchases of goods or services (including property leases) from another VAT-registered person in the course of his trade or business. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted or credited from output tax, which is the VAT charged on sale or lease of taxable goods or properties or services. If at the end of the taxable quarter, a VAT-registered person's output VAT exceeds input VAT, he shall pay the excess. If his input VAT exceeds output VAT, the excess is carried over to the next quarter or quarters.

Special rules apply to input tax related to capital goods, mixed, partially exempt and zero-rated transactions (outlined below).

### **Deductible input tax (creditable expenditure)**

Any input tax related to the following transactions may be creditable against output tax, provided the tax paid is evidenced by a VAT invoice or official receipt issued by a VAT-registered person:

- Goods purchased or imported for any of the following purposes:
  - Sale of the goods themselves;

- Conversion into a finished product for sale, or goods intended to form part of a finished product for sale, including packaging materials;
- Supplies used in the course of business;
- Raw materials used in a supply of services; or
- For use in trade or business for which deduction for depreciation or amortization is allowed.
- The purchase of real property on which VAT has been paid;
- The purchase of services on which VAT has been paid;
- Transactions deemed to be sales;
- Transitional input tax of 2% of value of beginning inventory or of the actual VAT paid, whichever is higher;
- Presumptive input tax of 4% of the gross value of purchases of primary agricultural products used as inputs in the production of sardines, mackerel, milk, refined sugar, cooking oil and packed noodle-based instant meals; and
- Transitional input tax credits allowed under the law and regulations.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchase or importation of goods and services that are not used for business purposes.

### **Capital goods**

A VAT-registered person's purchases or imports of capital or depreciable goods may be claimed as credit against output VAT, as follows:

- If the aggregate acquisition cost exceeds P1 million in a calendar month, regardless of the unit cost of the capital goods, a claim for input VAT credit starts in the month when the capital goods are acquired and is to be spread evenly over 60 months if the capital goods have an estimated useful life of five years or more, or the credit is spread evenly over the actual number of months of the useful life of the asset if its estimated useful life is less than five years.
- If the aggregate acquisition cost does not exceed P1 million in a calendar month, the total input VAT is allowable as a credit against output VAT in the month of acquisition.

### **Mixed transactions and partial exemptions**

- Input VAT that is directly attributed to transactions subject to VAT may be recognized for tax credit. However, input tax that is directly attributable to VAT taxable sales of goods and services to the Government is not available for credit against output tax related to supplies made to non-Government entities.
- Input tax that is not directly attributable to either VAT taxable or VAT-exempt transactions must be pro-rated monthly between VAT taxable and VAT-exempt transactions. Input tax credit is permitted only for the portion of input tax that relates to transactions subject to VAT.

### **Tax refunds or credits for zero-rated or effectively zero-rated transactions**

A VAT-registered person whose supplies of goods, property and services are zero-rated (or effectively zero-rated) may apply for a tax credit certificate (TCC) or a refund of input tax attributable to these sales (except for the portion of the excess input tax that

has already been applied against output tax). The request may be made within two years after the close of the taxable quarter when the zero-rated sales were made. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue must grant the tax credit certificate or refund within 120 days from the date of submission of all documents required in connection with the claim.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

The Philippines does not refund VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in nor registered for VAT there.

A VAT-registered person who acts as a withholding agent for a supply made by a nonresident may recover the VAT withheld as input tax, upon filing its own VAT return, subject to the normal rules on allocation of input tax (outlined above). If the resident withholding agent is a non-VAT taxpayer, the VAT forms part of the cost of purchased services and the VAT may be treated either as an asset or expense (subject to normal accounting principles).

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A VAT registered person must issue a VAT invoice for every sale, barter or exchange of goods or property or a VAT official receipt for every lease of goods or property and for every sale, barter or exchange of services. These documents must contain the following information:

- A statement that the seller is a VAT-registered person, followed by its tax identification number (TIN).
- The total amount, inclusive of VAT, payable by the purchaser.
- The amount of tax must be shown as a separate item in the invoice or receipt.
- If the sale is exempt from VAT, the term “VAT-exempt sale” must be written or printed prominently on the invoice or receipt.
- If the sale is subject to 0% VAT, the term “zero-rated sale” must be written or printed prominently on the invoice or receipt.
- If the sale involves goods, property or services some of which are subject to and some of which are VAT zero-rated or VAT-exempt, the invoice or receipt must clearly indicate the breakdown of the sales price between taxable, exempt and zero-rated components. The calculation of VAT on each portion of the sale must be shown on the invoice or receipt. The seller has the option to issue separate invoices or receipts for the taxable, exempt, and zero-rated components of the sale.
- For sales or transfers to a VAT-registered person valued at P1,000 or more, the name, business style, if any, address and tax identification number (TIN) of the purchaser or client must also be indicated.

A VAT tax credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged on supply of goods or services. Tax credit and debit notes must show the same information as a VAT invoice or receipt.

#### **Export documentation**

Export sales are liable to zero rate VAT if goods are shipped from the Philippines to a foreign country. The goods must be paid for in acceptable foreign currency (or its equivalent in goods or



services), and it must be accounted for in accordance with the rules of the Central Bank of Philippines (BSP). The sale and shipment of goods must be proven by the following documents:

- VAT invoices which contain the term “zero-rated sale” written or printed on the invoice;
- Bills of lading;
- Inward letters of credit;
- Landing certificates; and
- Other relevant commercial documents.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a VAT invoice or official receipt is issued in a foreign currency, all values that are required to be paid must be converted into Philippine pesos (P) using an acceptable rate of exchange.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

VAT payers that use a manual filing system must file monthly VAT declarations and pay the VAT to an authorized agent bank, not later than the 20th day following the end of each month. Taxpayers must also file quarterly VAT returns showing their quarterly gross sales or receipts within 25 days following the close of the taxable quarter.

VAT payers that use the electronic filing and payment system are classified according to their business industry and they are given deadlines based on their classification. The due dates for filing and payment range from 21 days to 25 days following the end of the month for each monthly VAT declaration. The return for reporting VAT withholding must be filed, and the tax paid, on or before the 10th day of the month following the transaction.

Advance payment of VAT is required for the sale of refined sugar and flour. The advance VAT must be paid by the owner or seller to the Bureau of Internal Revenue through an authorized agent bank or revenue collection officer before any refined sugar or flour can be withdrawn from any refinery or mill. Also, the VAT on imported goods must be paid prior to the release of the goods from the Bureau of Custom’s custody.

### **Penalties**

Civil penalties (25% or 50%) and 20% interest are assessed on the amount due for the following offenses:

- Failure to file any return and pay the tax due thereon as required by law and rules;
- Filing a return with an Internal Revenue officer other than those with whom the return is required to be filed;
- Failure to pay the full or part of the tax due or the deficiency tax within the prescribed period;
- Willful neglect to file a return within the prescribed period;
- Failure to file certain information returns;
- Failure of a withholding agent to collect and remit tax or refund excess withholding tax; and
- Erroneous issuance of a VAT invoice or receipt by a person who is not registered for VAT.

In addition to other administrative and penal sanctions, the BIR Commissioner may suspend or close a business establishment for at least 5 days for any of the following violations:

- Failure to issue receipts and invoices;
- Failure to file VAT return;
- Understatement of taxable sales or receipts by 30% or more of his correct taxable sales or receipts for the taxable quarter; and
- Failure of any person to register for VAT as required by law.

## Poland

Country code 48

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Podatek od towarow i uslug
Date introduced	5 July 1993
European Union (EU) member state	Yes (with effect from 1 May 2004)
Administered by	Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.mofnet.gov.pl">http://www.mofnet.gov.pl</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	22%
Reduced	3% and 7%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	123-45-67-890; PL 1234567890
VAT return periods	Monthly Quarterly (for certain groups of taxpayers)
Thresholds	
Registration	2007: PLN 39,700 (equivalent to €10,000) 2008: PLN 50,000
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- Supply of goods and rendering of services within the territory of Poland for consideration;
- Receipt of reverse charge services by a taxable person in Poland;

- Export and import of goods;
- Intra-Community acquisition of goods for consideration within the territory of Poland; and
- Intra-Community supply of goods.

The following activities are outside the scope of VAT:

- Betting, gaming and lotteries;
- Transactions which cannot be subject to legal agreements (illegal transactions);
- Sale of a business (transfer of going concern); and
- Employment contracts.

### **C. Who is liable**

A taxable person is any business entity or individual that carries on business activities, regardless of their purpose or result. Business activities include all manufacturing, trading and service providing activities, even if only carried out once, if the circumstances indicate the taxpayer's intention to conduct them on a regular basis. Business activities also include continuous use of goods and intangible rights with the purpose of obtaining income.

The VAT registration limit is the equivalent of €10,000 in Polish zloty (that is, PLN 39,700 in 2007 and PLN 50,000 in 2008). The limit may apply in one of two ways:

- Retrospectively — the value of supplies of goods or services exceeded (the zloty equivalent of) €10,000 in the previous tax year.
- Prospectively — if, at the start of business, the value of supplies of goods or services is expected to exceed €10,000. If the business commences after the start of the calendar year, the registration limit applies proportionately to the remainder of the year.

If the value of supplies is not expected to exceed the registration limit, a new business is exempt from VAT. However, it may waive the exemption. The waiver, in writing, must be reported to the appropriate VAT office. If the value of sales exceeds the registration limit, the exemption is automatically no longer valid and the amount of turnover in excess of the limit is subject to VAT.

The registration threshold is not applied to the importation of goods and services, to intra-Community acquisition of goods and the supply of goods on which the purchaser is liable to account for VAT. In addition, businesses in the following categories must register for VAT at the commencement of activity, irrespective of turnover:

- Businesses that supply products made from precious metals;
- Businesses that supply certain excise products;
- Businesses that supply new means of transport;
- Businesses that supply building land;
- Businesses that provide legal, consulting and professional services; and
- Businesses that supply services connected with jewelry.

The €10,000 registration limit (that is, PLN 39,700 in 2007 and PLN 50,000 in 2008) is not applicable to foreign businesses.

VAT incurred on acquisitions made before the date of registration is not recoverable as input tax (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

### Group registration

VAT group registration is not permitted under Polish VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

### Foreign businesses and tax representative

A foreign business (that is, an entity that is not established in Poland and that does not have a place of business there) must register for VAT in Poland in the following circumstances:

- If it makes taxable supplies of goods or services in Poland; or
- If it receives reverse charge services for which the place of supply is Poland (see Section E *Time of Supply*).

However, a foreign business is not generally obliged to register for VAT in Poland if it supplies exclusively the following services:

- Services and goods where the Polish purchaser accounts for and pays tax under the reverse charge mechanism (see Section E *Time of Supply*); and
- Certain services that are subject to a zero rate (for example, services supplied within Polish seaports connected with international transport, services of air traffic control rendered for foreign providers of air transportation, and transport services related to import of goods if the cost of transport is included in the tax base of goods — see Section D *VAT Rates*).

A non-established business that is not obliged to register for VAT in Poland, may opt to do so. However, if a business opts to register, it loses the right to a direct VAT refund under the refund scheme for non-resident businesses (see Section G *Recovery of VAT by Non-Established Businesses*).

A non-EU business must appoint a Polish resident tax representative prior to registering for VAT in Poland. The tax representative is jointly and severally responsible for the tax arrears of the foreign business that it represents.

An EU business is not obliged to appoint a tax representative in order to register for VAT in Poland, but it may appoint a tax representative if it chooses to do so.

### Late registration penalties

No specific penalty applies to late VAT registration in Poland. However, penalties are assessed if, as a result of late registration, a taxable person pays VAT late or submits VAT returns late. Penalties may include fines and criminal penalties.

### D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt” is used for supplies of goods and services not liable to tax, and which do not qualify for input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Poland, four rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 22%, the reduced rates at 3% and 7%, and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate, the zero rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at reduced rates of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>
Financial services (with exceptions)	Exports of goods
Healthcare services	Intra-Community supply of goods
Social welfare services	Supplies of certain sailing vessels
Public postal services	Books and certain magazines (until December 31, 2007)
Education	International transport and related services
Lease of residential property	Supplies of computer
Cultural and sporting events (with exceptions)	Equipment to educational institutions
Services connected with science	Supply of gas through the gas distribution system, or of electricity to non-established businesses
Dental engineering (effective from January 1, 2008)	
<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 3% (until April 30, 2008)</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 7%</b>
Certain unprocessed basic foodstuffs	Musical instruments
Services related to agriculture, fishery and forestry	Certain foodstuffs
Certain agricultural and forestry products	Handicraft products
	Books, newspapers and magazines
	Maps
	Hotel services
	Certain entertainment services
	Passenger transport
	Travel services
	Medical products
	Supply of water
	Certain services related to agriculture
	Supply, construction, repairs and reconstruction of buildings classified as 'social housing'

## E. Time of supply

The time when VAT becomes due is called the "time of supply" or "tax point." The basic time of supply for goods is when the goods are either released or delivered to the purchaser. The basic time of supply for services is when the services are performed. If a tax invoice must be issued for a taxable supply, the actual point is delayed to the date when the VAT invoice is issued, but no later than 7 days following the delivery of goods or the performance of the services.

Special time of supply rules apply to a number of situations.

### **Prepayments**

Prepayments give rise to the tax point when received. The tax point is created only to the extent of the payment.

### **Exports**

The tax point for exports of goods is when the border customs office confirms that the goods have been removed from the European Union.

### **Imports**

The tax point for imported goods arises when a customs debt is incurred. However, for goods imported under one of the following customs regimes, the tax point arises when the goods enter the customs regime: inward processing, temporary customs clearance, or processing under customs supervision.

### **Intra-Community acquisitions and supplies of goods**

The tax point for the intra-Community acquisition of goods is the 15th day of the month following the month when the supply took place. If an invoice is issued before this date, the VAT is due at the time the invoice is issued. The same rule applies to invoices confirming prepayments or advance payments.

The same tax point rules apply to intra-Community supplies of goods.

### **Reverse charge services**

“Imported services” are subject to a reverse charge, which is a form of self-assessment of VAT. If the reverse charge applies, the recipient of the service accounts for output tax (effectively on behalf of the supplier).

The reverse charge mechanism is obligatory (if the service provider is not established in Poland) for intangible services listed in Article 56 of Council Directive 2006/112/EC (see the chapter on the European Union), including the following:

- Transfers and assignments of copyrights, patents, licenses, trademarks and similar rights;
- Advertising services;
- The services of consultants, engineers, consultancy bureaux, lawyers, accountants and other similar services, as well as data processing and provision of information;
- Banking, financial and insurance transactions including reinsurance, with the exception of the hire of safes;
- The supply of staff;
- The hiring out of movable tangible property, with the exception of all means of transport;
- Telecommunications services;
- Radio
- Electronically supplied services;
- The obligation to refrain from pursuing or exercising, in whole or in part, a business activity or a right mentioned above;
- The provision of access to, and to transport or transmission through, natural gas and electricity distribution systems and the provision of other services directly linked thereto; and
- The supply of services by intermediaries acting in the name and on behalf of other persons, where those intermediaries take part in the supply of the services mentioned above.

The recipient of the following services must account for VAT if it gives the supplier its Polish VAT identification number and the supplier is an entrepreneur that is not established in Poland:

- Services related to reports made by experts, appraisals and work carried out on movable property;
- Intra-Community transportation of goods (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Ancillary services to intra-Community transportation of goods;
- Intermediary services to intra-Community transportation of goods; and
- Intermediary services to ancillary services to intra-Community transportation of goods.

The reverse charged VAT is deductible as input tax by the recipient of the service in accordance with the general rules (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*), in the same month when the tax point arises or in the following month.

## F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes, provided that it relates to the person's taxable supplies. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT paid on the purchase of goods and services, VAT paid on imports of goods, intra-Community acquisitions, and VAT self-assessed for reverse charge services received from outside Poland as well as VAT self-assessed for goods on which the purchaser is liable to account for VAT.

The amount of the VAT reclaimed must be detailed on a valid VAT invoice.

### Non-deductible input tax

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by the entrepreneur). In addition, input tax is not recoverable for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if related to taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible

Restaurant meals  
 Personal expenses  
 Fuel used for passenger cars with low loading capacity  
 Hotel accommodation  
 Importation of services for which the payment is transferred to an entity located in the country listed in the list of countries using

#### Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to taxable business use)

Advertising  
 Purchase, lease or hire of passenger cars as well as vans or trucks with high loading capacity  
 Fuel (gasoline, diesel oil and propane butane) for vehicles listed above  
 For passenger cars with low loading capacity, 60% of

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

unfair tax practices (i.e., Andorra, Liechtenstein)

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to taxable business use)**

input VAT is deductible (to a maximum of PLN 6,000)

Maintenance for all types of vehicles, including passenger cars

Travel

Conferences

Business gifts

Business use of home telephone and mobile phones

**Partial exemption**

Input tax is not recoverable if it is directly related to making exempt supplies. If a Polish taxable person makes both exempt supplies and taxable supplies, it may not deduct input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption.

Input tax directly relating to taxable supplies is recoverable in full, while input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not recoverable. Input tax that is not directly attributable to taxable supplies, or to VAT-exempt supplies, must be apportioned to each category.

The general pro rata method is based on the ratio of qualifying turnover compared with total turnover during the calendar year. The initial deduction (that is, the deduction made during a taxable year) is done based on the pro rata percentage for the previous year.

The recovery percentage is rounded up to the nearest whole number. The calculation is adjusted using the actual figures for the year in the first period of the next calendar year.

**Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business for longer than a year. Input tax is deducted in the tax period in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person's partial exemption status in the VAT year of acquisition. The amount of input tax recovered on the capital item must then be adjusted over time depending on the use of the goods. In Poland, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets (for the number of years indicated):

- Real estate (adjusted for a period of 10 years); and
- Capital goods and intangible assets (adjusted for a period of 5 years).

The adjustment does not apply to goods or services being capital goods and intangible assets with a purchase value of less than PLN 15,000.

The adjustment is applied each year following the year in which the capital goods or real estate were made available to a fraction of the total input tax (1/10 for real estate and 1/5 for other capital goods). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease



in deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared to the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

### **Refunds**

Generally, if a VAT return shows an excess of input VAT over output VAT, the surplus input tax is carried forward to offset output tax in the following month. Taxable persons may request a direct refund of the surplus within the following time limits:

- 60 days from the date the VAT return was submitted if the excess of input VAT results from purchases of fixed assets or intangible assets or sales that are subject to taxation at rates lower than 22%; and
- 180 days from the date the VAT return was submitted in all other cases.

If the taxpayer submits an appropriate application, the refund periods may be shortened to 25 or 60 days accordingly, if the invoices and other documents regarding the input VAT shown in the VAT return were paid.

If necessary, the tax office may extend the refund period until tax proceedings are completed.

If a repayment is delayed, the tax office is obliged to add interest for the delay.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Poland refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are not established nor registered for VAT in Poland. A non-established business is allowed to claim VAT to the same extent as a Polish taxable person.

For businesses established in the European Union, refunds are made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refunds are made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. For the general VAT refund rules applicable to the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes, see the chapter on the European Union.

To be eligible to claim a VAT refund in Poland, a non-established business must satisfy all the following conditions:

- It must be registered for VAT in the country where it is established;
- It must not be not registered for VAT in Poland;
- It must not make taxable supplies in Poland (with certain exceptions, including supplies of services taxed under the reverse charge); and
- It must be established in a country that refunds VAT to Polish businesses (the reciprocity principle).

### **Refund application**

The deadline for submitting applications is 30 June following the claim year. This deadline is strictly enforced. The forms must be completed in Polish. The claim period is a minimum of a calendar quarter and a maximum of one calendar year. The minimum claim amounts are €200 for accounting periods shorter than a year and €25 for an annual claim.

Refunds are made in Polish zloty (PLN) into a bank account maintained by the claimant either in Poland or the state where the claimant is resident or where it has a place of business. If a transfer is made abroad, the tax office will not cover the remittance costs.

Refund claims must be filed with the following tax office in Warsaw:

II Urząd Skarbowy Warszawa Śródmieście  
Jagiellońska 15  
Warsaw, Poland

The following documents are required to be able to claim refunds:

- Official application form (attached to the Ministry of Finance Decree);
- Original VAT invoices and customs documents; and
- “Certificate of Registration as a Taxpayer” issued by the VAT authorities in the country where the claimant is established, stating that the taxpayer is a taxable person for VAT purposes (this form is attached to the Ministry of Finance Decree).

### **Repayments and interest**

Refunds are made within six months from the claim filing date. However, the VAT authorities may extend the deadline in order to investigate the reasonableness of the claim. In practice, the VAT refund may take approximately one year. The VAT authorities do not pay interest on late refunds.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A Polish taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for:

- All taxable supplies made;
- Export of goods;
- Intra-Community supply;
- Supply of goods outside the Polish VAT scope (that is, the reverse charge mechanism applied);
- Supplies of service outside of the Polish VAT scope (that is, the reverse charge mechanism applied);
- Triangular transactions (see the chapter on the European Union); and
- Distance sales (see the chapter on the European Union).

VAT invoices are not required if a business exclusively supplies VAT exempt goods or services. VAT invoices are not automatically required for sales made to private individuals who do not carry on business activity, unless requested. Invoices must support claims for VAT refunds claimed by non-established businesses.

A credit note (called a “correcting invoice”) must be issued if any of the following circumstances arise after an invoice is issued:

- A rebate or discount is granted;
- The price is increased; or
- An error is detected in the price, rate or amount of tax charged or in any other element of the invoice.

In general, a credit note must be issued to the person to whom the original VAT invoice was issued.

**Proof of export and intra-Community supplies**

Goods exported from Poland and intra-Community supplies of goods are subject to Polish VAT at the zero rate (0%) (see the chapter on the European Union). To qualify for zero rating, the supplier must prove that the goods have left the territory of Poland. Suitable proof for exported goods includes the Single Administrative Document (SAD), which confirms that the goods have been removed from the European Union. For an intra-Community supply, a range of commercial documentation (must) be used (usually transport documents, copy of invoice, and the specification).

**Foreign currency invoices**

The VAT amount on the invoice must be shown in Polish zloty, irrespective of the currency in which the amount due is expressed on invoice. If a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the output value must be converted into Polish zloty, using the official exchange rate published by the National Bank of Poland for the day when the invoice was issued (assuming that the invoice was issued within the statutory time limit).

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

VAT returns are made on a monthly basis (with the exception of a certain group of taxpayers, “small taxpayers,” who submit the VAT return quarterly). The due date is the 25th day of the month following the return period. Payment in full is required by the same date. VAT liabilities must be paid by bank transfer, and must be paid in Polish zloty.

**Small taxpayers**

“Small taxpayers” include VAT-taxable persons whose total value of supplies in the previous VAT year did not exceed the Polish zloty equivalent of €800,000. The €800,000 threshold also applies to commission sales. The threshold for brokerage houses is €30,000 of income on brokerage and other forms of remuneration. A business that meets the “small taxpayer” conditions may opt for a special VAT scheme if it so chooses, but this treatment is not compulsory.

Small taxpayers may choose to account for VAT using the “specific tax point.” The specific tax point for a supply is the receipt of payment no later than 90 days following the delivery of goods or the performance of services. The appropriate VAT office must be notified of the decision to choose this tax point.

Small taxpayers that account for VAT on the basis of the “specific tax point” must submit VAT returns quarterly. Other small taxpayers may also opt for quarterly return periods. The due date for the quarterly VAT return is the 25th day of the month following the end of the quarter. Payment in full is required on the same date.

**Penalties**

A number of penalties are assessed in Poland for errors in VAT accounting and for late submission of VAT returns or late payment of VAT:

- Underdeclared output VAT or overclaimed input VAT — the penalty for underdeclaring VAT is a fine of 30% of the understated amount. Interest for delayed payment is also charged. The same penalty applies to overstating the amount of any excess input tax claimed as a refund, or carried forward to the following return period.
- Late submission of VAT returns — if a VAT return is submitted late, the individual responsible for the delay may be fined if the tax courts prove that he or she has been “at fault.” The fine is imposed on the basis of the Fiscal Penal Code, which determines the penal liability of natural persons for fiscal crimes.
- Late payment of VAT — the interest rate applied to delayed payments of VAT is 200% of the National Bank of Poland “Lombard rate”. In November 2007, the rate of interest for delayed payments was 12.5% per year.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A Polish taxpayer that trades in goods with businesses elsewhere in the European Union is obliged to submit INTRASTAT forms if its turnover in the previous year (2006) or in the current year (2007) exceeded the following amounts:

- For intra-Community acquisitions PLN 500,000; and
- For intra-Community supplies PLN 800,000.

If the taxpayer’s turnover did not exceed the following thresholds, it is not obliged to complete all items of the INTRASTAT report form (the following items may be excluded: numbers 7, 12, 15 and 20):

- For intra-Community acquisitions PLN 29 million; and
- For intra-Community supplies PLN 49 million.

INTRASTAT returns are filed with the Polish Customs Authorities on a monthly basis. They must be filed by the 10th of the month following the month when the transactions occurred.

INTRASTAT returns must be submitted either in paper or electronic form. All amounts must be given in zlotys (PLN).

A penalty may be imposed for late submission or for missing or inaccurate declarations.

### **EU sales lists**

All taxpayers that make intra-Community supplies and acquisitions and who are registered as EU VAT payers, are obliged to file an EC Sales List (ESL). No turnover thresholds apply to ESLs under Polish VAT law.

ESLs must be filed quarterly with the Tax Office. They must be filed by the 25th day of the month following the end of the quarter.

ESLs may be filed only in paper form. All amounts must be given in zlotys.

In Poland, ESLs should include the following information:

- The name of the entity submitting the lists and its Polish VAT registration number;
- The EU VAT registration numbers of suppliers and customers, together with the appropriate country codes;

- The total of intra-Community acquisitions and intra-Community supplies made; and
- Information about triangular transactions subject to the simplification rule (see the chapter on the European Union).

An ESL is not required for any period in which the taxable person has not made any intra-Community supplies.

Penalties may be imposed for late and missing ESLs.

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## Portugal

Country code 351

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### Lisbon

GMT

#### Ernst & Young

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1700 Lisbon  
Portugal

Street Address:  
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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Imposto sobre o valor acrescentado (IVA)
Date introduced	1 January 1986
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.e-financas.gov.pt">http://www.e-financas.gov.pt</a>
VAT rates	
Mainland	
Standard	21%
Intermediate	12%
Reduced	5%
Other	Exempt and exempt with credit
Autonomous regions of	
Madeira and Azores:	
Standard	15%
Intermediate	8%
Reduced	4%

VAT number format	PT 5 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
VAT return periods	Monthly, if the turnover of the previous VAT year exceeds €498,797.90. For 2008, the threshold is expected to increase to €650,000 Quarterly if the turnover of the previous VAT year does not exceed €498,797.90. For 2008, the threshold is expected to increase to €650,000 Annual (all taxable persons that have performed any taxable operations)
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Distance selling	€35,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	None
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Portugal by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods in Portugal from another EU Member State made by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Portugal; and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

For VAT purposes, the territory of Portugal includes the autonomous regions of Madeira and the Azores. However, special VAT rates apply to supplies made in these islands.

## C. Who is liable

A “taxable person” is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services or intra-Community acquisitions or distance sales in the course of a business in Portugal.

No VAT registration threshold applies in Portugal. A taxable person that commences activity must notify the VAT authorities of its liability to register.

Special rules apply to foreign or “non-established” businesses.

### Group registration

VAT grouping is not permitted under Portuguese VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

### Non-established businesses

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Portugal. A non-established

business that makes supplies of goods or services in Portugal must register for VAT if it is liable to account for Portuguese VAT on the supply, or if it makes intra-Community supplies or acquisitions of goods.

The “reverse charge” applies generally to supplies made by non-established businesses to Portuguese taxable persons. Non-established businesses for these purposes are entities that are not established nor registered in Portugal. Under this provision, the taxable person that receives the supply must account for the Portuguese VAT due. If the reverse charge applies, the non-established business is not required to register for Portuguese VAT. The reverse charge does not apply to supplies to private persons or to nontaxable legal persons. A non-established business must, therefore, register for Portuguese VAT if it makes any of the following supplies:

- Intra-Community supplies or acquisitions (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Distance sales in excess of the threshold (see the chapter on the European Union); or
- Supplies of goods and services that are not subject to the reverse charge.

### **Tax representatives**

Businesses that are established in the European Union are not required to appoint a tax representative in order to register for VAT in Portugal. However, EU businesses may opt to appoint a tax representative if they wish to do so.

Businesses that are established outside the European Union must appoint a resident tax representative to register for Portuguese VAT. The tax representative is the first entity deemed responsible for the payment of the VAT debts with the business that it represents.

EU businesses that opt not to appoint a fiscal representative should register for VAT at the following tax office:

3rd Tax Office  
Rua dos Correiros, 70 1º  
1100-167 Lisbon  
Portugal

However, a non-resident entity that is registered for VAT in Portugal that intends to cease activity in Portugal, is required to appoint a Portuguese fiscal representative who is established or resident in Portugal. This rule is aimed at ensuring payment of any outstanding tax which may be levied after the cancellation of activity.

### **Late registration penalties**

The following penalties are imposed for late VAT registration in Portugal:

- If the taxpayer’s actions were not intentional a fine ranging from €400 to €5,000; and
- If the taxpayer’s actions were intentional a fine ranging from €400 to €10,000, for group entities.

### **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT. The term “exempt supplies”

is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax and do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include, among others, exports of goods outside the European Union and related services, and supplies of banking, financial and insurance services made to a recipient outside the European Union (see the chapter on the European Union).

Three rates of VAT currently apply in mainland Portugal — the standard rate at 21%, the intermediate rate at 12% and the reduced rate at 5% (prior to 1 July 2005, the standard rate was 19%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate, an intermediate rate or an exemption.

In the autonomous regions of Madeira and the Azores the standard rate is 15%, the intermediate rate is 8% and the reduced rate is 4% (prior to 1 July 2005, the standard rate was 13%).

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 5% (4% in Madeira and the Azores)</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 12% (8% in Madeira and the Azores)</b>
Immovable property	Basic foodstuffs	Canned food
Medical services	Books and newspapers	Edible oils
Finance	Pharmaceuticals	Coffee
Insurance	Medical equipment	Horticultural products
Supply of copyright by authors	Passenger transport	Food and drink supplied by restaurants
Training provided by public sector institutions	Electricity and natural gas	Fuel, heating fuel and colored oil marked with government approved additives
	Cultural events	
	Hotel accommodation	

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply for goods is when the goods are delivered. The basic time of supply for services is when the service is completed.

In Portugal, an invoice must be issued before the 5th business day after the basic time of supply. The actual tax point becomes the date on which the invoice is issued. However, if no invoice is issued, tax becomes due on the 5th business day after the basic tax point.

If the consideration is paid in full or in part before the invoice is issued, the actual tax point becomes the date on which payment



is received (in respect of the amount paid). The VAT invoice must be issued immediately in these circumstances.

### **Prepayments**

For prepayments or advance payments, the tax point is the date on which the advance payment is received. The supplier must issue an invoice as soon as an advance payment is received.

### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

The time of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the 15th day of the month following the month when the basic time of supply for the goods occurred. If the supplier issues an invoice prior to this date, the time of supply is when the invoice is issued.

### **Intra-Community supplies**

Although no VAT is chargeable for an intra-Community supply, an invoice must be issued by the 15th day of the month following the month when the goods were delivered to the customer.

### **Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is either the date of importation or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by Portuguese taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT incurred with the acquisition of goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Portugal, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice or customs document is usually requested by the tax authorities during their analysis of a claim for input tax.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Purchase, hire, lease, maintenance and fuel for private cars, vans and trucks

Business gifts (unless valued at less than €33.06)

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

50% diesel or LPG fuel for vans and trucks

Conferences, seminars and training courses

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Restaurant meals  
 Entertainment and luxury goods and services  
 Transport expenses and business travel including toll costs, incurred outside the scope of the organization or participation in congresses, fairs or exhibitions  
 Accommodation and meals incurred outside the scope of the organization and participation in congresses, fairs or exhibitions  
 Drinks and tobacco

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)****Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a Portuguese taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes.

In Portugal, the amount of input tax that a partially exempt business may recover is calculated in one of two ways.

The first method is a two-stage calculation:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible (this method is usually referred to as the “direct allocation method”); input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible.
- In the second stage, the remaining input tax that is not allocated directly to exempt and taxable supplies is apportioned. The apportionment may be calculated based on the value of taxable supplies made compared with total turnover, or by using another acceptable method agreed on with the VAT authorities. The recovery percentage is rounded up to the nearest whole number (for example, a recovery percentage of 72.1% is rounded up to 73%).

Alternatively, a taxable person may use a general pro rata calculation based on the value of taxable supplies made compared with total turnover.

Taxable persons may use both methods at the same time for different operations or for different sectors of activity. The Portuguese VAT authorities may also impose the use of one of these two methods to prevent distortions of competition.

**Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the

amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes by more than 5% in any year during the adjustment period or if goods are taken from a taxable sector or activity for use in an exempt sector or activity.

In Portugal, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Immovable property (adjusted for a period of 20 years); and
- Movable property (adjusted for a period of five years).

The capital goods adjustment does not apply to the following items:

- Goods with a purchase of value of less than €249.40 (for 2008 it is proposed to increase this threshold to €2,500); or
- Goods with a useful life of less than five years (for example, computers).

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition, to a fraction of the total input tax (1/20 for immovable property and 1/5 for other movable capital goods). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a monthly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. A refund of the credit may be claimed in certain circumstances. If a refund may not be claimed, the input tax credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in a subsequent period.

A refund may be requested if the credit balance is at least €249.40 (for 2008 it is proposed to increase this threshold to €250) and the taxable person has been in a credit position for a minimum period of 12 consecutive months. However, if the VAT credit exceeds €10,075.00 (25 times the minimum wage in Portugal), a VAT refund may be claimed immediately. Immediate recovery may also be requested if the VAT refund exceeds €5,037.50 if one of the following conditions is met:

- The VAT refund is claimed within six months of the taxable person commencing business activity; or
- The taxable person can prove that it used bank financing for investment purposes.

A refund may also be requested before the 12 month period is exceeded for amounts greater than €25 in the following circumstances:

- The taxable person has ceased operations;
- The taxable person has ceased to make taxable supplies and now exclusively makes supplies that are exempt from VAT; or
- The taxable person begins to use the special VAT accounting regime for retailers.

In general, a refund is claimed by submitting the VAT return form by electronic means, with the following annexes: a list of clients, a list of suppliers and adjustments in favor of the company.

## **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Portugal refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in Portugal nor registered for VAT there. A non-established business is permitted to claim Portuguese VAT to the same extent as a VAT-registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive on the condition of reciprocity. Portuguese VAT is therefore refunded only to non-EU claimants established in countries that refund VAT to Portuguese businesses.

For the general VAT refund rules of the EU 8th and 13th Directives refund schemes, see the chapter on the European Union.

### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is the last business day in June in the year following the calendar year when the tax was incurred.

Claims must be submitted in Portuguese. The application for refund must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union). The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €160. For an annual claim the minimum amount is €20.

Applications for refunds of Portuguese VAT may be sent to:

Direcção-Geral dos Impostos  
Direcção de Serviços de Reembolsos do IVA  
Avenida João XXI, 76, Apartado 8220  
1802 – 804 Lisbon  
Portugal

### **Repayment interest**

Claimants may request payment of interest if an EU 8th or 13th Directive claim is repaid more than six months after being submitted. In Portugal, EU 8th and 13th Directive refunds are generally paid after one to two years.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and delivery notes**

A Portuguese taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions if the amount is less than €9.98 (for 2008 it is being proposed to adjust the threshold to €10) paid with money by a private person, unless requested by the customer. However, a sales ticket must always be issued in these cases.

A VAT invoice (or equivalent document) is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

Two copies of the delivery note or invoice must accompany all goods in transit. The document used must contain the same information as an invoice, excluding the value of the transaction. This

document must also contain details indicating from where the goods were dispatched, their destination and the time when dispatch commenced.

### **Credit notes**

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. A credit note must be cross-referenced to the original invoice. The mention of VAT on a credit note is optional. If VAT is mentioned, the supplier may reduce the VAT payable in respect of the supply, but only if it has written confirmation from the purchaser acknowledging the VAT adjustment.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on the intra-Community supply of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that confirms the goods have left Portugal. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, stamped customs documentation and an indication on the invoice of the Portuguese VAT law article that permits exemption with credit for the supply; and
- For an intra-Community supply, a copy of the invoice indicating the customer's valid VAT identification number (issued by another EU Member State), plus a range of commercial documentation (such as bills of lading, transport documentation and proof of payment).

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the values and VAT amounts used must be converted to Euros (€). The conversion must be done using the sales rate used by a bank established in Portugal on the date when the tax is chargeable or, alternatively, on the first business day of that month. The invoice must indicate the exchange rate used. For 2008, it is being proposed that the conversion must be done using the exchange rates made available by the European Central Banking System or using the sales rate used by any bank established in Portugal.

This rule is valid only for invoices issued by Portuguese taxable persons. For invoices received from foreign suppliers (for example, invoices related to intra-Community acquisitions), the acquirer may indicate the exchange rate used to convert the amounts to Euros on the face of the invoice.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Periodic VAT returns are submitted in Portugal for monthly or quarterly periods, depending on the taxable person's turnover in the previous VAT year. All taxable persons also complete an annual return.

Monthly VAT returns must be filed if the taxable person's turnover in the previous year exceeded €498,797.90. For 2008 this threshold is expected to increase to €650,000.

Quarterly VAT returns must be filed if the taxable person's turnover in the previous year exceeded €498,797,90. For 2008 this threshold is expected to increase to €650,000.

Periodic VAT returns must be filed together with full payment of VAT. Monthly VAT returns must be submitted before the 10th day of the second month after the end of the return period. Quarterly VAT returns must be submitted before the 15th day of the second month after the end of the return period.

Annual returns, as a general rule, must be submitted by the last business day of June following the end of the calendar year.

Return liabilities must be paid in Euros.

### **Penalties**

The following penalties apply to the late submission of periodic and annual VAT returns:

- If the fault is not deliberate, a fine ranging from €200 to €2,500; and
- If the fault is deliberate, a fine ranging from €400 to €5,000.

The following penalties apply to the late payment of VAT:

- If the fault is not deliberate, a fine ranging from 20% to 100% of the VAT due, up to a maximum of €30,000; and
- If the fault is deliberate, a fine ranging from 200% to 400% of the VAT due, up to a maximum of €110,000.

In addition, interest applies (currently at a 4% annual rate).

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A Portuguese taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of its sales or purchases of goods exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals for the calendar year 2007 is €70,000.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches for the calendar year 2007 is €110,000.

The INTRASTAT return period is monthly. The submission deadline is the 10th business day following the end of the return period.

The maximum penalty for the late submission or incorrect submission of an INTRASTAT return is €63,878.63.

### **EU sales lists**

If a Portuguese taxable person makes intra-Community supplies in any VAT return period, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL). An ESL is not required for any period in which the taxable person has not made any intra-Community supplies.

ESLs are submitted monthly or quarterly with the VAT return.

Penalties may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate ESLs.

# Romania

Country code 40

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**GMT +2****Ernst & Young SRL**

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Taxa pe valoarea adaugata
Date introduced	1 July 1993
European Union (EU) member state	Yes (with effect from 1 January 2007)
Administered by	Ministry of Economy and Public Finance <a href="http://www.mfinante.ro">http://www.mfinante.ro</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	19%
Reduced	9%
Other	Exempt without credit and exempt with credit
VAT number format	RO XXXXXX (the prefix RO, but the number of digits may vary)
VAT return periods	Monthly or quarterly (under certain circumstances, the return may also be submitted half-yearly or yearly)
Thresholds	
Registration	€35,000
Distance sales	€35,000
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- Supplies of goods made in Romania by a taxable person;

- Supplies of services in Romania;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU country (see the chapter on the European Union); and
- The importation of goods into Romania.

### **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any person who independently makes taxable supplies of goods or services in the course of a business, whatever the purpose or results of that activity. As from 2007, the VAT registration threshold is set at €35,000 turnover a year (this threshold only applies for taxable persons established in Romania). Therefore, established taxpayers that estimate or record a turnover of more than the Romanian currency equivalent of €35,000 are required to register for VAT by the 10th day of the month following the month when the threshold is exceeded.

With effect from 1 January 2007, in principle, the buyer of the goods or services is held jointly and severally liable with the foreign seller for payment of the Romanian VAT.

### **Group registration**

According to the current legislation, until 1 January 2009, VAT group registration is permitted under the Romanian VAT law exclusively for “large taxpayers”. It is assumed that, after that date, group registration may be available for all taxpayers.

Under the 2007 rules, a minimum of two and a maximum five taxable persons may form a fiscal group for a period of at least two years, provided the members all meet the following conditions:

- They are established in Romania;
- They do not belong to another fiscal group;
- They apply the same tax period; and
- Their capital is held in proportion of more than 50% by the same shareholders.

However, VAT grouping is permitted only for VAT reporting.

It is expected that new grouping rules will be implemented with effect from 1 January 2008; however, at the time of writing, the new rules were not yet available.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that does not have a VAT fixed establishment. In order to have a fixed establishment in Romania a taxable person must meet the following conditions:

- Have a structure in Romania, that is place of management, branch, factory, shop, workshop, an agency, an office, a sale or purchase office, a warehouse or any fixed organization, except for a construction site;
- The structure is run by a person authorized to engage the taxable person in the relations with customers and suppliers;
- The person that engages the taxable person in relations with customers and suppliers is authorized to make acquisitions, imports and supplies for the taxable person; and
- The core activity of the structure in Romania consists in the supply of goods or services.

A non-established business is generally required to register for VAT if it undertakes a range of activities, including:

- Intra-Community acquisitions of goods in Romania;



- Intra-Community supplies of goods in Romania;
- Transfers of its own goods to Romania;
- Sending goods to Romania from another EU country for processing and the finished products do not return to the EU country of dispatch; and
- Distance sales in excess of the annual threshold of €35,000.

VAT registration is not required if an entity that is not established and not registered for VAT in Romania performs a local supply of goods or services and the recipient is an established taxable person or non-taxable legal person (for example, a public authority) or is a non-established taxable person that is registered for VAT in Romania through a VAT representative.

If an entity that is established within the EU supplies goods or services and the place of supply for the transaction is in Romania, the EU entity may opt either to a VAT representative, or to register directly for VAT purposes. An entity that is established outside the EU may only register in Romania through a fiscal representative.

### **The reverse charge**

The reverse charge applies to the following transactions, among others:

- Intra-Community acquisitions;
- Real estate transactions if the buyer and seller are registered for VAT in Romania (until 1 January 2008);
- Construction assembly services if both parties to the transaction are registered for VAT in Romania (until 1 January 2008);
- Supplies of goods and services made by non-established entities to customers that are registered for VAT in Romania (see above); and
- Imports, with effect from 1 January 2012, provided the importer is registered for VAT in Romania. Currently, the reverse charge may be applied for imports exclusively by persons who have obtained a specific VAT postponement certificate.

### **Tax representatives**

A non-established entity that carries on taxable operations within Romania may choose to appoint a tax representative, irrespective of its country of residence. A taxable person that is established in the EU may also choose to register for VAT in its own right.

### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties of RON 500 to RON 10,000 apply to late registration for VAT purposes (approximately €150 to €3,000). Separate penalties are assessed for the late payment of VAT (0.1% per day of delay) and for delays in submitting VAT returns (RON 500 to RON 10,000).

## **D. VAT rates**

Supplies within the scope of VAT are classified as taxable and exempt. Exempt supplies and operations are further classified in the following ways:

- Exempt supplies with credit (that is, with the right to deduct input VAT — see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*);
- Exempt supplies without credit (that is, without the right to deduct input VAT — see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*);

- Exempt imports and Intra-Community acquisitions (under certain conditions); and
- Exempt without credit supplies performed by taxable persons established in Romania, whose annual turnover is less than €35,000 and who have not opted for standard taxation.

In Romania, the standard rate of VAT is 19%.

A 9% reduced VAT rate applies to certain supplies (see below).

The following table lists examples of goods and services taxed at the reduced rate and exempt supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of supplies of goods and services that are exempt without credit</b>	<b>Examples of supplies of goods and services that are exempt with credit</b>	<b>Examples of exempt imports and intra-Community acquisitions</b>
Specific banking and financial operations	Exports of goods	Imported goods traded under a duty-free regime
Insurance and reinsurance	Transport services and services related to exports of goods	Import of Romanian goods repaired abroad
Medical services	International transport of passengers and related services	Import of natural gas through specific distribution systems and electricity
Education	Intra-Community supplies of goods (specific provisions)	
Specific hiring, concession, leasing or letting of immovable property (unless option to tax)		
Sale of "old" buildings (unless option to tax)		

#### **Examples of supplies of goods and services taxed at 9%**

Books, newspapers, magazines and school manuals (except those intended exclusively for publicity)	Medicines for human and veterinary use
Prostheses of any type and accessories (except dental prostheses)	Hotel accommodation and similar accommodation, including the rental of land for camping
Orthopedic products	

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the "chargeability to tax" or "tax point." The basic time of supply for goods is when the goods are delivered. The basic time of supply for services is when the services are provided. A number of exceptions apply to these rules.

For intra-Community acquisitions or exempt intra-Community supplies of goods, the tax point arises when the invoice is issued for the entire consideration for the goods, but no later than the 15th day of the month following the month when the goods were

delivered. With effect from 1 January 2008, the tax point for intra-Community supplies and acquisitions will arise on the 15th day of the month following the month when the chargeable event took place or the date when an invoice was issued, if earlier.

### **Continuous supplies of services**

The time of supply for continuous supplies of services, such as telephone services, water and electricity, is on the last day of the period specified in the contract for payment, but the period cannot be longer than one year.

### **Prepayments**

The tax point for advance payments is when the payment is received.

### **Payments by installment**

The chargeability of supply of goods or services with installment payments is the due date for payment, as specified in the service contract, for contracts concluded before 1 January 2007. For contracts concluded after 1 January 2007, the chargeability occurs when the goods are delivered or the services are rendered (unless an invoice issued or a payment is received prior to that date).

### **Reverse charge services**

Certain services received by a Romanian taxable person from a foreign supplier are taxed in Romania using the reverse charge mechanism, which means that the Romanian customer must account for the VAT due in the VAT return for the month when the tax point occurs, by registering it both as output and input tax in the VAT return. If the beneficiary has a full right to deduct input tax, the charge is tax neutral (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

If no invoice is received from the supplier, the Romanian beneficiary has to issue a "self-invoice" (which complies with a specified format) by the 15th working day of the month following the one when services were supplied. With effect from 1 January 2008, the time limit for issuing an invoice is the 15th day of the following month (not the 15th working day).

If the beneficiary of the service is registered for VAT in Romania, the VAT due must be paid by the 25th day of the month following the month when the tax point occurs. However, if the beneficiary is not registered for VAT in Romania under the normal regime, the reverse charge must be accounted for using a special VAT return (with no right of deduction, therefore, the VAT due must be paid).

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is due on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being offset against output VAT, that is, VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Romania, VAT paid on imports of goods, and any VAT self-assessed for reverse charge services received.

Except for certain specific cases, the amount of VAT reclaimed must be requested through a VAT return. Excess input VAT over

output VAT is generally refundable or may be offset against other future VAT liabilities.

For taxable persons that are registered for VAT purposes in Romania, the minimum amount of a VAT refund is RON 5,000 (approximately €1,500). Any amount below this threshold may be recovered by offsetting it against other VAT liabilities.

Entities that are not registered for VAT in Romania may submit a request for a VAT refund (based on the EU 8th or EU 13th Directive). A refund may be requested if amount due is at least RON 200 for a period shorter than a year but greater than three months, or at least RON 25 if the relevant period is a year, or the remainder of a year.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used in the performance of VAT-able operations (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Personal expenses  
 Protocol expenses  
 (subject to the rules for  
 Profits Tax)  
 Alcohol and tobacco

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Advertising  
 Hotel accommodation  
 Conferences  
 Purchase or lease of  
 cars, vans and trucks  
 Business travel expenses

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to taxable supplies is fully recoverable, while input tax directly related to exempt supplies is fully restricted. Input tax that is attributable to both taxable and exempt supplies (such as VAT paid on overhead costs) is deductible on a pro rata basis. The pro rata is generally based on the percentage of income generated by supplies with a right to input tax deduction, divided by total income. The calculation of recoverable VAT is based generally on the annual pro rata for the prior year. However, a special pro rata may be used, if approved by the tax authorities. An individual pro rata may also be established for each sector of the taxable person's activity that has a partial right to deduct.

### **Refunds**

If input VAT exceeds output VAT, the balance (defined as the "negative VAT balance") may be:

- Carried forward to the next period; or
- Compensated or refunded by the tax authorities, based on an option exercised by the taxpayer when it submits its VAT return. This option may only be exercised for negative VAT balances exceeding RON 5,000.

The VAT refund application may cover eligible input VAT incurred with effect from the fifth year before the year when the claim is made (under certain conditions).

A VAT refund or compensation request is generally dealt with within 45 days. During this period, the tax authorities are entitled to request additional information from the taxpayer. Therefore, the term for making the repayment may be extended by the number of days between the date of the request for additional information and the date when the information is received by the tax authorities. If the refund or compensation request is not dealt with by the expiration of this term, the taxpayer is entitled to receive late payment interest.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Romania refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established in Romania nor liable to be registered for VAT there. A non-established business is allowed to claim Romanian VAT to the same extent as a VAT registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive (under the condition of reciprocity).

For the general VAT refund rules applicable to the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes, see the chapter on the European Union.

#### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following the calendar year when the tax became chargeable.

Claims may be submitted in Romanian. Claims in a foreign language may also be accepted (with an authorized translation into Romanian). The application for refund must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union).

The term established by the tax authorities for processing a refund application is six months from the date of submission of the application and supporting documents.

The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year, but greater than three months is RON 200. For an annual claim, or a claim for a period of less than three months, the minimum amount is RON 25.

#### **Repayment interest**

Interest of 0.1% per day of delay may be claimed by a taxable person for late refunds.

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **VAT invoices and reversal invoices**

A Romanian taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including for example, exports. Invoices that contain errors may be cancelled and the taxpayer may issue a "reversal invoice." The amount credited

must be printed on the reversal invoice and must be preceded by a minus sign. A reversal invoice must contain the same information as a VAT invoice.

### **Proof of exports**

Goods exported from Romania are not subject to Romanian VAT. To qualify as VAT-exempt with credit, the supplier must prove that the goods left the Romanian territory. Suitable proof includes the following documentation:

- Customs documentation;
- Invoices; and
- Other relevant documentation depending on the nature of the export.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a VAT invoice for a transaction that takes place in Romania is issued in a foreign currency, the VAT amount must be converted into Romanian currency (the lei — RON), using the rate published by the National Bank of Romania (or the bank in charge of the payment transfers) for the date when the tax point for the transaction occurs. However, the parties to the transaction must mention in the contract which method will be used.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Taxable persons with an annual turnover below the RON equivalent of €100,000 must submit VAT returns quarterly. All other taxable persons submit VAT returns monthly.

The due date is the 25th day of the month following the end of the return period. Payment in full is required by the same date. All VAT liabilities must be paid in Romanian currency.

### **Half-yearly declaration**

All taxable persons that are registered for VAT must submit a half-yearly statement to the Romanian tax authorities. This statement includes all local supplies and acquisitions made in the previous semester. The due date is the 25th day of the month following the end of the semester.

### **Penalties**

With effect from 1 January 2006, late payment interest, charged at a rate of 0.1%, is applicable for each day of delay. No additional penalty applies.

Fraud committed in connection with the calculation of a VAT repayment may be viewed as fiscal evasion.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A Romanian taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of either its sales or purchases of goods exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals is RON 300,000.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches is RON 900,000.

Romanian taxable persons must complete INTRASTAT declarations in RON, rounded up to the nearest whole number.

The INTRASTAT return has to be submitted monthly. The submission deadline is the 15th day of the month following the return period.

A penalty may be imposed for late submission or for missing or inaccurate declarations.

### EU sales and acquisitions lists

If a Romanian taxable person makes intra-Community supplies or intra-Community acquisitions in any return period, it must submit an EU Sales and Acquisitions List to the Romanian VAT authorities. The statement is not required for any period during which the taxable person has not made any intra-Community supplies or acquisitions.

The listing of intra-Community sales or acquisitions must be submitted on a calendar quarterly basis by the 25th day of the month following the end of the quarter.

Penalties may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate EU Sales and Acquisitions Lists.

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## Russia

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Nalog na dobavlennuyu stoimost (NDS)
Date introduced	6 December 1991
European Union (EU) member state	No
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) member state	Yes

Administered by	Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation <a href="http://www.minfin.ru">http://www.minfin.ru</a> Federal Tax Service <a href="http://www.nalog.ru">http://www.nalog.ru</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	18%
Reduced	10%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	7736049525
VAT return periods	Monthly (turnover in excess of RUB 2 million a month) Quarterly (turnover less than RUB 2 million a month) Starting 2008 — only quarterly
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Exemption from VAT	RUB 2 million (in three calendar months)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods, works or services made in Russia by a taxpayer;
- The transfer of property rights by a taxpayer;
- The performance of construction and the installation and assembling of works for own consumption;
- Withholding of VAT withheld on services received by a Russian taxpayer from a foreign company; and
- The importation of goods into Russia, irrespective of the status of the importer.

## C. Who is liable

A taxpayer is any legal entity or individual entrepreneur (including a foreign legal entity) that makes taxable supplies of goods, works or services in Russia, in the course of its business or that conveys goods across the customs border of the Russian Federation.

### Tax registration

All taxpayers are subject to tax registration. A foreign legal entity has the right to be registered where its permanent establishment is located. VAT registration alone is not permitted. A full tax registration takes place.

### Exemption from VAT payment obligations

No VAT registration threshold applies in Russia. However, a legal entity or individual entrepreneur may be exempted from the fulfillment of obligations associated with the calculation and payment of VAT. Exemption may apply if, in the last three calendar months, the amount of receipts from the sale of goods, works or services did not exceed RUB 2 million in total.

Exemption from VAT payment obligations is granted upon submission of special notification to the tax authorities together with



supporting documentation proving entitlement. A legal entity or individual entrepreneur that is granted exemption is not required to charge VAT or submit VAT returns, but it is restricted in its ability to recover input VAT on purchases (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by VAT Taxpayers*).

### **Group registration**

VAT group registration is not permitted under the Russian VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT purposes separately.

### **Foreign legal entities (non-established businesses)**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Russia. A foreign legal entity or non-established business may be required to register for tax purposes in Russia for a number of reasons. The correct procedure, the timing of registration and the documents required depend on the situation:

- If a foreign legal entity plans to conduct business through a fixed place of business for more than 30 days a year, it must register within 30 days of commencing business activity in Russia; and
- If a foreign legal entity owns taxable property in Russia (that is, immovable property or a means of transport), it must register within 30 days either from the date when it registers its ownership right in the property or from the date of import.

The tax registration procedure is practically the same for non-established businesses as for Russian legal entities. A foreign legal entity must submit a standard application form for tax registration to the Russian tax authorities together with supporting information and documentation about the entity.

A non-established entity that does business in Russia but is not obliged to register for VAT may choose whether or not to register. If a non-established business chooses not to register for VAT, the recipient of the supply must act as a tax agent and withhold VAT due. However, in this case, the non-established supplier is not entitled to recover any input tax (VAT on purchases). In many cases, therefore, registration is the preferred option, as it allows the non-established business to recover input tax.

A non-established business may choose to register for VAT after undertaking taxable transactions in Russia. However, if it does so, the non-established business may only recover input tax related to goods, works or services that it has supplied in Russia on the condition that the recipients of its supplies withheld VAT. In addition, the recovery of input tax on any expenditure is delayed until the date of VATable supply.

### **Late registration penalties**

Russian tax legislation provides for several types of fines in the following amounts for tax registration violations:

- Late tax registration — a penalty of RUB 5,000;
- Late registration over 90 days — a penalty of RUB 10,000; and
- The avoidance of tax registration — a penalty of between 10% and 20% of the amount of income generated during the period of unregistered business activity, depending on the duration of the delay in tax registration.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods, works and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods, works and services not liable to tax and which do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Russia, three rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 18%, the reduced rate at 10% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods, works or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate, the zero rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods, works and services, and supplies of goods, works and services that are taxed at a reduced rate or zero rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 10%</b>
Financial services on granting loans	Exports of goods and related services	Basic foodstuffs
Insurance	Supplies to diplomats (if reciprocal arrangements apply)	Certain children's goods
Public transport	Foreign passenger transportation services	Medicines and medical products
Medical services	Supplies of stable gas condensate and natural gas, except crude oil, provided to other CIS countries	
Lease of office premises and housing to accredited representative offices of foreign entities (if reciprocal arrangements apply)		
Sale of houses, living accommodation and shares in them (with effect from 1 January 2005)		

## E. Time of supply

The moment when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or the “tax point.”

For taxpayers the tax point is determined as the earliest of the following dates:

- The day on which goods (work and services) or property rights are dispatched (transferred); and
- The day on which payment or partial payment is made in respect of future supplies of goods (performance of work, rendering of services) or transfer of property rights.

## Reverse charge services

“Reverse charge” VAT is applied to payments for works or services supplied by foreign legal entities to Russian legal entities or individual entrepreneurs. Under the reverse charge, the liability

to withhold and pay VAT rests with the recipient of the supply who acts as a tax agent. The reverse charge applies in the following circumstances:

- The foreign legal entity is not registered as a taxpayer in Russia; and
- The place of supply for the goods, works or services is the Russian Federation.

In Russia, reverse charge VAT is treated as a withholding tax. The non-established supplier's invoice must, therefore, be grossed up to include the VAT due to ensure the net payment equals the agreed contract price for the supplied goods, works or services.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxpayers**

A taxpayer may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods, works and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods, works and services supplied within Russia, VAT paid on imports of goods, and VAT self-assessed for reverse charge works or services received from outside Russia.

VAT may not be recovered on prepaid expenses. VAT is recoverable only after the goods, works or services have been received and a VAT invoice ("factura"-invoice) has been received. The same procedure applies to VAT incurred on construction (including construction carried out by the taxpayer for its own use).

The amount of VAT reclaimed must be indicated separately on a VAT invoice ("factura"-invoice) issued in conformity with the provisions of the Russian VAT law.

According to a ruling of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation (Determination 169-O) as well as the current arbitration practice, further limitations apply to the offset of input VAT paid from "borrowed funds". The factors limiting VAT offset are as follows (after clarification provided by Determination 324-O):

- "Borrowed funds" are amounts that are not repaid at the moment of VAT offset, and that will probably never be repaid in future.
- The related business processes do not lead to the fulfillment of a corresponding liability to remit VAT to the budget in cash. This limitation refers to the fulfillment of tax obligations by the taxpayer's suppliers, but it gives the tax authorities grounds to refuse VAT offset on the basis that the corresponding amounts of VAT were not paid to the budget by the taxpayer's suppliers.
- If purchases are made using funds received as financial assistance from the taxpayer's parent company, no input VAT offset is allowed.
- VAT charged on advances may only be recovered after the respective sales are recognized.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods, works and services that are not used for making VAT able supplies (for example, goods purchased for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be fully recovered on some business expenses (that is, expenses that are limited for profits tax deduction).

The following table sets out examples of expenses for which input tax is not deductible and, if made for business purposes, examples of expenses for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Personal expenses  
Home telephone expenses  
Parking  
Restaurant meals

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible**

Purchase, lease or hire of a car, van or truck  
Fuel for cars, vans and trucks  
Car maintenance  
Business entertainment and travel\*  
Conferences\*  
Advertising\*  
Hotel accommodation\*  
Mobile phone expenses

\* Input Tax recovery is allowed within prescribed limits for these items of expenditure.

**Partial exemption**

If a Russian taxpayer makes both exempt supplies and taxable supplies, it is obliged to account for them separately. Input VAT directly related to taxable supplies is recoverable in full, while input VAT directly related to exempt supplies is not recoverable and should be offset as an expense. Input VAT that may not be directly attributed to taxable or exempt supplies (such as VAT on business overhead costs) must be apportioned. The statutory method of apportionment is a pro rata calculation, based on the value of taxable supplies made compared with the total turnover of the business.

**Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a monthly period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that period, the taxable person earns an input tax credit. Generally, the input tax credit is carried forward to offset output tax in the following month. VAT credits may be carried forward for three months. During this period, the tax authorities may offset the VAT credit against the taxpayer's other outstanding tax liabilities. Upon the expiration of three calendar months the amount which has not been taken into account shall be subject to refund for the taxpayer on his written application.

**Restoration of VAT previously offset**

If assets, intangible assets and property rights are transferred as a contribution to the charter capital of a company and partnership or as share contributions to the share fund of a co-operative, or these assets are subsequently used in carrying out the VAT exempt operations, the amount of input VAT must be repaid or "restored." The amount of restoration is the VAT previously claimed as a deduction or, with respect to fixed assets and intangible assets, an amount proportional to the net book (balance sheet) value without taking account of any revaluation.

**VAT on barter transactions**

The amount of input VAT presented to the purchaser of goods (works, services and property rights) should be paid by the

taxpayer in cash on the basis of a payment order to be offset in the following situations:

- Barter transactions;
- Offset of mutual claims; and
- Settlements with securities.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

VAT refunds are made exclusively to registered persons that make taxable supplies in Russia. VAT incurred by a foreign legal entity is not refundable, unless the foreign legal entity performs VATable supplies in Russia and elects to register.

If a foreign legal entity is registered with the Russian tax authorities as a representative office, it may request a refund if all of the following conditions are met:

- The foreign legal entity makes VATable supplies;
- The input VAT relates to business expenses;
- The goods or services are paid for and reflected in the accounting books as expenses; and
- Valid VAT invoices support the expenses.

#### **Refund application**

The VAT refund application must be sent to the appropriate tax office. The application must be completed in Russian. The refund is made in rubles (RUB) into a bank account held in Russia. Generally, refunds are made only after an on-site tax audit carried out at the taxpayer's premises. The tax authorities may request any of the following documentation for the VAT audit:

- Original VAT invoices;
- Documents confirming the tax has been paid or withheld;
- Contracts;
- The sales and purchase ledgers; and
- VAT returns and supporting documentation.

#### **Interest on refunds**

The Russian VAT legislation requires the tax authorities to grant a refund no later than two weeks following a claim by the taxpayer. After three months after submission of the claim if a positive decision is reached the refund is made. In practice, however, refunds are often delayed.

If a refund is paid late, the tax authorities must also pay interest, accrued at a rate of 1/360 of the Russian Central Bank refinancing rate for each day of delay (the rate was 13% as of 15 June 2004).

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A Russian taxpayer must provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made in order to offset or refund VAT. Invoices must be issued in Russian, although bilingual invoices may be issued in Russian and another language.

Business practice allows for the possibility for the supplier to issue a credit note to reduce the VAT chargeable on a supply. A credit note must contain the same information as the invoice to which it refers. However, no clear official rules are available with respect to credit notes.

**Proof of exports**

Goods exported from Russia are subject to Russian 0% VAT rate. To confirm 0% VAT, the supplier must prove that the goods have been exported.

**Foreign currency invoices**

Generally, VAT invoices should be issued in rubles (RUB). If a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, all values required for VAT purposes must be converted into rubles for tax purposes, using the rate published by the Russia Central Bank on the date of invoicing.

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

Taxpayers whose monthly turnover, net of VAT, exceeds RUB 2 million in a quarter are required to pay VAT and file VAT returns on a monthly basis. Taxpayers whose monthly revenue, net of VAT, is less than RUB 2 million in a quarter are required to file VAT returns and pay VAT quarterly. The due date in all cases is the 20th day of the month following the end of the tax period (month or quarter). VAT payable under the reverse charge mechanism is accounted for separately and should be paid by the tax agent at the same time as payment is made to the supplier.

**Penalties**

Russian tax legislation provides for several types of fines in connection with filing VAT returns:

- Late filing — a penalty ranging from 5% to 40% of the underpaid tax, depending on the duration of the delay;
- Severe violation of revenue and expenses accounting regulations in one tax period — penalty of RUB 5,000;
- Severe violation of accounting regulations in more than one tax period — a penalty of RUB 15,000;
- Severe violation of accounting regulations leading to the understatement of the taxable base — a penalty of 10% of the underpaid tax, but no less than RUB 15,000;
- Nonpayment or partial payment of the tax — a penalty of 20% of the underpaid tax; and
- Willful nonpayment or partial payment of the tax — a penalty of 40% of the underpaid tax.

In addition, criminal charges may be imposed for “willful or negligent conduct of business that results in defrauding the State.”

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Goods and services tax (GST)
Date introduced	1 April 1994
Administered by	Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore ("IRAS") <a href="http://www.iras.gov.sg">http://www.iras.gov.sg</a>
GST rates	
Standard	7% with effect from 1 July 2007 (3% prior to 1 January 2003, 4% in 2003, and 5% from 1 January 2004 to 30 June 2007)
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
GST number format	M2-1234567-8; MR-1234567-8; 19-9012345-X (local) F2-1234567-D (nonresident)
GST return periods	Quarterly Monthly (optional, subject to approval from the Comptroller)
Thresholds	
Registration	S\$1 million
Recovery of GST by non-established businesses	No (unless the non-established business is registered for GST in Singapore)

**B. Scope of the tax**

GST applies to the following transactions:

- Supplies of goods and services in Singapore, made in the course of a business by a taxable person; and
- Imports of goods into Singapore.

**C. Who is liable**

A "taxable person" is a person who is registered or is required to be registered for GST.

**Compulsory registration**

The GST registration threshold is S\$1 million. For compulsory registration, the threshold applies in the following ways if a person has started making taxable supplies:

- Retrospectively — registration is required if at the end of any quarter, the value of taxable supplies in that quarter and the preceding three quarters exceeds S\$1 million. However, registration is not required if the Comptroller of GST ("the Comptroller") is satisfied that the value of taxable supplies in the following four quarters is not expected to exceed S\$1 million.
- Prospectively — registration is required if at any time there are reasonable grounds for believing that the value of taxable supplies in the next 12 months is expected to exceed S\$1 million.

Under the first method, a business is obliged to notify the Comptroller within 30 days of the end of that quarter. Under the second test, a business is obliged to notify the Comptroller within 30 days from the beginning of that period.

### **Voluntary registration**

A business that has not yet made taxable supplies, or whose value of taxable supplies is below the registration limit, may register for GST voluntarily. A business that registers for GST voluntarily must remain registered for at least two years.

Under the GST legislation, “taxable supply” is defined as a supply of goods or services made in Singapore other than an exempt supply. Based on this definition, businesses that make wholly exempt supplies would not be eligible for GST registration. However, the GST Act allows a person that is not liable to be registered to apply for voluntary registration if it makes exempt supplies of financial services (as specified in paragraph 1 of the Fourth Schedule to the GST Act), if the services would have qualified as international services if they were made by a taxable person.

### **Group registration**

Businesses that are under “common control” may apply to register as a GST group. Each member must be individually registered for GST. Once registered as a GST group, the group members are treated as a single taxable person and submit a single GST return. Supplies made between members within the group are disregarded for GST purposes. Group members are jointly and severally liable for all GST liabilities.

### **Divisional registration**

If a taxable person carries on more than one business or operates several divisions, he may apply to the Comptroller to register any of the businesses or divisions separately. Divisional registrations will ease the GST administration for such businesses. Upon approval, each division is given a separate GST registration number and submits its own GST return. Supplies made between divisions within the divisional registration are disregarded for GST purposes.

### **Exemption from registration**

A taxable person that exclusively makes zero-rated supplies may request exemption from registration. In practice, exemption from registration may be granted to a taxable person whose zero-rated transactions represent more than 90% of its total taxable supplies.

### **Deregistration**

A business that ceases operations must cancel its GST registration. A business that is obliged to deregister must notify the GST authorities within 30 days of ceasing to make taxable supplies.

A taxable person whose value of taxable supplies is not expected to exceed S\$1 million in the next 12 months may request for deregistration.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Singapore. A business that is not established in Singapore is obliged to register for GST if it makes taxable supplies exceeding the registration threshold of



S\$1million. A representative office of a non-established business in Singapore may also register for GST and reclaim input tax on expenses, even if it does not make taxable supplies.

### **Tax representatives**

A non-established business must appoint a local tax representative in order to register for GST.

### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties are imposed for failure to register for GST, late payment of GST, late submission of GST returns, and the submission of incorrect returns.

### **GST schemes**

A variety of schemes assist businesses to ease the administrative burden associated with GST compliance, as well as to improve cash flow, for example, the Major Exporter Scheme (MES), the Approved Contract Manufacturer and Trader Scheme (ACMT) and the Approved Third Party Logistics Company Scheme.

## **D. GST rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of GST, including zero-rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of GST by Taxable Persons*).

In Singapore, with effect from 1 July 2007, the standard rate of GST is 7% (the rate until 30 June 2007 was 5%). The standard rate of GST applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific relief allows the zero-rating or exemption.

Exports of goods and international services are zero-rated (that is, taxed at 0%). International services that qualify for zero-rating are specifically listed in the GST Act. Exempt supplies include the sale or lease of residential property and financial transactions listed in the GST Act.

## **E. Time of supply**

The time when GST becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.”

Generally, the time of supply for goods is the earliest of the following events:

- The date when the goods are removed from the supplier’s premises or, if not removed, are made available;
- The date of issue of a tax invoice; or
- The date of receipt of payment.

Generally, the time of supply for services is the earliest of the following events:

- The date when the service is performed;
- The date of issue of a tax invoice; or
- The date of receipt of payment.

However, if the supplier issues a tax invoice within 14 days of delivering goods or performing a service, the time of supply

becomes the date when the invoice is issued, provided no payment has been received prior to either the removal of the goods or the performance of the services.

### **Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is either the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime or free trade zone.

## **F. Recovery of GST by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is GST incurred on goods and services used or to be used for the purpose of any business carried on or to be carried on by the taxable person. Input tax is generally recovered by deducting it against output tax, which is GST charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes GST paid on goods and taxable services purchased in Singapore and on goods imported into Singapore.

Input tax must generally be claimed in the month when the tax invoice is issued.

A valid tax invoice or customs import permit must be held to support any claim for input tax.

With effect from 1 January 2007, a taxable person is required to repay to the IRAS any input tax claimed that has not been paid to the supplier for more than 12 months from the due date of the payment.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by a taxable person). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure. The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Purchases used for non-business purposes  
Purchase, lease, hire, maintenance and running costs of private motor cars  
Club subscriptions

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Advertising  
Business gifts (output tax must be accounted for on gifts costing over S\$200 or of gifts that form a series of gifts — that is, three or more gifts given to the same person within the prescribed GST quarter)  
Purchase, lease, hire and maintenance of trucks and vans  
Business entertainment  
Attendance at conferences

**Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is generally not recoverable. If a taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. Zero-rated supplies are treated as taxable supplies for these purposes.

Partial exemption recovery is calculated in two stages:

- The first stage identifies the input tax that may be directly attributable to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly attributable to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not deductible.
- The second stage identifies the amount of the remaining input tax (for example, input tax on general business overheads) that may be allocated to taxable supplies and recovered. The calculation may be performed using the ratio of the value of taxable supplies over the value of total supplies (that is, taxable and exempt supplies), or it may be based on a special calculation agreed to with the GST authorities.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, if the value of a taxable person's exempt supplies for an accounting period does not exceed both the average of S\$20,000 per month and 5% of the total value of taxable and exempt supplies made in that accounting period, the input tax relating to the exempt supplies is treated as attributable entirely to taxable supplies. In addition, the GST Act provides concessions for a partially exempt business to be treated as fully taxable if it makes only certain types of exempt supplies.

**Repayments**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a GST period exceeds the output tax in the same period, the excess is refundable. Refunds are generally made within three months after the date when the Comptroller receives the GST return. If a taxable person submits monthly returns, the refund is generally made within one month from the date of receipt.

Interest at the rate of 2.13% per annum is payable on the amount of any GST refund that is outstanding. Interest is calculated from the day the refund is due from the tax authorities.

**G. Recovery of GST by non-established businesses**

Singapore does not refund GST incurred by non-established businesses that are not registered for GST in Singapore. A non-established business that is registered for GST may obtain a refund of GST only through the filing of GST returns.

**H. Invoicing****Tax invoices and credit notes**

A taxable person must issue a tax invoice for standard rated supplies made to another taxable person within 30 days. A simplified tax invoice may be issued if the amount payable (including GST) does not exceed S\$1,000. The formats of a tax invoice and a simplified tax invoice are prescribed by the GST legislation.

A tax invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax credit.

A credit note may be used to reduce the GST charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods or services if there is a valid

adjustment. The document must contain generally the same information as a tax invoice, as well as the amount of tax credited, and it must refer to the date and number of the original tax invoice for the supply. If the date and number of the original tax invoice for the supply cannot be traced or identified, the Comptroller may allow the credit note to be issued without reflecting the GST adjustment on it, subject to an agreement to be made in writing by both the supplier and the GST-registered customer concerning the arrangement. In other words, both the supplier and the GST-registered customer must reduce the taxable supplies and purchases in their GST returns respectively. GST need not be adjusted for the goods returned.

### **Proof of exports**

Exports of goods are zero-rated for GST purposes provided they are supported by evidence confirming the departure of the goods from Singapore. The evidence required includes the following documents:

- Export permit;
- Bill of lading or airway bill; and
- Original invoice.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a tax invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the total amount payable before GST, the GST chargeable, and the total amount payable including GST must be converted to the Singapore dollar (S\$) equivalent. The foreign currency should be converted to the Singapore dollar equivalent based on the selling rate of exchange prevailing at the time of supply. In practice, the Comptroller would allow companies to apply the daily exchange rates (that is, the buying or selling rate, or the average of the two) of any banks operating in Singapore, or the exchange rates published by Singapore Customs. The Comptroller has recently extended the sources of acceptable exchange rates provided they are:

- Reflective of the Singapore money market at the relevant date (for example, exchange rates obtained from local banks, the Singapore Customs, local circulated newspapers, reputable news agencies and foreign central banks without exchange controls are acceptable to the IRAS);
- The daily buying rates, average of the buying and selling rates, or a good approximation of the daily exchange rates, corresponding to the time of supply;
- Updated at least once every three months;
- Consistently used for internal business reporting, accounting and GST purposes; and
- Used consistently for at least one year from the end of the accounting period in which the method was first used.

If the exchange rates used by businesses do not comply with these conditions, it is necessary for the companies involved to seek the Comptroller's approval to agree on the use of an acceptable exchange rate.

## **I. GST returns and payment**

### **GST returns**

Taxable persons generally file GST returns quarterly. However, taxable persons that receive regular refunds of GST may seek approval to file their returns monthly, to ease cash flow. With

effect from 1 January 2007, all newly registered businesses are required to file GST returns electronically.

The GST return, together with payment in full, must be submitted by the last day of the month following the end of the return period.

### Penalties

A penalty of 5% of the tax due is assessed for late payment of GST. If the amount remains outstanding after 60 days, an additional penalty is assessed at 2% of the tax due for each month, up to a maximum of 50% of the unpaid tax.

A penalty of S\$200 per month is assessed for the late submission of a GST return, up to a maximum of S\$10,000 of the unpaid tax.

Criminal offenses connected with GST may be punished by a maximum fine of S\$5,000. In default of payment of the fine, a term of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months applies.

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## Slovak Republic

Country code 421

**Bratislava**

**GMT +1**

### Ernst & Young, k.s.

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Dan z pridanej hodnoty (DPH)
Date introduced	1 January 1993
European Union (EU) member state	Yes (with effect from 1 May 2004)
Administered by	Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.finance.gov.sk">http://www.finance.gov.sk</a> Tax Directorate <a href="http://www.drsr.sk">http://www.drsr.sk</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	19%
Reduced	10%
Other	Exempt and zero-rated
VAT number format	SK0123456789
VAT return periods	Monthly Quarterly (turnover below SKK 10 million for the previous

	year; VAT payers may elect to file monthly, regardless of turnover)
Thresholds	
Registration	Turnover of SKK 1.5 million in a maximum period of 12 consecutive calendar months (approximately €45,000)
Intra-Community acquisition	Value of intra-Community acquisitions in excess of SKK 420,000 (approximately €12,500) in a calendar year
Distance Selling	Value of distance selling goods supplied in excess of SKK 1.5 million (approximately €45,000) in a calendar year
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods effected for consideration within the territory of the country by a taxable person, acting as such;
- The supply of services effected for consideration within the territory of the country by a taxable person acting as such;
- The acquisition of goods for consideration from another EU Member State (see the chapter on the European Union); and
- The importation of goods.

In addition, VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods by the VAT payer for his private use, for the private use of his staff, goods supplied free of charge or supplied for any other purpose than that of the VAT payer's business, if the input VAT was wholly or partly deductible;
- The supply of services carried out by the VAT payer free of charge for his own private use, for the private use of his employees or for any other purpose than that of his business, if the input VAT was wholly or partly deductible;
- The relocation of goods owned by a taxable person from the Slovak Republic to another EU Member State (or vice versa) effected by this taxable person or on his account for the purposes of his business (although exceptions apply — see the chapter on the European Union); and
- The use of tangible assets in the possession of the VAT payer for his private use, for the private use of his staff or for other purpose than that of his business, if the VAT on such assets was wholly or partly deductible.

## C. Who is liable

A “taxable person” is any business entity or individual that independently performs any economic activity regardless of the purpose and results of such activity.

The VAT registration threshold for taxable persons that have their seat, place of business or a fixed establishment in the Slovak Republic (“Slovak taxable persons”) is a turnover of SKK 1.5

million measured in a maximum period of 12 consecutive calendar months. A Slovak taxable person, whose turnover equals or exceeds the registration threshold, must file a VAT registration application by the 20th day of the month following the month when the threshold was reached.

“Turnover” for these purposes includes revenues (income) from all supplies of goods and services (both taxable and zero-rated) made in the Slovak Republic and advance payments relating to these supplies. Revenue (income) generated from supplies that are exempt from VAT without input deduction (see Section D *VAT Rates*) is generally excluded from this definition. However, revenue (income) from insurance and financial services does count (if these services are not provided as ancillary to the main taxable supply). Revenue (income) from the occasional sale of tangible and intangible property is excluded from the definition of taxable turnover.

### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

The VAT registration threshold for Slovak taxable persons and for Slovak non-taxable legal persons that acquire goods in the Slovak Republic from other EU Member States is a value of SKK 420,000 of goods acquired in a calendar year. This type of VAT registration does not confer on the person the status of a VAT payer (that is, no input VAT deduction is possible). It only serves the purpose of allowing the person to pay the due VAT on the goods acquired. Registration is due prior to achieving the threshold.

### **Group registration**

VAT grouping is not permitted under Slovak VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

Legal entities that carry out activities jointly under an association agreement (or a similar agreement), and whose aggregate turnover exceeds the registration threshold, must register for VAT individually. Transactions between such entities, however, remain to be subject to VAT.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a foreign business that has no seat, place of business or fixed establishment in the territory of the Slovak Republic. A non-established business is obliged to register for VAT in the Slovak Republic before it starts performing activities that are within the scope of Slovak VAT, unless it makes any of the following supplies of goods or services in the country:

- Zero-rated transport services and zero-rated services ancillary to transport services;
- Goods and services subject to the reverse-charge by the recipient;
- Goods transported to other EU Member States if the goods have previously been imported from a third country and the foreign person has appointed an import VAT representative in the Slovak Republic; and
- Goods supplied within a triangular transaction if the non-established business acts as middle party to the transaction (see the chapter on the European Union).

VAT registration is carried out at the following designated office:

Tax Office Bratislava I  
(Danovy urad Bratislava I)  
Radlinskeho 37  
P.O. Box 89  
817 89 Bratislava

### **Call-off stock simplification**

A simplification rule applies in the Slovak Republic for intra-Community supplies of goods treated as “call-off” stock, that is goods held in a warehouse that remain in the ownership of the supplier until they are “called off” by the purchaser (see the chapter on the European Union). The simplification rule applies for a supply of goods from another EU Member State if the goods are transferred into a warehouse in the Slovak Republic by a supplier registered for VAT in the other EU Member State (and not registered for VAT in the Slovak Republic) and they are sold to a single specific customer who is a Slovak taxable person.

In these circumstances, the Slovak customer is liable to pay VAT on the intra-Community acquisition of the goods. The foreign supplier is not liable for VAT. The foreign supplier is not obliged to register for VAT in the Slovak Republic. In order to use the simplification, the tax authorities must receive written notification.

### **Import VAT representative**

A foreign entity may appoint a VAT representative for the purposes of making importations of goods that are to be treated as exempt from VAT on the basis of their subsequent intra-Community supply (that is a zero-rated resale to another EU Member State) by the foreign entity. The foreign entity must appoint the representative using a power of attorney. The VAT representative is obliged to submit tax returns on a calendar quarterly basis on behalf of the importers. The importer of goods is not obliged to register for VAT purposes in the Slovak Republic.

### **Reverse charge services**

A Slovak taxable person is obliged to pay VAT in respect of any services provided from another EU Member State or from a third country, if the services are taxable and the place of supply of the services is the Slovak Republic. VAT is accounted for using the reverse-charge mechanism — that is, the recipient of the service must account for VAT on the service, but is also entitled to recover the VAT charged as input tax, subject to its meeting certain conditions (see Section D *VAT Rates* and Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

A Slovak taxable person is generally not obliged to apply the reverse charge if the service provider is registered for VAT in the Slovak Republic (in that case the service provider must account for the Slovak VAT due). However, the reverse charge does apply if a Slovak taxable person receives any of the intangible services listed in Article 56 of the Directive 2006/112/EC from abroad (see the chapter on the European Union) regardless of whether the service provider is registered for VAT in the Slovak Republic or not, unless the services are provided from a Slovak fixed establishment. If these services are provided to non-taxable legal persons or to individuals, the country where the supplier is established is considered to be the place of supply for these services.



## D. VAT rates

With effect from 1 January 2007, the Slovak Republic introduced a reduced rate of 10% on selected pharmaceutical products and medical aids. The latest proposal of changes to the VAT law also includes application of the reduced rate to specific books, brochures and leaflets and books for children. The draft proposal is currently being debated in parliament and is expected to come into effect on 1 January 2008. A VAT rate of 19% applies to all other supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision of the VAT law stipulates a zero rate or allows an exemption.

The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). If supplies are classified as “zero-rated,” no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may deduct related input tax. Zero-rated supplies include, among others, exports of goods, supply of certain services related to exports of goods, supply of services where the place of taxable transaction is abroad, intra-Community supply of goods as well as international transport.

The following table lists examples of exempt and zero-rated supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

### Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services

Postal services  
 Healthcare (except for supplies of pharmaceuticals and health aids)  
 Public radio and television broadcasting (except for broadcasting of commercials and sponsored programs)  
 Education  
 Financial services  
 Services related to sports and physical education  
 Cultural services  
 Social welfare  
 Lotteries and similar games  
 Transfer and lease of real estate (options to tax available for both)  
 Insurance and re-insurance  
 Services (including public social and health insurance)  
 Services provided by a legal person to its members (if certain conditions are met)

### Examples of zero-rated supplies of goods and services (taxable at 0%)

Exported goods  
 Intra-Community supplies of goods  
 Services related to export of goods  
 International transport of persons  
 Financial and insurance services if provided to a customer that is not established in the European Union

## **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “chargeability of tax” or “tax point.” In the Slovak Republic, VAT generally becomes chargeable on the date when goods are supplied or services are performed.

The general rule stipulates the tax point for goods or services as the date of the supply of the goods or services, or the date of the receipt of the payment if it occurs prior to supply of goods or services. The date of supply of goods is defined as the date of acquiring the right to dispose of the goods as owner.

### **Continuous supplies of goods and services**

If goods or services are supplied in parts or repeatedly over the duration of an agreement, the services are considered to be supplied on the last day of the period to which the payment for the goods or services relates, at the latest.

### **Intra-Community supplies and acquisitions of goods**

The tax point for goods supplied to another EU Member State and meeting the conditions for exemption from VAT in the Slovak Republic is either the date of the issue of the invoice or the 15th day of the calendar month following the month when goods were supplied, whichever occurs earlier.

For intra-Community acquisitions, the tax point is either the date of the issue of the invoice or the 15th day of the calendar month following the month when the goods were acquired, whichever occurs earlier.

### **Reverse charge services received**

For reverse-charge services received by a Slovak taxable person, VAT becomes chargeable on the date when the invoice is issued. If the invoice is not issued by the end of the third calendar month following the month when the provision of services was completed, the tax point arises on the last day of the third calendar month. This rule also applies to reverse-charge services that are supplied in parts or repeatedly over the duration of an agreement.

### **Immovable property**

The tax point for a transfer of real estate is the date when the transfer of the property is registered in the Real Estate Cadastre or the date the property is made available for use to the purchaser, whichever occurs earlier. The tax point for the supply of a newly constructed building is the date of the handing over of the building.

### **Imported goods**

The tax point for imported goods is when the customs authority accepts the customs declaration for their release into a customs regime triggering the payment of VAT or, if this is not applicable, when the liability to customs duties (including import VAT) arises in a different manner.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A VAT payer is entitled to recover input tax, which is the VAT charged on goods and services received if it is directly attributable to the taxable person’s own supplies for which a deduction entitlement exists (mostly taxable and zero-rated supplies).

Input VAT may generally be recovered by deducting it from output VAT, which is VAT charged on the supplies made. A VAT payer is entitled to deduct input VAT if the tax point for the supply in question has arisen on output and the VAT payer holds a valid VAT invoice or import document. The VAT payer is entitled to deduct input VAT in the tax return for the VAT period to which the invoice relates, as long as he holds the invoice by the time the VAT return for that period is filed. Alternatively, the deduction may be made in the subsequent tax period. If the invoice is not available until the filing deadline for the VAT period to which the invoice relates, the deduction may be made for the period when the invoice was received. Input VAT relating to certain transactions may be deducted in the tax period when the tax is chargeable, including:

- Reverse-charge services; and
- Goods supplied with assembly and installation supplied by a foreign taxable person.

For these supplies, it is not necessary to hold an invoice but the VAT payer must include them in its VAT records.

For imported goods, VAT must have been paid to the customs authority to be eligible for the deduction.

#### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input VAT may not be recovered by a VAT payer in the following circumstances:

- VAT that relates to activities that are not business activities;
- VAT that relates to the making of exempt supplies; and
- VAT incurred on items of expenditure for which recovery is specifically excluded (for example, input tax related to entertainment or to passenger cars).

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Purchase, lease or hire of passenger cars and accessories  
Business entertainment  
Returnable bottles

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Purchase, lease or hire of vans and trucks  
Taxis  
Hotel accommodation  
Fuel used for business purposes  
Business use of mobile telephones  
Business gifts marked with the supplier's name worth less than SKK 500 each (not taxed on output)  
Commercial samples of goods for advertising purposes (not taxed on output)  
Parking

**Partial recovery (partial exemption)**

Input tax on goods that are partially used for business and also for non-business purposes is generally deductible; however, output VAT should be paid on the non-business use. For fixed tangible assets intended to be used partially for business and non-business purposes, the VAT payer may opt not to deduct a portion of the input VAT that reflects the non-business use of these assets. As a result, the use of these assets for non-business purposes is not subject to VAT.

For services received by a taxable person, that are intended to be used for both business and non-business purposes, the VAT payer is not allowed to deduct VAT relating to any non-business use. However, if the VAT payer does not expect to use the services for non-business purposes, it may deduct input VAT relating to the entire consideration for the services. If the services are subsequently used for non-business purposes, the VAT payer must account for output VAT (VAT on sales) on the portion of the consideration that is attributable to the non-business use of the services.

For goods and services that are also partially used for the provision of exempt supplies, only the portion of VAT related to taxable supplies may be deducted. The term “taxable supplies” includes, for these purposes, zero-rated supplies, and supplies that are specifically excluded from the application of VAT with entitlement to input VAT deduction.

The deductible proportion is calculated based on the total revenue (or income) generated from taxable supplies made (those where the input tax is deductible), divided by the total revenue (or income) from all supplies made. All values are exclusive of VAT. As the terms “revenue” and “income” are not defined for VAT purposes, they should probably be understood in terms of their definitions for accounting purposes, that is, “revenue” is the term used for double-entry accounting and “income” is the term used for single-entry bookkeeping.

The following taxable supplies are excluded from the calculation of the deductible proportion:

- Incidental financial services exempt from VAT;
- The sale of an enterprise or of its part (transfer of going concern);
- The sale of business assets (capital goods) excluding inventory;
- Incidental real estate transactions (transfer or leasing and letting of immovable property); and
- The sale of returnable bottles (excluding those sold to other EU Member States or exported).

The deductible proportion is calculated for the whole financial year and is rounded up to the nearest whole percentage. During the current financial year, the deductible proportion calculated for the previous year is used. If there is no percentage for the prior year, the VAT payer may use a percentage agreed to with the tax authorities.

**Refunds**

If the amount of deductible VAT in a VAT period exceeds the amount of output VAT in that tax period, the VAT payer may offset the difference with a VAT liability in the following tax period. The remaining difference between the amount of deductible VAT

and output VAT that may not be offset shall be refunded to a VAT payer by the tax authorities within 30 days after the date of the submission of a VAT return for the later period. If the VAT authorities carry out a tax audit to verify the VAT payer's entitlement to the refund, the refund must be repaid within 10 days after the VAT authorities complete the tax audit.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

The Slovak Republic refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT there.

For the general VAT refund rules applicable to the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

In the Slovak Republic, the conditions for refunds are the same for EU businesses as well as for non-EU applicants.

In order to claim a refund, a foreign business must meet all of the following requirements:

- The foreign entity is a registered VAT payer abroad or a registered payer of a similar general consumption tax;
- The foreign entity does not have a registered office, fixed establishment or place of business in the Slovak Republic, during the period for which the VAT refund is requested;
- The goods or services were purchased or goods were imported in the Slovak Republic for the purpose of the foreign entity's business conducted abroad;
- The input VAT is recoverable under Slovak legislation; and
- During the period for which the VAT refund is requested, the foreign entity neither sold goods nor provided services in the Slovak Republic, other than the following:
  - Services of international transportation of persons;
  - Transportation and auxiliary services related to export and import of goods;
  - Services and goods with their assembly and installation, in respect of which the Slovak customer was the person liable to pay tax (reverse-charge);
  - Electricity and gas if the Slovak customer was the person liable to pay tax;
  - Goods supplied to other EU Member States if such goods were imported in the Slovak Republic as VAT exempt, if the foreign entity was represented by an import VAT representative (see Section C *Who Is Liable*); and
  - Goods supplied within a triangular transaction if the foreign business acts as the middle party in the transaction (see the chapter on the European Union).

The Slovak tax authorities reject the application for a refund if the country where the applicant's foreign business is registered does not provide VAT refunds to Slovak VAT payers (or refunds of any similar consumption tax).

#### **Refund application**

The application must be submitted using the form issued by the Slovak tax authorities, completed in the Slovak language.

Requests must be filed with the Tax Authority Bratislava 1 by 30 June of the year following the year when the VAT was incurred

or the import VAT was paid. The request must be filed together with the following documents:

- The original invoices or import documents (for imports, also documents evidencing payment of the tax); and
- A certificate of status issued by the applicant's local tax authority confirming that the applicant is registered for VAT in the country where it is established or has its permanent address.

An annual claim may be filed if total VAT incurred exceeds SKK 1,000 for the calendar year. Claims for shorter periods (at least three calendar months) may be filed prior to year-end if total VAT incurred during the period is at least SKK 8,000.

The relevant office (Tax Authority Bratislava 1) must decide on the application for the refund within 6 months from the date of filing the request.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices**

A registered VAT payer is obliged to issue a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies provided to a taxable person or to a non-taxable legal person no later than 15 days after the date the tax was chargeable (usually the date of supply of goods or services or the day when the advance payment is received). The VAT payer is not obliged to issue the VAT invoice for domestic supplies that are VAT exempt. The VAT Act also allows the issue of a simplified VAT invoice (such as till receipts or cash-register bills) if certain conditions are met.

A registered taxpayer is also obliged to issue an invoice for supplies of goods and services made to another EU Member State, under certain conditions (see the chapter on the European Union).

It is necessary to hold a VAT invoice to support a claim for input tax deduction (with the exception of reverse charge services received from abroad and local purchases of reverse-charged goods supplied with installation or assembly).

### **Corrective invoices**

If the tax base is corrected due to a decrease or increase in the price, the cancellation of the supply, or the return of the goods, the VAT payer is obliged to issue a corrective invoice, credit note or debit note, that is, a VAT document used for the correction of the taxable amount. Each tax document correcting the original invoice is considered to be a VAT invoice.

A credit note or debit note must contain the serial number of the original VAT document.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

Goods exported outside of the European Union or supplied to a taxable person in another EU Member State are zero-rated for a VAT payer that sells to a foreign entity or to a foreign branch of a Slovak entity. A VAT payer that exports goods or supplies goods to other EU Member States is, generally, entitled to recover the related input VAT.

To qualify as VAT-free, exports must be supported by evidence that confirms the fact that goods were exported abroad. A VAT

payer must substantiate the export of the goods with a written customs declaration for the release of the goods into the customs regime of export certified by a customs authority, and a transport document. The VAT payer must hold the written customs declaration within 6 months from the month when the exemption was claimed.

Under the current wording of the VAT law, the proof of export should be acceptable also where the seller does not undertake the export himself, but sells the goods to a person that exports them subsequently. In this situation, the supplier should hold a copy of the export document issued to the purchaser and stamped by the customs authorities. However, the practical approach of the Tax Authorities is to deny any exemption claimed under these circumstances.

In order to qualify for exemption, an intra-Community supply of goods must be supported by the following documents (see the chapter on the European Union):

- Transport document or other document on dispatch of goods in which the place of destination is stated, if the transport is arranged by the supplier or the customer through a third entity;
- Written confirmation of the receipt of goods by the customer or by a person empowered by him, if the transport is performed by the supplier;
- Written declaration of the customer or a person empowered by him that the goods were transported to another EU Member State if transport is performed by the customer; and
- Other documents, for example, contract on the supply of goods, delivery note, or document confirming receipt of payment for the goods.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If the payment for a taxable supply is requested in a foreign currency, the total VAT must be converted into Slovak crowns (SKK) using the exchange rate published by the National Bank of the Slovak Republic on the date of tax point. Alternatively, the VAT payer can opt for a customs foreign exchange rate to be used over a calendar month. This option may not be revoked during the entire calendar year. For imports, the customs foreign exchange rate rules apply.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

Slovak VAT returns must be submitted by the 25th day after the end of the tax period. Payment in full is due by the same date.

### **Penalties**

The penalties for non-compliance with VAT registration and reporting requirements range from SKK 2,000 to SKK 100,000.

The penalty for the late submission of a tax return after the statutory deadline is not less than SKK 1,000 and up to SKK 500,000.

Penalty interest applies if VAT liability is not paid on time. Penalty interest is equal to four times the basic interest rate of the National Bank of the Slovak Republic (currently 4.25% times 4, totaling 17% a year).

A flat penalty of an amount equal to the prime rate of the National Bank of the Slovak Republic (currently 4.5%) multiplied

by three applies if the VAT liability or excess VAT refund declared by the VAT payer in the tax return is lower than the one assessed by the tax authorities. The penalty is calculated on the difference between the value declared in the tax return and VAT assessed by the tax authorities, and is not based on the time period involved.

If the negative difference is declared by the VAT payer in a supplementary VAT return, the flat penalty is decreased to a half.

Penalties also apply to late submission of EU reports (see Section J *EU Declarations*).

Intentional tax evasion may be regarded as a criminal offense, resulting in fines or imprisonment (for a term of up to eight years, depending on the amount of tax evaded).

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A Slovak taxable person that trades with other EU Member States must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of goods dispatched/received exceeds certain thresholds. Two INTRASTAT turnover thresholds apply — the assimilation threshold and the simplification threshold (see below). Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

INTRASTAT information is reported each calendar month (the reference period). Each report must be submitted to the local customs authority by the 15th day of the month following the reference period.

#### **Assimilation threshold**

The assimilation threshold is SKK 5 million (€150,000) for arrivals and SKK 10 million (€300,000) for dispatches. If the VAT payer's turnover for the previous calendar year did not exceed these thresholds, it is not obliged to submit an INTRASTAT report.

#### **Simplification threshold**

The simplification threshold is SKK 24 million (€720,000) for arrivals and SKK 60 million (€1,800,000) for dispatches. If the VAT payer's turnover did not exceed these thresholds (but has reached the assimilation threshold), the VAT payer is obliged to report the 10 most important sub-items of the combined nomenclature only; other sub-items may be summarized in a single item. If the VAT payer exceeds the simplification threshold, it is required to complete a full INTRASTAT report.

If the VAT payer does not exceed the assimilation thresholds, or if the entity is not a Slovak VAT payer, the obligation to report the intra-Community movement of goods using INTRASTAT does not exist. Eligible VAT payers are also obliged to complete and submit INTRASTAT declarations for months with zero movements of goods.

A penalty may be imposed for late submission or for missing or inaccurate declarations up to SKK 100,000 (€3,000).



**EU sales listings**

If a Slovak entity makes intra-Community supplies of goods from the Slovak Republic to a taxable person registered for VAT in another EU Member State, it will be obliged to include the transaction in an EC Sales Listings (ESL). Only VAT exempt supplies of goods to other EU Member States must be reported in the ESL.

ESLs must be submitted on a calendar quarterly basis by the 25th day following the end of the quarter together with the VAT return.

If a VAT payer fails to submit an ESL within the statutory deadline, a one-off penalty of SKK 10,000 applies. In the event of a failure to submit an ESL after receiving a request from the tax authorities, the penalty equals to SKK 20,000.

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Country code 386

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Davek na dodano vrednost (DDV)
Date introduced	1 July 1999
European Union (EU) member state	Yes (since 1 May 2004)
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance (Tax Administration) <a href="http://www.durs.gov.si">http://www.durs.gov.si</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	20%
Reduced	8.5%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	SI12345678
VAT return periods	Monthly Quarterly (For businesses not established in Slovenia, monthly periods apply)
Thresholds	
Registration	None for businesses not established in Slovenia

	€25,000 in the previous 12 months — for businesses established in Slovenia
	€7,500 based on the cadastral income from agricultural and forestry land — for agricultural and forestry activities
Distance selling Intra-Community acquisitions	€35,000
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	None
	Yes

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Slovenia by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Slovenia; and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

Special rules apply to intra-Community transactions involving new means of transport and distance sales (see the chapter on the European Union).

## C. Who is liable

A “taxable person” is any person who independently carries out anywhere an economic activity, whatever the purpose or result of that activity.

VAT registration required before the commencement of taxed activity in Slovenia. According to the current VAT legislation, retrospective VAT registration is not possible.

### Group registration

VAT group registration is not allowed under the Slovenian VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

### Non-established businesses

A “non-established business” is a business that has no establishment in the territory of Slovenia. A non-established business that makes supplies of goods or services in the territory of Slovenia is liable to account for VAT on these supplies.

A non-established business must, therefore, register for VAT if it makes any of the following supplies:

- Intra-Community supplies;
- Intra-Community acquisitions;
- Distance sales in excess of the threshold; and
- Supplies of goods and services that are not subject to the reverse charge (for example goods or services supplied to private persons).

**Tax representatives**

A foreign entity (taxable person) who does not have a registered business or fixed establishment in Slovenia may appoint a tax representative. Any legal entity or an individual, who is a taxable person registered for VAT in Slovenia, that has an establishment or permanent address in Slovenia and is not a branch of the company, can be appointed as a tax representative. According to the Slovenian VAT legislation, a tax representative is jointly liable for all tax obligations of the foreign entity.

If a foreign entity chooses not to appoint a tax representative in Slovenia, it must authorize a person to receive all writings and documentation from the authorities on his behalf.

**Reverse charge**

The reverse charge applies to supplies of certain services made by non-established business to taxable persons registered for VAT in Slovenia. The recipient of the services accounts for VAT using the appropriate Slovenian VAT rate. If reverse charge applies, non-established supplier is not required to register for VAT in Slovenia.

**Late registration penalties**

A penalty may be imposed for late registration or failure to register for VAT in Slovenia and for late filing or failure to file VAT returns. Penalties vary from €2,000 to €125,000. For late payment or non-payment of VAT a penalty ranging between €2,000 to €125,000 may be imposed. Additionally, interest for late payment is charged at the daily rate of 0.0274%. Penalties ranging from €200 to €4,100 may be imposed on the responsible person of the legal entity who commits the offence, in addition to the company itself.

**D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to any rate of VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to the right to input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with the right to deduct input VAT,” which means that no VAT is chargeable; however, the supplier may recover related input tax. “Exempt with the right to deduct input VAT” supplies include exports of goods outside the European Union and related services and intra-Community supplies of goods and intangible services supplied to another taxable person established in the European Union, or to any recipient outside the European Union (see the chapter on the European Union).

In Slovenia, two VAT rates currently apply — standard rate at 20% and reduced rate at 8.5%. The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Real estate transactions (except “new buildings”)  
 Financial services  
 Insurance transactions  
 Betting, gambling and lotteries  
 Public radio and television broadcasts  
 Education  
 Healthcare and medical services  
 Cultural services

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 8.5%**

Foodstuffs (except alcoholic drinks and catering services)  
 Water supplies  
 Passenger transport  
 Books, newspapers and periodicals  
 Services of authors and composers  
 Agricultural products and services  
 Pharmaceutical products and medical equipment  
 Cultural events  
 Hotel accommodation  
 Use of sports facilities  
 Services of undertakers and ceremonial services

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called “chargeable event” or “tax point.” In Slovenia, VAT becomes due when the chargeable event occurs, as follows:

- VAT is due when goods are delivered or when services are performed; and
- If no invoice is issued for supplied goods or services, VAT is due on the last day of the tax period (month) when the goods are delivered or the services are performed.

**Prepayments**

If payment is effected before the supply is made (prepayment), VAT is due on the day when the prepayment is made. For intra-Community acquisitions or supplies of goods, prepayments do not create a tax point.

**Intra-Community acquisitions**

For intra-Community acquisition of goods, VAT is due on the 15th day following the month when the goods are delivered. If an invoice for the supply is issued before this date, VAT is due on the date of the invoice.

**Imported goods**

VAT for imported goods becomes due when the import is effected, or when the goods leave the duty suspension regime and are released for free circulation.

**Cash accounting for small businesses**

A domestic taxable person whose taxable turnover (excluding VAT and sales of assets) did not exceed €208,000 in the previous 12 months and whose turnover is not expected to exceed this limit in the next 12 months, may, under certain conditions, charge and pay VAT on a cash basis, that is on the basis of payments received for its supplies of goods and services. A taxpayer that uses the cash

accounting scheme, may only deduct input tax on its purchases when the VAT is fully paid. For related companies, the turnover threshold applies to the whole group.

## **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Slovenia, VAT paid on imports of goods and self-assessed VAT on intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax recovery.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible providing the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Hospitality costs  
(Accommodation, food and drinks, entertainment)  
Purchase, lease, fuel and maintenance of cars and boats (except if used by driving schools or for public transportation)

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Advertising  
Purchase, lease, fuel and maintenance of buses and trucks  
Telephone  
Books, newspapers  
Attendance at seminars (except food and drink)  
Raw materials

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to the making of exempt supplies is generally not recoverable. If a taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as “partial exemption.”

Input tax directly relating to taxable supplies is fully recoverable, while input tax directly relating to exempt supplies is not recoverable.

To determine the amount of input VAT that may be recovered one of the following methods may be used:

- Deduction of input VAT using actual data, provided that the taxable person keeps (in its books of account or other records) information of the total amount of input VAT including the amount of input VAT which is deductible.

- Determination of the amount of deductible input VAT using a pro rata for the whole business, if the taxable person is unable to determine the amount of input VAT as described above.
- Determination of the amount of deductible input VAT using several deductible amounts for each of its various fields of business activity separately. A “field of business activity” means any level of activity of the taxable person according to a standard classification of activities or organizational units of the taxable person (such as a separate plant or business unit).

The pro rata is calculated using the following method:

The total annual supplies on which input VAT is deductible exclusive of VAT divided by total annual supplies on which VAT is not deductible including state subsidies and grants.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

In Slovenia, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Real estate (adjusted for a period of 20 years); and
- Other tangible fixed assets (adjusted for a period of 5 years).

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input tax recoverable in a tax period exceeds the amount of output tax payable in that same period, the taxable person has an input tax credit. An input tax credit is carried forward to the following VAT tax period. However, a VAT registered person is entitled to a refund of the input tax credit within 60 days after submitting a VAT return form for tax period.

Exporters are entitled to a refund within 30 days of submitting a VAT return form.

### **Repayment interest**

The tax authorities pay interest on delayed repayments of VAT. The daily statutory rate of interest is 0.0274%.

## **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Slovenia refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in Slovenia. A non-established business is allowed to claim Slovenian VAT to the same extent as VAT registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. Slovenia applies condition of reciprocity in respect of refund claims, which may exclude applicants from some non-EU countries.

For the general VAT refund rules applicable to the EU 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June following the calendar year in which the tax was incurred. This deadline is strictly enforced.

Claims must be submitted in the Slovenian language. Application for refund must be accompanied by the relevant documentation (see the chapter on the European Union).

The minimum claim period is six months. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €210. The maximum period is one year. For an annual claim the minimum amount is €25. The claim period can be shorter than six months if this period represents the rest of the calendar year.

The tax authorities must stamp each submitted invoice and import document and return them to the claimant within 30 days of receipt. The tax authorities must also rule on the claim within six months of the submission of the claim. If the claim is approved, the refund is processed within six months of the submission of the claim by either remitting payment into a Slovenian bank account or transfer abroad (the claimant is responsible for all expenses related to this repayment).

Applications for refunds of Slovenian VAT should be sent to the Ministry of Finance of Slovenia, Tax Administration, Ljubljana Tax Office, at the following address:

Davčni urad Ljubljana  
p.p. 107  
Dunajska cesta 22  
1001 Ljubljana  
Slovenia

### **Repayment interest**

The tax authorities do not pay interest on delayed 8th and 13th Directive of VAT refunds.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not required for a limited range of supplies, including the following:

- Supplies by taxpayers who perform agricultural or forestry activities and sell these products and services to final consumer; and
- The sale of tickets, season tickets and tokens for passenger transport (train, bus, cable cars), stamps, court stamps, postal forms, payments for participating in games of chance, periodicals, vending machine sales, sale of mobile phone cards by ATM, GMS network and the Internet, sale of tokens from change machines and supplies of services at “teleservice points”.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support claim for input tax deduction or refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A credit note may be issued if the taxable amount subsequently changes due to the return of goods, the granting of a discount or the recipient's inability to pay. The taxable person may adjust (reduce) the amount of VAT payable by virtue of a credit note, but only if the recipient of the supply adjusts (reduces) the deduction of input VAT and informs the supplier in writing that it has done so. A credit note must contain all the information prescribed for an invoice including a reference to the invoice.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

Slovenian VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on intra-Community supplies of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that the goods have left Slovenia. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, a copy of the export document, officially certified by Customs. In certain cases, an invoice stamped by Customs, a mail freight declaration, or a transport document are acceptable.
- For an intra-Community supply, an invoice with the purchaser's VAT identification number and corresponding transport document (or other suitable document which clearly refers to the freight of goods from the invoice).

### **Foreign currency invoices**

Invoices may be issued in a foreign currency. VAT amount must always be in Euros (€). If the gross amount is indicated on the invoice, it must also be shown in Euros. The exchange rate to be used is the median exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Slovenian VAT returns are submitted for monthly or quarterly tax periods. Quarterly tax periods coincide with calendar months: March, June, September and December. A tax period for each taxable person is determined on the basis of its turnover in the last calendar year as follows:

- Taxable persons with turnover up to €21,000 submit quarterly tax periods; and
- Taxable persons with turnover greater than €210,000 submit monthly tax periods.

The tax period for newly established taxable persons is a calendar month for the first 12 months of business activity. The tax period for foreign taxable persons (non-established businesses) is always a calendar month.

VAT returns must be submitted and any VAT due must be paid in full on the last working day of the month following the end of each tax period.



**Penalties**

Penalties are imposed for a range of VAT offenses, as follows:

- Late filing or non-filing of a VAT return a penalty ranging from €2,000 to €125,000.
- Late or non-payment of VAT, a penalty ranging from €2,000 to 125,000; and
- A responsible person of a taxable entity, who commits an offense, may be fined an amount from €200 to €4,100.

**Interest**

Default interest is imposed for the late payment of VAT due. The daily statutory rate of default interest is 0.0274%.

**Criminal offenses**

The criminal offense of tax evasion is punishable by a term of imprisonment ranging from three to eight years.

**J. EU declarations****INTRASTAT**

A Slovenian taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports known as INTRASTAT, if the value of either its sales or purchases of goods exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

- The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals is €85,000 (for 2007); and
- The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches is €200,000 (for 2007).

INTRASTAT returns should be submitted no later than the 15th day of the month following the reporting period (calendar month). If the 15th day is a non-working day, INTRASTAT return should be submitted on the last working day before the 15th day of the month.

INTRASTAT returns may be submitted in paper form, electronic format or via the Internet (<http://intrastat-surs.gov.si/>).

For a legal entity a penalty of up to EUR 1,250 may be imposed for late submission or failure to submit an INTRASTAT declaration or for inaccurate declarations. In addition, a penalty up to €125 may be imposed on a person responsible for the return.

**EU sales lists**

If a Slovenian taxable person makes intra-Community supplies in any tax period, it must submit an EC Sales List (ESL) to the Slovenian VAT authorities. An ESL is not required for any periods during which the taxable person has not made any intra-Community supplies.

ESLs should be submitted quarterly, no later than the 10th day of the second month following the reporting period (calendar quarter). For example, ESL reports for the first calendar quarter ended 31 March must be submitted no later than the 10th of May.

Penalties ranging from €2,000 to €125,000 may be imposed for late submission or failure to submit and ESL and for inaccurate ESLs.

## South Africa

Country code 27

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### At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	30 September 1991
European Union (EU) member state	No
Member of the South African Customs Union	Yes
Administered by	The Commissioner for the South African Revenue Service (herein referred to as SARS) <a href="http://www.sars.gov.za">http://www.sars.gov.za</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	14%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	4220122222
VAT return periods	Monthly (annual taxable supplies in excess of R 30 million) Bi-monthly (annual taxable supplies of less than R 30 million) Six-monthly, annually and four monthly (in special cases)
Thresholds	
Compulsory registration	Annual taxable supplies > R 300,000
Voluntary registration	Annual taxable supplies > R 20,000 up to R 300,000 Certain vendors providing commercial accommodation > R 60,000 annually
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes (in limited circumstances)

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in South Africa by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by a person in South Africa that is not entitled to claim full input tax credits (referred to as imported services); and
- The importation of goods from outside South Africa, irrespective of the status of the importer.

Goods that are imported from countries within the South African Customs Union (that is, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland) are not subject to customs duty but are subject to VAT.

**C. Who is liable**

A “vendor” is any person (business entity or individual) who conducts an enterprise and is registered, or is required to register for VAT, herein referred to as a “taxable person”.

The compulsory VAT registration threshold for 2007 is taxable supplies in excess of R 300,000 in any 12-month period. A person must register for VAT if the threshold of R 300,000 was exceeded in the preceding 12 months, or is expected to be exceeded in the following 12 months.

**Voluntary registration**

A person whose turnover is below the compulsory registration threshold may register for VAT on a voluntary basis if the value of its taxable supplies exceeds R 20,000 in any 12-month period (excluding the provision of commercial accommodation, for which the threshold is R 60,000).

**Group registration**

VAT grouping is not permitted under the South African VAT legislation. All legal entities must register for VAT individually. VAT is charged on transactions between separately registered entities within a commercial group in accordance with the general VAT rules, and subject to the rules relating to supplies between related persons.

**Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of South Africa. A non-established business that makes taxable supplies of goods or services continuously or regularly in South Africa must appoint a tax representative in order to register for VAT. The VAT authorities may declare that any person is the VAT agent for any other person for the recovery of amounts due to SARS.

**D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a tax at either the standard rate or the zero-rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right to claim an input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In South Africa, two rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 14% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows the zero rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt and zero-rated supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>
Financial services	Exports of goods and related services
Fare-paying passenger transport	International transport of passengers and goods, and related services
Educational services	Certain supplies of goods that are used exclusively in an export country
Child care	Services supplied outside South Africa and to foreign branches or head offices
Donated goods supplied by certain non-profit (charitable) bodies	Certain foodstuffs
Residential accommodation	Goods used for agriculture
Immovable property situated outside South Africa	Illuminating kerosene and leaded and unleaded gasoline
	Supply of gold coins issued by the Reserve Bank
	Supply of an enterprise capable of separate operation as a going concern (provided that all the requirements are met)
	Supply of fuel levy goods and certain fuels obtained from crude to be refined to produce fuel levy products
	Receipt of certain grants

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point”.

In South Africa, the basic time of supply is the earlier of the issue of an invoice or the receipt of payment.

Other tax points are used for a variety of situations, including betting transactions, supplies made from coin or token-operated vending machines, and “lay-bye” sale agreements.

### **Supplies between related persons**

The tax point for supplies between related persons for a supply of goods is when they are removed by or made available to the purchaser or recipient of the goods. The time of supply for a supply of services between related persons is when the services are performed.

**Supplies to a branch or main business outside South Africa**

The tax point for goods consigned or delivered to a branch or main business outside South Africa is when the goods are actually consigned or delivered. The tax point for services supplied to a branch or main business outside South Africa is when the services are performed.

**Periodic supplies**

The tax point for periodic supplies is the earlier of the date when payment is due, or the date when payment is received.

**Installment credit agreements**

The supply is deemed to take place at the earlier of the time when the goods are delivered or any payment of consideration is made.

**Immovable property**

The supply of immovable property is deemed to take place at the earlier of:

- The date when the registration of the transfer is effected in a deeds registry; or
- The date when payment is received.

**Imported goods**

The tax point for imported goods varies as follows, depending on the customs regime that applies to the import:

- For goods imported into South Africa, when the goods are cleared for home consumption;
- For goods that are imported from the South African Customs Union, at the border post when the goods are brought into South Africa; and
- For goods imported and entered into a licensed Customs and Excise storage warehouse, when the goods are cleared from the warehouse for home consumption.

**Special VAT accounting for small businesses**

Special VAT rules apply in South Africa for “small vendors” (that is, vendors with a turnover of less than R 1 million a year and who make both standard-rated (14%) and zero-rated supplies (0%)). Essentially, small vendors whose accounting systems cannot deal with the information requirements of the VAT Act, are entitled to compute their liability for VAT based on an agreed formula. These rules have limited application.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within South Africa and VAT paid on imports of goods.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur, or services utilized for making exempt supplies). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Purchase or hire of a motor car (subject to certain exceptions)  
 Business and staff entertainment (subject to certain exceptions)  
 Business gifts (to the extent that the gift constitutes “entertainment” as defined)  
 Club subscriptions

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Purchase, hire and maintenance of vans and trucks  
 Attendance at conferences and seminars  
 Vehicle maintenance costs (including motor cars)  
 Mobile phones  
 Air transport within South Africa  
 Aviation fuel  
 Trading stock  
 Raw materials  
 Marketing expenditure

**Partially deductible input tax (partial exemption)**

Input tax directly related to the making of exempt supplies is generally not recoverable. If a taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full.

In South Africa, the amount of partial VAT that may be recovered is determined using a two-stage calculation:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible.
- The second stage identifies the amount of the remaining input tax (for example, input tax on general business overheads) that may be allocated to taxable supplies and recovered by applying an apportionment ratio. The calculation may be done using an apportionment based on the value of taxable supplies compared with total turnover, or by using another method acceptable to SARS.

**Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a period exceeds the amount of output VAT payable in that period, a refund of the excess may be claimed.

SARS pays interest at the prescribed rate, if payment of any refund claimed is not made by SARS within 21 business days after the date on which the VAT return is received by SARS.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered in South Africa may be recovered only in respect of goods that are subsequently exported from South Africa. A refund may be claimed from the VAT refund administrator. No claim may be

made in respect of services (such as hotel accommodation and restaurant meals) consumed in South Africa.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

With effect from 1 March 2005, all taxable persons are required to issue a full tax invoice for all supplies made if the consideration (that is, the total amount received inclusive of VAT) amounts to R 3,000 or more. If the total amount in money for the supply is less than R 3,000 but greater than R 50, the supplier may issue an abridged tax invoice. If the total amount received in money for the supply is less than R 50, the supplier is not obliged to issue a tax invoice.

In some cases, tax invoices need not be issued (for example, for certain periodic supplies). However, the supplier must generally first obtain approval from SARS.

A VAT credit note or debit note may be used to reduce VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods or services. A “credit note” or a “debit note” may be issued only when the tax charged is incorrect or the supplier has paid incorrect output tax as a result of one or more of the following circumstances:

- The supply has been cancelled;
- The nature of the supply has been fundamentally varied or altered;
- The previously agreed consideration has been altered by agreement with the recipient of the supply; and
- The goods or services or a part thereof have been returned to the supplier.

If a credit note adjusts the amount of VAT charged, it must be clearly marked “credit note” and must refer to the original tax invoice. It must briefly indicate the reason it is being issued and provide sufficient information to identify the transaction to which it refers.

With effect from 1 March 2005, all tax invoices, debit notes and credit notes must reflect the VAT registration number of the recipient of the supply, where the recipient is registered as a taxable person.

### **Proof of exports**

Supplies of exported goods are zero-rated. However, to qualify for zero-rating, exports must be supported by evidence that confirms the goods have left South Africa. Documentation that must be retained includes:

- The original customs export documentation (such as Form DA550, Form 178 and any export certificate or certificate of origin);
- Commercial and tax invoices for the supply;
- Transport documentation and proof that transport costs have been paid;
- Proof of payment; and
- The purchase order or the contract between the recipient and the supplying taxable person.

**Foreign currency invoices**

A tax invoice must be issued in South African Rand (R), unless the invoice relates to a zero-rated supply. If an invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the rand equivalent must be determined using the appropriate exchange rate on the date when the invoice is issued.

**I. VAT returns and payment****VAT returns**

The tax return period is monthly for persons with annual taxable turnover in excess of R 30 million. The tax return period is bi-monthly for persons with annual taxable turnover below R 30 million. Other tax periods are available (six-monthly, annually and four-monthly) for special categories of person, but only with prior agreement with SARS.

VAT returns must be filed by the 25th day after the end of the tax period or, if returns are filed electronically, by the end of the month following the tax period. Payment is due in full by the same date. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday, the due date is the last business day before the 25th, or the last business day before the end of the month in the case of electronic filing.

**Penalties**

A penalty of 10% is chargeable in respect of the net output VAT due if either the VAT return is submitted late or the VAT payment is made after the due date.

Interest is also charged at the prescribed rate on late payments of VAT, calculated for each month or part of a month.

A range of other offenses related to VAT are liable to penalties, including fines and, for severe offenses, imprisonment for a period not exceeding 24 months.

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto sobre el valor añadido (IVA)
Date introduced	1 January 1986
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.aeat.es">http://www.aeat.es</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	16%
Reduced	7% and 4%
Other	Exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	A – 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or N – 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 C
VAT return periods	Monthly: If turnover exceeded €6,010,121 in the previous year If exempt with credit turnover exceeds €120,202 and the taxable person opts to file monthly VAT returns Quarterly Annual statement (all taxable persons)
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Distance selling	€35,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	None
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes (under certain conditions)

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Spain by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person;
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer; and
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Spain.

For VAT purposes, the territory of Spain excludes Ceuta, Melilla and the Canary Islands.

### **C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services or intra-Community acquisitions, imports or distance sales, in the course of a business, in Spain.

No VAT registration threshold applies in Spain. A taxable person that commences activity must notify the VAT authorities of its liability to register.

Special rules apply to foreign or “non-established” businesses.

#### **Group registration**

With effect from 1 January 2008, VAT grouping is permitted under the Spanish VAT law. Despite this, companies that belong to the same group must register for VAT individually.

#### **Non-established businesses**

A non-established business that makes supplies of goods or services in Spain must register for VAT if it is liable to account for Spanish VAT on the supply.

The “reverse charge mechanism” generally applies to supplies made by non-established businesses to taxpayers. Under this mechanism, the tax payer is the recipient of the goods or services supplied.

#### **Supplies of goods**

If a foreign taxable person supplies goods to a Spanish established company the recipient of the supply becomes liable for VAT purposes. The reverse charge mechanism, however, does not apply in certain circumstances, including the following:

- Goods acquired through distance or mail order sales;
- Goods subject to excise duties;
- Exempt exports; and
- Exempt intra-Community supplies.

If a foreign taxable person supplies goods to another foreign taxable person, the reverse charge mechanism still applies.

#### **Supplies of services**

If a foreign taxable person supplies services to a Spanish-established company, the Spanish-established company is treated as the taxpayer.

If a foreign taxable person supplies services to another foreign taxable person, in general, the supplier is liable for the VAT due. However, the non-established company that is the recipient of the service is liable for the tax in the following circumstances:

- Services related to reports made by experts, appraisals and work carried out on movable property;
- Services supplied by intermediaries in the name and for the account of their principals;
- Intra-Community transportation of goods;
- Ancillary services to intra-Community transportation of goods;
- Intermediary services to intra-Community transportation of goods; and

- Intermediary services to ancillary services to intra-Community transportation of goods.

In these situations, the reverse charge applies on the condition that the recipient provides its Spanish VAT number to the supplier.

### **Tax representatives**

A non-established business must, therefore, register for Spanish VAT if it makes any of the following supplies:

- Intra-Community supplies or acquisitions;
- Distance Sales in excess of the threshold;
- Supplies of goods and services that are not subject to the reverse charge mechanism; or
- Imports.

Generally, non-established taxpayers are obliged to appoint a tax representative in Spain.

Taxable persons established in the European Union, foreign companies established in Ceuta, Melilla or Canary Islands, and foreign companies established in a country that has a Mutual Assistance agreement with Spain, are exempt from this general rule.

### **Penalties**

A penalty of €400 may be assessed for late registration. This penalty may be reduced to €200 if the taxpayer registers voluntarily (albeit late) without receiving a prior request from the Spanish Tax Authorities.

## **D. VAT rates**

Three rates of VAT currently apply in Spain — the standard rate (16%) and two reduced rates (7% and 4%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or exemption.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 4%</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 7%</b>
Immovable property (in certain cases)	Basic foodstuffs	Food and drink for human or animal consumption
Medical services	Books, journals and magazines	Pharmaceutical products for animals
Finance	Pharmaceutical products for humans	Prescription glasses and contact lenses
Insurance	Certain goods and services for handicapped persons	Medical equipment
Universal postal services		Residential dwellings
		Ornamental flowers and plants
		Passengers transport
		Hotel and restaurant services
		Artistic and cultural services

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services****Examples of goods and services taxable at 4%****Examples of goods and services taxable at 7%**

Garbage collection  
 Medical services (that do not qualify for exemption)  
 Trade fairs and exhibitions

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point”. The basic time of supply for goods is when the goods are placed at the disposal of the purchaser. The basic time of supply for services is when the service is performed. If the service is ancillary to a supply of goods, the time of supply is when the goods are placed at the disposal of the purchaser. A VAT invoice must generally be issued at the time of supply.

**Prepayments**

The tax point for prepayments or advance payments is the date when the advance payment is received.

**Intra-Community acquisitions**

The time of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is when the goods are placed at the disposal of the purchaser. The general rule for prepayments does not apply to intra-Community acquisitions (that is, a pre-payment does not modify the tax point).

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is the date of importation (according to the customs documents), or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxpayer may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made. Input tax may be deducted in the accounting period in which the output VAT was charged or in any successive period, up to a period of four years from the time of supply.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Spain, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charged services.

A valid tax invoice or customs document is needed to apply for input tax deduction.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used direct and exclusively for business purposes. In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

As a general rule, input VAT may only be claimed on expenses connected with travel, maintenance and lodging expenses provided

that the Spanish Corporate Income Tax law allows for a deduction. Otherwise, the input tax on this type of expenditure is not deductible.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and examples of items for which input tax is deductible, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible</b>	<b>Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)</b>
Business entertainment	50% purchase, hiring, leasing, maintenance and fuel for cars, vans and trucks
Business gifts (unless of very low value)	Attending conferences, seminars and training courses
Alcohol and tobacco	Advertising
Private expenditure	Business use of home telephone or mobile phone
	50% parking
	Taxis, restaurant meals, hotel accommodation and travel expenses if the expense is allowable under the Spanish Income Tax or Corporate Tax law and if the taxable person has the appropriate documentation (generally, an invoice)

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to the making of exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a Spanish taxable person makes both exempt and subject supplies it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes. In Spain, the amount of input tax that a partially exempt business may recover is calculated in one of two ways outlined below — a general pro rata calculation and a direct allocation calculation. The general pro-rata calculation is generally used unless the taxable person chooses the direct allocation method. However, the direct allocation method must be used if the general pro rata gives a VAT recovery amount that exceeds by 20% (or more) the amount of input tax recoverable using the direct allocation method.

#### **The general pro rata rule**

The general pro-rata is based on the ratio of taxable turnover and total turnover during the calendar year. As the taxpayer cannot know its annual ratio for the current calendar year when filing its periodic VAT returns, the pro rata percentage for the previous year, or an agreed provisional percentage, is used. The calculation is regularized in the last period of the VAT year (that is, the actual figures for the year are calculated and applied and any further adjustment is made).

#### **The special pro rata – The direct allocation method**

The direct allocation method consists of a two-stage calculation:

- In the first stage, the taxpayer must distinguish between input VAT that corresponds to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible.
- The remaining input tax that is not allocated directly to exempt and taxable supplies is apportioned using the general pro rata calculation. The recovery percentage is rounded up to the nearest whole number (for example, a recovery of 16.3% is rounded up to 17%).

### **Deductions in different sectors**

If a taxable person undertakes activities in “different economic sectors”, it must apply different methods of partial exemption deduction for each sector, as if each economic activity were carried out by an independent business. This rule applies if the business undertakes activities that are subject to different pro rata recovery percentages. This condition is satisfied if:

- The activities fall under different groups according to the national classification of economic activities; and
- The VAT recovery pro rata percentage for one economic sector of the business is more than 50 percentage points different (either higher or lower) than that of another sector of the business.

If goods or services are used in one of the distinct economic sectors, the VAT paid is recovered according to the pro rata recovery percentage for that sector. However, if goods or services are used by more than one economic sector, the amount of VAT recovered must be based on the general pro-rata rule.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over one year and their acquisition price exceeds €3,000. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxpayer’s pro rata recovery percentage in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person’s pro rata recovery percentage differs by 10 percentage points during the adjustment period or if the goods are transferred or sold during the adjustment period.

In Spain, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Immovable property (adjusted for a period of 10 years); and
- Movable property (adjusted for a period of five years).

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition, to a fraction of the total input tax (1/10 for immovable property and 1/5 for other movable capital goods). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable exceeds the amount of output VAT payable, a refund may be claimed with the final periodic VAT return of the year. A business may choose to request a refund of the excess VAT or to carry it forward to offset output VAT in the following four years.

## **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Spain refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are not established in Spain. A non-established business is permitted to claim Spanish VAT to the same extent as a VAT registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EC 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, refund is made under the terms of the EC 13th Directive on the condition of “reciprocity”. Spanish VAT is refunded only to non-EU claimants established in Switzerland, Monaco, Canada, Japan, Norway, and Israel. A non-EU claimant must appoint a VAT representative in Spain.

For the general VAT refund rules of the 8th and 13th Directive refund schemes see the chapter on the European Union.

### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following the calendar year in which the tax was charged to the taxpayer.

The application for refund must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union).

The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is €200. For an annual claim the minimum amount is €25.

Applications for refunds of Spanish VAT may be sent to:

Agencia Estatal de la Administración Tributaria  
Oficina Nacional de Gestión Tributaria  
Recepción de Documentos. IVA de no residentes.  
C/ Infanta Mercedes 49  
28020 MADRID  
Spain

### **Repayment interest**

The Spanish VAT authorities have committed themselves to make refunds within 6 months of the date when the claim is submitted for refund. Interest is paid on late refunds.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A Spanish taxpayer must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies. Invoices are not automatically required for certain retail transactions if the taxable amount does not exceed €3,000 (tickets are issued instead), unless requested by the customer.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A credit note (“Factura rectificativa”) must be cross-referenced to the original invoice and must contain the same information together with the reason for the amendment and the final corrected position.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on the intra-Community supply of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that the goods have left Spain. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, stamped customs documentation and an indication on the invoice of the article of the Spanish VAT law that permits exemption with credit for the supply; and
- For an intra-Community supply, the supplier must retain a copy of the invoice indicating the customer's valid VAT identification number (issued by another EU Member State), together with a range of commercial documentation (such as bills of lading, transport documentation and proof of payment).

### **Self invoices**

A self-invoice must be issued if a Spanish taxable person is required to account for VAT under the reverse charge mechanism for goods or services received. The self-invoice must contain the same information as for domestic supplies and some other special mentions and the Spanish taxable person must self-assess for VAT. The self-invoice must be kept with the invoice issued by the non-established supplier. The transaction must be recorded in both the sales and purchase VAT records.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the values for VAT purposes and the VAT amounts must be converted to Euros (€). The exchange rate used must be the official selling rate published by the Bank of Spain for the date that the VAT is due. The VAT amount must be expressly stated in Euros.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Periodic VAT returns are submitted in Spain for monthly or quarterly periods, depending on the taxable person's turnover and activities. All taxable persons also complete an annual summary of transactions.

Taxable persons whose turnover in the previous year exceeded €6,010,121 must file monthly returns. Exporters and other taxable persons whose turnover from exempt with credit transactions in the preceding or the current year exceeded €120,202 are entitled to file monthly returns claiming for a VAT refund.

Periodic VAT returns must be filed and the tax paid by the due date. Quarterly VAT returns must be submitted and the tax paid by the 20th day of the month following the end of the quarter, for the first three calendar quarters and by 30 January of the following year for the last calendar quarter.

Monthly VAT returns must be filed and the tax paid by the 20th day of the month following the month of the assessment. The VAT return for the month of July, however, may be filed using the



same deadline as the month of August (that is, 20 September). The annual summary must be filed by 30 January.

Businesses whose turnover exceeds €6,010,121 per year must submit their monthly returns electronically.

### **Penalties**

The following penalties apply to the late submission VAT returns or late payment of VAT before any request by the tax authorities:

- If the delay is up to three months — 5% of the tax due;
- If the delay is between three months and six months — 10% of the tax due;
- If the delay is between six months and twelve months — 15% of the tax due; and
- If the delays is longer than twelve months — 20% of the tax due plus interest.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A Spanish taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of its sales or purchases of goods exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals for the calendar year 2007 is €200,000.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches for the calendar year 2007 is €200,000.

The INTRASTAT return period is monthly. The submission deadline is the 12th day following the return period.

The penalty for late or incorrect filing depends on the level of infringement. Penalties range from €60 to €30,050.61.

### **EC sales lists**

If a Spanish taxable person makes intra-Community supplies or intra-Community acquisitions in any return period, it must submit an EC Sales List (ESL). An ESL is not required for any period in which the taxable person has not made any intra-Community supplies or acquisitions.

ESLs are submitted quarterly. However, taxable persons whose turnover does not exceed €35,000 may file annually under certain conditions.

ESLs must be submitted by the 20th day of the month following the end of the quarter (for the first three calendar quarters) and by 30 January for the last calendar quarter.

Penalties may be imposed for late, missing and inaccurate ESLs.

A penalty for late submission may amount to €200 which may be reduced to €100 if the declaration is filed voluntarily without a request from the tax authorities. The penalty for an incorrect return may amount to €150.

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## A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Mervärdesskatt (Moms)
Date introduced	1 January 1969
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.finans.regeringen.se">http://www.finans.regeringen.se</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	25%
Reduced	6% and 12%
Other	Exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	SE 5 5 6 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 0 1
VAT return periods	Monthly (if turnover exceeds SEK 1 million). With effect

from 1 January 2008, quarterly, with the possibility to opt for monthly  
Yearly (if turnover below SEK 1 million)

#### Thresholds

Registration	None
Distance selling	SEK 320,000
Intra-Community acquisitions (for exempt taxable persons)	SEK 90,000

Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses Yes

### B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Sweden by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Sweden; and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

### C. Who is liable

A “taxable person” is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services, intra-Community acquisitions or distance sales in the course of a business in Sweden.

With effect from 1 July 2007, a domestic reverse charge is applicable when a company sells construction services to a construction company. The new regulation also applies to foreign traders who sell or purchase such services.

No VAT registration threshold applies in Sweden. A taxable person that commences activity must notify the VAT authorities of its liability to register.

Special rules apply to foreign or “non-established” businesses.

#### Group registration

Companies in the financial sector as well as companies in “an agency relationship” for income tax purposes may form a VAT group. If a VAT group is formed, the group becomes liable for tax if it engages in business that implies tax liability.

Only entities with a fixed establishment in Sweden may be part of a Swedish fiscal group. A VAT group must consist only of taxable persons that are closely connected to each other “financially, economically and organizationally.” All three criteria must be fulfilled, as outlined below:

- A “financial link” is deemed to exist between two companies if one company holds more than 50% of the votes in the other;
- An “economic link” is satisfied if the companies exchange a certain amount of goods and services; and

- The “organizational link” is satisfied if the group members have some joint administrative functions, for example joint management or joint marketing.

### **Non-established businesses**

A non-established business that makes supplies of goods or services in Sweden must register for VAT if it is liable to account for Swedish VAT on the supply, or if it makes intra-Community supplies or acquisitions of goods.

A domestic reverse charge generally applies to supplies made by non-established businesses to taxable persons established in Sweden. Under this provision, the taxable person that receives the supply must account for the Swedish VAT due. If the reverse charge applies, the non-established business is not required to register for Swedish VAT. The reverse charge does not apply to the transport of persons, to cultural services, to supplies made to private persons or to non-taxable legal persons.

A non-established business must, therefore, register for Swedish VAT if it makes any of the following supplies:

- Intra-Community supplies or acquisitions (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Distance sales in excess of the threshold (see the chapter on the European Union); or
- Supplies of goods and services that are not subject to the reverse charge.

Businesses that are established in the European Union are not required to appoint a tax representative in order to register for VAT in Sweden. However, EU businesses may opt to appoint a tax representative if they choose to do so. This provision also applies to businesses established in any non-EU country that has mutual assistance provisions with the European Union or with Sweden directly.

Businesses that are established outside the European Union must generally appoint a resident tax representative to register for Swedish VAT. The tax representative is not jointly liable for VAT debts with the business that it represents.

### **Late registration penalties**

No specific penalty is assessed for late registration. However, interest is charged on any VAT paid late as a result of the late registration.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax that do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods and related services, as well as supplies of intangible services made either to another taxable person established in the European Union or to any recipient outside the European Union (see the chapter of the European Union).

Three rates of VAT currently apply in Sweden — the standard rate (25%), and two reduced rates (12% and 6%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 6%</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 12%</b>
Immovable property	Books and newspapers	Foodstuffs
Medical services	Copyright and artistic rights	Hotel accommodation
Finance	Cultural services	
Insurance	Passenger transport	
Pharmaceutical supplies		

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply for goods is when the goods are delivered. The basic time of supply for services is when the service is completed. If the consideration is paid in full or in part before the invoice is issued, the actual tax point becomes the date on which payment is received (but the tax point only applies for the amount paid).

#### **Prepayments**

For prepayments or advance payments, the tax point is the date on which the advance payment is received.

#### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

The time of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the 15th day of the month following the month when the acquisition occurred. If the supplier issues an invoice prior to this date, the time of supply is when the invoice is issued.

#### **Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is 10 days after a decision is submitted from the customs authorities on the liability to pay import VAT.

#### **Reverse charge**

The time of supply for goods or services subject to the reverse charge is the earlier of the date of delivery or the date when payment is received.

### **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Sweden, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-

assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Purchase of cars  
Business entertainment  
(in excess of the allowable  
expense limits)  
Private expenditure

#### **Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Purchase, lease, maintenance  
and fuel for vans and trucks  
Maintenance and fuel for cars  
50% lease of a car used for  
business (3,000 km a year)  
Conferences, seminars and  
training courses  
Advertising  
Business use of a mobile  
phone  
Hotel accommodation  
(excluding restaurant  
expenses)  
Restaurant expenses and  
business entertainment (up to  
monetary limits set by the  
Swedish VAT authorities)  
Business gifts (valued at less  
than SEK 225 inclusive of  
VAT)

### **Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is not generally recoverable. If a Swedish taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as partial exemption. Exempt with credit supplies are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes.

In Sweden, the amount of input tax that a partially exempt business may recover is generally calculated in two stages:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible.
- The remaining input tax that is not allocated directly to exempt and taxable supplies is then apportioned based on the value of taxable supplies compared with total turnover, or by using

another acceptable method agreed with the VAT authorities. The recovery percentage is rounded up to the nearest whole number.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person's partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time, if the taxable person's partial exemption recovery percentage changes in any year during the adjustment period or if goods are taken from a taxable sector or activity for use in an exempt sector or activity.

In Sweden, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Immovable property acquired after 1 January 2001 that cost more than SEK 400,000 — adjusted for a period of 10 years; and
- Machinery and equipment that cost more than SEK 200,000 — adjusted for a period of five years.

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition to a fraction of the total input tax (1/6 or 1/10 for immovable property and 1/5 for machinery and equipment). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT payable, the taxable person has an input tax credit. A refund of the credit is triggered automatically by the submission of the VAT return.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Sweden refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in Sweden. A non-established business is permitted to claim Swedish VAT to the same extent as a VAT-registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, a refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, a refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. Sweden does not exclude claimants from any non-EU country.

For the general VAT refund rules of the 8th and 13th Directives, see the chapter on the European Union.

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following the calendar year in which the tax was incurred.

Claims may be submitted in Swedish, English, French or German. The application for refund must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union).

The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a

year is SEK 2,000. For an annual claim the minimum amount is SEK 250.

Applications for refunds of Swedish VAT may be sent to the following offices:

Applicants from Denmark, Iceland, Greenland, the Faeroe Islands, Germany, Austria, Poland, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Slovenia:

Skatteverket  
 Skattekontor 1 Malmö  
 Utlandsenheten  
 SE-205 31 Malmö  
 Sweden

Applicants from other countries:

Skatteverket  
 Skattekontor 1 Stockholm  
 Utlandsenheten  
 SE-106 61 Stockholm  
 Sweden

### **Repayment interest**

The average handling period in Sweden for refund claims under the EU 8th and 13th Directives is two to four months. However, interest is not paid on late repayments.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

With effect from 1 January 2004 new EU rules for invoicing for VAT were introduced. These rules have been implemented into the Swedish VAT Act. A Swedish business must generally provide a VAT invoice for all supplies made to other businesses or legal persons. Invoices are not required for retail transactions to private persons.

A VAT invoice, containing the required information according to the VAT Act, is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive (see the chapter on the European Union).

Credit notes may be issued to correct genuine errors or overcharges following the cancellation of a supply, to give effect to a bonus or discount, or as a result of the renegotiation of consideration for a supply. A credit note must show an unambiguous reference to the original invoice, the payment and VAT in the original invoice and the reduction in value and VAT on the supply. With effect from 1 January 2008, a credit note does not have to state the VAT assignable to the original invoice.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on the intra-Community supply of goods (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence confirming that the goods have left Sweden. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:



- For an export, the stamped customs documentation and commercial documentation (such as bill of lading, copy invoice, delivery note, proof of payment); and
- For an intra-Community supply, a copy of the invoice indicating the customer's valid VAT identification number (issued by another EU Member State), plus a range of commercial documentation (such as bill of lading, transport documentation, proof of payment and proof of receipt).

The Swedish courts have ruled that the supplier of goods has the burden to prove that the goods have actually left Sweden.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

Swedish taxable persons may keep their accounts in either Euros (€) or Swedish kroner (SEK). If a VAT invoice is issued in a currency other than the currency used for accounting, the values for VAT purposes and the VAT amounts must be converted to Euros (€) or Swedish kroner (SEK). The exchange rate used must be shown on the invoice.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Periodic VAT returns are submitted in Sweden for monthly, or yearly periods, depending on the taxable person's turnover. With effect from 1 January 2008, quarterly and yearly reporting will apply, with possibility to opt for monthly.

VAT liabilities are reported on the same tax return form as payroll taxes and employee income tax amounts withheld by employers. For taxable persons that report these other taxes, the due date for VAT is effectively the 12th day of the second month following the return period.

Monthly VAT returns must be filed if the taxable person's turnover exceeds SEK 1 million. With effect from 1 January 2008, quarterly reporting applies if the taxable person's turnover exceeds SEK 1 million, with a possibility to opt to file monthly.

VAT returns must be filed together with full payment. Monthly VAT returns generally must be submitted by the 12th day of the second month after the end of the return period. With effect from 1 January 2008, quarterly VAT returns must be submitted by the 12th day of the second month after the end of the return period. Taxable persons whose turnover exceeds SEK 40 million must file monthly returns by the 26th day of the month following the return period.

Returns must be completed and return liabilities must be paid in Swedish kroner (SEK).

### **Penalties**

A penalty of SEK 500 is imposed for late filing of a VAT return. If one of the three previous VAT returns has been filed late, the penalty is SEK 1,000. Late payment of VAT results in incurring an interest penalty. The base interest is 3% (as of September 2006). If the amount due exceeds SEK 10,000, the interest is base interest 3% plus 15%.

## J. EU declarations

### INTRASTAT

A Swedish taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of its sales or purchases of goods exceeds certain thresholds. Separate reports are required for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and for intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals is SEK 2.2 million.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches is SEK 4.5 million.

The INTRASTAT return period is monthly. The submission deadline is the 10th day following the return period.

INTRASTAT reports must be filed in Swedish kroner (SEK).

In principle, penalties may be charged for late filing of INTRASTAT reports, or for errors or omissions. However, penalties are rarely imposed. If a penalty is assessed, the courts take a number of factors into consideration (such as the size of the business and its turnover) in determining the amount owed.

### EU sales lists

If a Swedish taxable person makes intra-Community supplies in any return period, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL). An ESL is not required for any period in which the taxable person has not made any intra-Community supplies.

ESLs are submitted quarterly. The due date is the 5th day of the month following the end of the ESL return period.

ESL reports must be filed using amounts expressed in Swedish kroner (SEK).

A penalty of SEK 1,000 is imposed for late, missing and inaccurate ESLs.

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local names	Mehrwertsteuer (MWST) Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA) Imposta sul valore aggiunto (IVA)
Date introduced	1 January 1995
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Federal Tax Administration <a href="http://www.estv.admin.ch/data/mwst">http://www.estv.admin.ch/data/mwst</a>

VAT rates	
Standard	7.6%
Reduced and special	2.4% and 3.6%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	123'456
VAT return periods	Quarterly Half-yearly (optional if the taxable person has applied for the "balance tax rate" method) Monthly (optional if annual net VAT receivable exceeds CHF 250,000)
Thresholds	
Registration	CHF 75,000 CHF 250,000 (if annual net VAT payable does not exceed CHF 4,000)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Switzerland by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by any person in Switzerland who imports services for more than CHF 10,000 a year (that is, services for which the recipient is liable for the VAT due); and
- The importation of goods from outside Switzerland and Liechtenstein, irrespective of the status of the importer.

Liechtenstein is considered to be domestic territory for Swiss VAT purposes. Likewise, Switzerland is considered to be part of the territory of Liechtenstein for the purposes of VAT in Liechtenstein.

## C. Who is liable

A "taxable person" is any business entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services in the course of a business in Switzerland.

In general, the VAT registration threshold in Switzerland is annual turnover of CHF 75,000. The threshold increases to CHF 250,000 for taxable persons whose payable annual net VAT does not exceed CHF 4,000.

### Group registration

VAT grouping is permitted under the Swiss VAT law for entities with "close" financial, economic and administrative relationships. Any Swiss resident entities that are under "joint control" may form a VAT group. The group may include Swiss branches of foreign entities, to the extent that the foreign entity is under the same "joint control" as the other VAT group members. Although Liechtenstein is considered to be domestic territory for Swiss VAT purposes (and vice-versa), it is not possible to form a VAT group that includes both Swiss and Liechtenstein entities.

VAT group members are treated as a single taxable person, with a single VAT number. The effects of grouping are:

- The VAT group submits a single, consolidated VAT return for all members;
- VAT is not chargeable on transactions between group members; and
- All VAT group members are jointly and severally liable for VAT liabilities.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Switzerland. A non-established business that makes supplies of goods or services in Switzerland must register for VAT if it is liable to account for Swiss VAT on the supply.

### **Tax representatives**

A non-established business (that is, a foreign domiciled business without a permanent establishment in Switzerland or Liechtenstein) must appoint a tax representative if it supplies goods or services subject to Swiss VAT in excess of the annual turnover threshold.

### **The reverse charge**

The “reverse charge” is a form of self-assessment for VAT, whereby the recipient of a supply services accounts for the tax. The reverse charge mechanism applies to a range of services listed in the Swiss VAT law if a Swiss recipient receives them from a supplier domiciled abroad that is not registered for Swiss VAT and if the value of the services exceeds CHF 10,000 per calendar year. Services subject to the reverse charge include the following:

- The transfer and assignment of intangible assets and similar rights;
- Advertising services;
- The services of consultants, assets managers, trustees, debt-collection agencies, engineers, research officers, lawyers, notaries, auditors, interpreters and translators, management services and other similar services;
- Data processing, the transfer of information and similar services;
- Telecommunications services;
- The full (or partial) refusal to carry out a business or professional activity or to make use of a right listed in this paragraph;
- The supply of staff; and
- Banking, finance and insurance, including re-insurance, turnover, with the exception of renting out safes.

The reverse charge mechanism also applies to a limited number of other services received from suppliers domiciled abroad if the services are “used and enjoyed” in either Switzerland or Liechtenstein. This rule applies, for example, to aircraft management services and to intermediary services relating to domestic taxable supplies.

### **Late registration penalties**

A penalty may be levied for late VAT registration. In the case of tax evasion, fines of up to five times the tax evaded may be charged.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a VAT rate. The term “tax-exempt without credit supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Tax-exempt without credit supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as tax-exempt with credit (“zero rated”), which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Tax-exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods and related services.

In Switzerland, three VAT rates currently apply — the standard rate at 7.6%, the reduced rate at 2.4% and a special rate of 3.6% for hotel accommodation. The standard VAT rate applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of tax-exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at the reduced VAT rates. This list is not exhaustive.

### Examples of tax-exempt without credit supplies

Immovable property (unless opted for taxation)  
Financial transactions  
Insurance  
Education

### Examples of goods and services tax-exempt with credit of goods and services

Exports of goods and services related to exports  
International air transport  
Services supplied abroad

### Examples of goods and services taxable at 2.4%

Books, newspapers and magazines  
Food and drink (except provided by hotels and restaurants)  
Drugs  
Water

### Examples of goods and services taxable at 3.6%

Hotel accommodation, including breakfast

## E. Time of supply

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” In Switzerland, taxable turnover must be declared in the VAT quarter (or VAT month, if monthly declarations are filed) when the sales invoice for a supply is issued. Sales invoices must be issued within three months after the goods or services have been provided. If the declaration is made on a cash basis, the turnover must be declared in the quarter when payment is collected.

### Prepayments

The tax point for a prepayment is when the supplier receives the consideration or when the invoice is issued, whichever is earlier.

### Reverse charge

The tax point for reverse charge services is when the services are received by the customer.

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is the official date of importation.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax that is VAT on purchases, to the extent that purchases of goods and services are related to taxable supplies, including tax-exempt with credit supplies and supplies rendered outside Switzerland or Liechtenstein that would be taxable if rendered domestically. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Switzerland and Liechtenstein, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on reverse charge services.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must support a claim for input tax.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for taxable business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur).

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Private expenditure  
Business and staff entertainment (with some exceptions)  
50% VAT on restaurant meals for business purposes

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Purchase, hire, lease, maintenance and fuel for cars, vans and trucks (output tax is due on private use of company cars)  
Parking  
Conferences, seminars and training courses  
Books  
Business use of home telephone (output tax is due on the private element)  
Advertising  
Transport  
Hotel accommodation  
Business gifts (subject to restrictions and output tax may be due)

**Partial exemption**

Input tax directly related to making tax-exempt without credit supplies is generally not recoverable. If a Swiss taxable person makes both tax-exempt without credit and taxable supplies, it

may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as “partial exemption.”

In Switzerland, the amount of input tax that a partially exempt business may recover may be calculated using a two-stage calculation:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and to tax-exempt without credit supplies. Input tax directly allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to tax-exempt without credit supplies is not deductible. Tax-exempt with credit supplies are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes.
- The next stage identifies the amount of the remaining input tax (for example, input tax on general business overheads) that may be allocated to taxable supplies and recovered. The calculation may be performed using a general pro rata calculation based on values of taxable and tax-exempt without credit supplies made, or it may be based on another appropriate method agreed with the VAT authorities.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a period exceeds the amount of output VAT payable in the same period, the taxable person is entitled to a refund of the excess amount. A VAT repayment is paid automatically within 60 days after the return is filed with the Swiss VAT authorities.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Switzerland refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in Switzerland or Liechtenstein. A non-established business is generally allowed to claim Swiss VAT to the same extent as a VAT-registered business. However, restrictions do apply to certain types of expenditure for claimants established in some countries.

Refunds are made on the condition of reciprocity. Repayments are currently made to claimants from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

### **Refund application**

The deadline for refund claims is 30 June following the calendar year in which the rendered supply was invoiced. This deadline is strictly enforced.

Claims may be submitted in German, French or Italian. The claimant must appoint a representative who is a natural person or a legal entity whose domicile or registered office is in Switzerland.

The claim period is one year. The minimum claim amount is CHF 500.

The following documentation must accompany the claim:

- Forms 1221 to 1225 (available for download from the Swiss VAT authorities website);



- The original VAT invoices;
- A written power of attorney appointing the Swiss tax representative (form 1222);
- Proof of payment (or form No. 1225, which must be completed and signed by the supplier);
- A Certificate of Taxable Status for the claimant, issued by the competent tax authorities in the country where the claimant is established, to prove the business status of the claimant (form No. 1221). The certificate is valid for a period of 12 months; and
- A statement by the applicant confirming that in the period covered by the refund application, it did not supply goods or render services on Swiss territory.

Applications for refunds of Swiss VAT may be sent to the following address:

Eidgenössische Steuerverwaltung  
Hauptabteilung Mehrwertsteuer  
Schwarztorstrasse 50  
CH-3003 Berne  
Switzerland

### **Repayment interest**

Refunds are generally made within six months from the date of application. However, the Swiss VAT authorities do not pay interest on refunds made outside this period.

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A Swiss taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the VAT refund scheme for non-established businesses.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods or services. The amount of VAT credited must be separately itemized on the credit note. It must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice.

### **Proof of exports**

Swiss VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, export supplies must be supported by evidence that the goods have left Switzerland. Acceptable proof includes the officially validated customs documentation.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a Swiss VAT invoice is issued in a currency other than Swiss francs (CHF), the amounts must be converted to Swiss francs, using the appropriate exchange rates published by the Federal Tax Administration, which are available on its website (monthly or daily rates are available). Under certain circumstances, the use of a group exchange rate may be permitted.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Swiss VAT returns are usually submitted for quarterly periods. If the taxable person has applied to use the balance tax rate method, VAT returns must be submitted on a half-yearly basis. Taxable persons with a net VAT receivable of CHF 250,000 a year may

apply to submit monthly returns. The VAT return is due, together with full payment, 60 days after the end of the VAT quarter.

Return liabilities must be paid in Swiss francs.

### Penalties

Interest at a rate of 5% a year may be assessed for the late payment of VAT. Penalties of between CHF 300 and CHF 500 may be assessed for the late submission of a VAT return. For the repeated late submission of returns, penalties of up to CHF 5,000 may be assessed.

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## Thailand

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### A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 January 1992
Administered by	Thai Revenue Department <a href="http://www.rd.go.th">http://www.rd.go.th</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	10%
Reduced	7% (a 10% rate will be in effect once again from 1 October 2008 unless the reduction to a 7% rate is extended)
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	XXXXXXXXXX (same as tax ID number)
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	Annual revenue of THB 1.8 million
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses (foreign legal entities)	No (unless the non-established business is registered for VAT in Thailand as a result of carrying on a business either in its own right or through an agent)

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services consumed in Thailand by a taxable person;
- The importation of goods/services into Thailand; and
- The export of goods or services out of Thailand

**C. Who is liable**

A “taxable person” is any entity or person that falls into any of the following categories:

- A seller of goods in the course of a business or profession in Thailand;
- A provider of services in the course of a business or profession in Thailand;
- An importer of goods and services; and
- Any person deemed by the law to be a trader, for example, a local agent of an overseas corporation that sells goods or provides services in Thailand.

**VAT registration**

VAT registration must be made within 30 days after revenue exceeds THB 1.8 million, or before commencing business. An overseas trader is eligible to register for VAT only if it is to do business in Thailand for at least one year, or at least three months if engaged in a government project funded by a foreign loan or aid.

**Voluntary registration**

A business may register for VAT voluntarily if its taxable turnover is below the VAT registration threshold (annual revenue of THB 1.8 million). A business may also register for VAT voluntarily in advance of making taxable supplies.

**Reverse charge**

If an overseas service provider or supplier of goods, temporarily carries on a business in Thailand but is not registered as a Thai VAT operator, or provides services overseas for use in Thailand to a payer of services fee in Thailand, the customer for goods or the service in Thailand must self-assess the VAT due and remit it to the Thai tax authorities. Payment must be made by the 7th day of the month following the payment of income. If the customer for the goods or service is registered as a VAT operator in Thailand, it is able to recover the VAT paid by crediting it the output VAT.

**Exempt from registration**

No exemption from VAT registration applies to businesses that carry on taxable activities. However, the following activities are exempted from VAT:

- Sale of agriculture product and animals (except canned foods);
- Sales of fertilizers, drugs or chemicals for caring for plants or animals, and insecticides or pesticides for plants or animals;
- Sales of ground fishmeal and animal feeds;
- Sales of newspaper, periodicals and textbooks;
- Rendering of services in the fields of medicine, auditing, litigation;
- Hospital services;

- Domestic transportation and international transportation by land;
- Leasing of immovable property; and
- Business subject to Specific Business Tax (SBT).

### **Deregistration**

A business that ceases operations must cancel its VAT registration by deregistering with the tax authorities within 15 days from the date of ceasing operations.

### **Late registration penalties**

Penalties are imposed for failure to register for VAT. The penalty is 200% of the VAT payable each month during the period of failure to register for VAT.

### **D. VAT rates**

VAT in Thailand is currently levied at a rate of 7% on the value of goods sold or services consumed in Thailand as it applies to all stages of production, distribution and sale, including on the importation of tangible and intangible goods and services.

In the case of the importation of goods from a seller located outside of Thailand (or outside of the Thai VAT regime), the importer must pay the VAT due to the customs authority, which collected the VAT on behalf of the Thai tax authority, at the time of importation.

The export of goods and services is eligible for zero-rating for VAT. To qualify as an export of services, the services performed in Thailand must be entirely used in a foreign country and no element of the services may be used in Thailand.

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.”

The tax point for the supply of goods is at the time of delivery unless one of the following events occurs prior to the delivery:

- Ownership transfer;
- Receipt of the payment; or
- The tax invoice is issued.

The tax point for the supply of services is on receipt of the payment unless one of the following events occurs prior to the delivery:

- The tax invoice is issued; or
- The services are used by the service provider or a third party.

The tax point for the import of goods is at the time of importation, that is, at customs clearance.

The tax point for the export of goods is at the time of payment of export duty or on the date of the goods clearing customs processes (if the goods are exempted from export duty).

### **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted against output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Thailand, VAT paid on imports of goods into Thailand and VAT self-assessed on reverse charge services.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not claimable or creditable. This list is not exhaustive.

- Entertainment expenses or similar;
- Passenger cars (except for car sales or rental businesses);
- Goods or services relating to passenger cars such as gasoline and repairs (except for car sales or rental businesses);
- Construction of buildings sold or used for a non-VAT business within three years of completion;
- Input tax arising from certain types of business activity that are not subject to VAT;
- Input tax shown on an abbreviated tax invoice or a tax invoice that bears signs of correction or alteration of the particulars required by law;
- Input tax not substantiated by a tax invoice;
- Input tax recorded in incomplete tax invoices; and
- Input tax shown on a tax invoice issued by a person not authorized to do so.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

VAT incurred by a non-established business (that is, an overseas legal entity) may be recovered only if the non-established business is registered as a VAT operator in Thailand. To register as a VAT operator in Thailand, the non-established business is required to have activities that would allow it to generate tax invoices in Thailand, so that the input tax can match the output tax (see Section C *Who Is Liable*). This would allow the non-established businesses to prove that the input tax is relevant to its business operations in Thailand. A non-established business cannot register for VAT simply to claim for input tax if it does not have any activities to generate income in Thailand.

### **H. Invoicing**

#### **Tax invoices and credit notes**

A Thai VAT operator is required to issue a tax invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. A tax invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund.

A tax credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. The credit note must reflect the reasons for its issuance as allowed by VAT law. The credit note must be cross-referenced to the original tax invoice.

#### **Proof of exports**

An export of goods may be eligible for zero-rated VAT provided that the goods are physically exported and the export is supported

by evidence confirming the departure of the goods from Thailand. The evidence required includes the following documents:

- Customs documentation; and
- The original invoice.

### Foreign currency invoices

Tax invoice can be issued in a foreign currency provided that approval has been obtained from the tax authorities.

## I. VAT returns and payment

### VAT returns

VAT returns are submitted monthly. A supplier of goods and services must collect VAT from the purchaser of the goods purchaser or the recipient of a service and remit it to the Thai tax authority by the 15th day of the month following the month when the tax point is triggered (for example, at the time of delivery, receiving payment, issuance of invoice, see Section E *Time of Supply*). For reverse charge services, the Thai service recipient is required to self-assess the VAT and remit it to the Thai tax authority by the 7th day of the month following the month when the payment is made.

### Penalties

A penalty of 100% of the tax “shortfall” is assessed for the late payment of VAT plus a monthly surcharge of 1.5% of the tax shortfall (capped at 100% of tax shortfall). However, if a taxable person does not receive a notice of call for examination, the penalty may be reduced as follows:

- 2% if the payment is made within 15 days from the due date;
- 5% if the payment is made after 15 days but not later than 30 days from the due date;
- 10% if the payment is made after 30 days but not later than 60 days from the due date; and
- 20% if the payment is made after 60 days from the due date.

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## Trinidad and Tobago

Country code 1

Port-of-Spain

GMT -4

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 January 1990
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Board of Inland Revenue Value Added Tax Administration Centre 20, St. Vincent Street Port-of-Spain Trinidad
VAT rates	
Standard	15%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	999999 (6 digits)
VAT return periods	Two-monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	TT\$200,000
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to commercial transactions undertaken by taxable persons in Trinidad and Tobago and to imports of goods.

**C. Who is liable**

The Trinidad & Tobago VAT law imposes a registration requirement on any person who makes commercial supplies in Trinidad & Tobago, whose annual turnover is TT\$200,000 a year or more.

A person that intends to make commercial supplies may apply for registration. However, the application must be supported by additional information that indicates that the value of the person's commercial supplies will exceed TT\$200,000 a year. Suitable evidence includes incorporation documents, cash flow projections for 12 months (the month and year to be included) signed and dated by a director or the company's accountant, and contracts showing evidence of commencement of business.

**Group registration**

VAT grouping is not allowed under the Trinidad & Tobago VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

**Non-established businesses and tax representatives**

A "non-established business" is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Trinidad and Tobago. A non-established business that makes commercial supplies in Trinidad & Tobago must register for VAT if it meets the registration requirements. A branch of a foreign corporation is registered in the same way as a resident taxable person.

A foreign individual or company who needs to register for VAT may need to appoint an agent as his representative in matters relating to compliance under the VAT Act.

**Reverse charge**

No “reverse charge” mechanism applies in Trinidad and Tobago.

**Late registration penalties**

Summary conviction and penalties and interest are imposed for late registration for VAT and for other offenses (see Section I *VAT Returns and Payment*).

**D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to a supply of goods and prescribed services that are made in the course or furtherance of any business that is liable to VAT. Taxable supplies are referred to as “commercial supplies.” Taxable supplies include supplies at the zero rate. The VAT law determines what constitutes a supply of goods or services (in Schedule 3). The term “prescribed services” means any services not listed as exempt services in the VAT law (in Schedule 1). The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Trinidad and Tobago, two rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 15% and the zero rate (0%). The 15% standard rate applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision imposes or allows the zero rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at the zero rate. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Financial services  
 Medical services  
 Residential property rentals  
 Real estate brokerage  
 Public postal services  
 Prescribed bus and taxi services  
 Betting and gaming

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%**

Exported goods  
 Medicines  
 Water and sewerage services supplied by a public authority  
 Certain staple foods

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” Generally, the tax point for goods and services supplied by a taxable person is the earliest of the following events:

- The date of issue of the invoice by the supplier;
- The date that payment is received for the supply; and
- The date that the goods are made available to the recipient or the services are performed.

A taxable person must account for VAT in the VAT period when the tax point occurs, whether or not payment is received. Once registered for VAT, the purchaser is entitled to recover the VAT applicable on the tax invoice.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

The tax paid on goods and services, acquired for the purposes of making taxable supplies, is deductible as input tax. Input tax is



offset against output tax, which is tax on supplies made. Input tax is deductible at the time the goods and services are acquired.

Goods or services are deemed to be for the purpose of making commercial supplies if the supplier acquired, imported or produced the goods or services for any of the following purposes:

- Their supply or re-supply as a taxable supply;
- Their consumption or use (whether directly or indirectly, or wholly or partly) in producing goods or services for supply as a taxable supply; and
- Their consumption or use (whether directly or indirectly, or wholly or partly) in connection with a commercial enterprise.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur).

### **Partial recovery**

The Trinidad & Tobago VAT legislation states that if all the supplies made by a taxable person during a tax period are commercial supplies, the input tax incurred in the period is deductible in full. However, if some, but not all, of the supplies made by the person during the tax period are commercial supplies, a partial recovery calculation is required. The allowable input tax is calculated as follows:

- All of the input tax for the period that is directly related to the making of commercial supplies (whether or not the supplies are made during that tax period) is recoverable.
- None of the input tax for the period that is directly related to supplies that are not commercial supplies (whether or not the supplies are made during that tax period) is recoverable.
- A proportion of the input tax for the period that relates both to commercial and not commercial supplies is recoverable. The recoverable portion is calculated based on the value of commercial supplies made during the period compared with the value of total supplies made during the period.

If a taxable person makes no commercial supplies during the tax period, the recoverable input tax is the proportion, if any, of the input tax for the period that the tax authorities consider to be “fair and reasonable.”

### **Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT payable, the excess may be refunded. The refund claim should be submitted within 25 days of the end of the tax period. If this deadline is met, and the refund is unpaid after 6 months, the tax authorities must pay interest on the outstanding balance, at the rate of 1% per month or part of a month, chargeable from the day after the expiration of the period until the outstanding amount is satisfied.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

A foreign business that makes commercial supplies in Trinidad & Tobago is entitled to register and recover tax in relation to their local operations in the same way as a resident business. However, Trinidad and Tobago does not refund VAT paid by a foreign business that is not registered for VAT in the country.

## H. Invoicing

### Sales invoices and credit notes

A taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction.

A credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods and services. A credit note will generally contain the same information as a VAT invoice.

### Exports

VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports must be supported by evidence that the goods have left Trinidad and Tobago.

### Foreign currency invoices

If a supply is made to a person outside of Trinidad and Tobago, the invoice may be issued in a foreign currency. However, in accounting for the tax payable, the taxable person must account for the tax in Trinidad and Tobago dollars (TT\$). In converting the invoice, the rate of exchange used should be the rate at which the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago would have purchased that currency in the form of notes, at the time of the supply.

## I. VAT returns and payment

### VAT returns

VAT reporting periods are generally two months. However, the tax authorities may assign longer or shorter tax periods if they consider it appropriate. Returns must be completed and filed by the 25th day of the month following the tax period.

### Penalties

Penalties are assessed for errors and omissions connected with VAT accounting. Late submission of a VAT return renders the taxable person liable to a fine of TT\$500. In addition, a penalty of 8% and interest at the rate of 2% per month or part of a month is charged on late payments of VAT.

In addition to the above, there are other penalties outlined under the VAT Act, including failure to notify the tax authorities of changes relating to the registration, which is liable to a penalty of TT\$3,000.

Certain offenses may give rise to criminal penalties.

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## Turkey

Country code 90

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E-mail: [sedat.tasdemir@tr.ey.com](mailto:sedat.tasdemir@tr.ey.com)**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Katma deger vergisi kanunu
Date introduced	2 November 1984
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.gib.gov.tr">http://www.gib.gov.tr</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	18%
Reduced	1% and 8%
Other	Exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	1234567890
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Turkey by a taxable person in the course of performing commercial, industrial, agricultural and independent professional activities;
- Reverse charge services received in Turkey by a taxable person or any other person responsible for payment of the tax (that is services for which the recipient is liable for the VAT); and
- The importation of goods from outside Turkey.

**C. Who is liable?**

A “taxable person” is any person or legal entity that is registered for VAT in Turkey. Any entity that has a fixed place of business or carries out commercial or professional operations on a regular basis in Turkey must register for VAT.

No VAT registration threshold applies. VAT registration is granted automatically by the tax office when a business registers for corporate and income tax purposes. It is necessary to have a fixed place of business to register for tax and VAT (a fixed place of business includes a residence, place of business, registered head office or business center in Turkey). Only entities that are registered for tax may import goods into Turkey.

**Group registration**

VAT grouping is not permitted under Turkish VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

**Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Turkey. A non-established business may not register for VAT. If a Turkish taxable person receives

services from an entity that has no fixed establishment in Turkey, VAT is accounted for using the “reverse charge” mechanism (that is, the Turkish recipient of the service must self assess VAT).

### **Reverse charge**

The reverse charge is a form of self-assessment for VAT, whereby the recipient of a supply of goods or services accounts for the tax. The reverse charge applies if certain supplies that are subject to Turkish VAT are made by a person who is not resident in Turkey or who does not have a permanent establishment or headquarters in Turkey. The Ministry of Finance may direct that the recipient of a transaction subject to VAT is responsible for the payment of VAT. The recipient does not need to be a taxable person under Turkish VAT law; the recipient may be an individual or institution.

The reverse charge applies to the any of following services if they are performed or are used in Turkey:

- Transfers of copyright, patents, licenses, trademarks, know-how and similar rights;
- Commissions;
- Services of independent professionals, such as engineering, consulting, data processing and provision of information;
- Interest payments made to foreign entities other than banks and other institutions;
- Rental services;
- Transfer or assignment of the right to use capacity for the transmission, emission or reception of signals, writings, images, sounds or information of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems; and
- Any other services not specified in this list if supplied to a recipient that is registered for Turkish VAT.

The reverse charge does not apply to services supplied through a Turkish branch of a foreign entity. The branch must register for VAT and account for VAT according to the general procedure.

### **Penalties for reverse charge supplies**

Penalties apply to a number of VAT offenses, including failure to account for VAT under the reverse charge mechanism. The penalty is calculated at 100% of the tax that has not been accounted for. The interest applies from the due date for the tax payment to the date when the penalty notice is issued.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are subject to VAT. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not subject to VAT. Exempt supplies (as specified in article 16 and 17 of the VAT Law) do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). Some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit,” which means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include exports of goods and related services.

In Turkey, three rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 18%, and two reduced rates at 1% and 8%. The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of partially exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at the reduced rates of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of partially exempt supplies of goods and services**

Leasing immovable property by an individual  
 Financial transactions  
 Supplies to certain cultural bodies  
 Supplies by and to certain governmental bodies  
 Water for agriculture

**Examples of exempt with credit supplies of goods and services**

Exports of goods and services  
 International air transport  
 Supplies to persons engaged in petroleum exploration  
 Supply of goods to investment certificate holders  
 Sales to Directorate of Defense Industry for defense purposes etc.

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 1%**

Newspapers and magazines  
 Basic foodstuffs  
 Used cars  
 Financial leasing transactions

**Examples of goods and services taxable at 8%**

Foodstuffs  
 Books  
 Admission charges to cinema, theater, opera and ballet performances

**Excise tax**

With effect from 1 August 2002, an excise tax has been introduced to replace 16 different indirect taxes that previously applied. The excise tax applies to the import, manufacture and first acquisition of a range of goods. With the introduction of the excise tax, the higher rates of VAT at 40% and 24% that were formerly used have been reduced to the standard VAT rate of 18%.

**E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” In Turkey, the basic time of supply for goods is when they are delivered. The basic time of supply for services is when they are performed. However, if the supplier issues a VAT invoice before the basic tax point, a tax point is created when the invoice is issued (to the extent of the supply covered by the invoice).

**Prepayments**

A prepayment or deposit does not create a tax point.

**Continuous supplies of services**

If services are received continuously but payment is made periodically, a tax point is created each time payment is made or a VAT invoice is issued, whichever is earlier. No specific regulation applies for the VAT treatment of continuous services. However, it may be advisable to issue the invoice on a monthly basis to avoid any possible criticism from tax authorities.

**Goods sent on approval**

The tax point for goods sent on approval is when the customer accepts the goods and a supply is made.

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is either the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Turkey, VAT paid on imports of goods and VAT self-assessed on reverse charge services.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax. The right of deduction may be exercised in the tax period when the purchase documents are entered into the recipient's books of account, but only during the calendar year in which the taxable event has taken place.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes and considered as non-deductible expense for corporate tax purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for partially exempt transactions.

**Partial exemption**

Input tax deduction is granted for taxable supplies and for supplies that are exempt with credit. Input tax deduction is not granted for exempt supplies. If a taxable person makes both taxable and partially exempt supplies, it may recover only input tax related to supplies that are taxable or exempt with credit.

**Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT recoverable in a period exceeds the amount of output VAT payable in the same period, a refund is not generally granted. In most cases, the taxable person must carry the excess forward to a future VAT period. Refunds of the excess are only available in the following situations:

- VAT related to supplies of goods that are subject to a reduced rate; or
- VAT related to supplies of goods and services that are exempt with credit.

The VAT refund amount may be credited against other tax liabilities.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Turkey does not refund VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in Turkey (except international transporters).

**H. Invoicing****VAT invoices and credit notes**

A Turkish taxable person must provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made to another taxable person, including exports.

The recipient of the supply is obliged to retain a copy of the invoice.

Credit notes must not be used to reduce VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods or services. Additional VAT invoices must be used for the correction of genuine mistakes.

### **Proof of exports**

Turkish VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, export supplies must be supported by evidence that confirms the goods have left Turkey. The evidence required is the customs declaration, which clearly identifies the exporter, the customer, the goods and the export destination and invoice information.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

A VAT invoice issued for a domestic supply must be issued in New Turkish lira (New TL). The invoice may also show the invoiced amount in a foreign currency and the exchange rate at the date of the invoice.

A VAT invoice issued for an export sale may be issued in a foreign currency. The amount of the invoice must be recorded in the supplier's books together with the exchange rate on the day of the transaction.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

Turkish VAT return periods are monthly. Returns must be filed by the 24th day of the month following the end of the return period. Payment in full must be made by the 26th day of the same month.

Return liabilities must be paid in New Turkish lira (New TL).

### **Penalties**

No specific penalties relate to VAT offenses. Penalties are prescribed by the Tax Procedural Law, which defines various acts of noncompliance with the tax laws.

The penalty for tax evasion is calculated as 100% of the amount that has not been accounted ("delay interest" is currently charged at 2.5% of the tax, calculated monthly). The interest is calculated beginning from the date when the tax payment is due and ending on the date when the penalty notice is declared.

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## **United Kingdom**

Country code 44

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London

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 April 1973
European Union (EU) member state	Yes
Administered by	H.M. Revenue & Customs <a href="http://www.hmrc.gov.uk">http://www.hmrc.gov.uk</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	17.5%
Reduced	5%
Other	Zero-rated, exempt and exempt with credit
VAT number format	GB 999.9999.99



VAT return periods	Quarterly Monthly (if requested by a business that receives regular repayments) Annual (if requested for small businesses)
Thresholds	
Registration	£67,000 (from 1 April 2008)
Deregistration	£65,000 (from 1 April 2008)
Distance selling	£70,000
Intra-Community acquisitions	£67,000
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in the United Kingdom by a taxable person;
- The intra-Community acquisition of goods from another EU Member State by a taxable person (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in the United Kingdom; and
- The importation of goods from outside the European Union, irrespective of the status of the importer.

For VAT purposes, the United Kingdom consists of Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man. It does not include the Channel Islands or Gibraltar.

## C. Who is liable

A “taxable person” is any entity or person that is required to be registered for VAT. It includes any entity or individual that makes taxable supplies of goods or services, intra-Community acquisitions or distance sales in the United Kingdom in the course of a business in excess of the turnover thresholds.

With effect from 1 April 2008, the VAT registration threshold is £67,000; this threshold generally increases annually. The distance selling threshold is £70,000; this threshold is set by EU law and does not generally increase from year to year.

### Exemption from registration

A taxable person whose turnover is wholly or mainly zero rated (see Section D *VAT Rates*) may request exemption from registration.

### Voluntary registration

A business may register for VAT voluntarily if its taxable turnover is below the VAT registration threshold. A business may also register for VAT voluntarily in advance of making taxable supplies.

### Group registration

Corporate bodies that are under “common control” may apply to register as a VAT group. A VAT group is treated as a single taxable person. The group members share a single VAT number and submit a single VAT return. No VAT is charged on supplies made between group members. Group members are jointly and severally liable for all VAT liabilities.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the United Kingdom. A non-established business must register for VAT if it makes any of the following supplies in the United Kingdom, in excess of the annual thresholds:

- Goods located in the United Kingdom at the time of supply;
- Intra-Community acquisitions of goods (see the chapter on the European Union);
- Distance sales of goods to U.K. residents who are not taxable persons (see the chapter on the European Union); and
- Services to which the reverse charge (see *Reverse Charge* Section below) does not apply.

A non-established business that registers for VAT may normally do so from its place of business outside the United Kingdom. The application form (VAT 1) may be sent to the following address:

HM Revenue & Customs  
 Ruby House  
 8 Ruby Place  
 Aberdeen  
 AB10 1ZP  
 +44 (0) 1224 404818

### **Reverse charge**

If a non-established business supplies services to a U.K. taxable person but does not register for VAT, the taxable person may account for the VAT due under “reverse charge” accounting. This means that the taxable person charges itself VAT. The self-assessed VAT may be deducted as input tax (that is, VAT on allowable purchases) depending on the taxable person’s partial exemption status (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). This provision does not apply in all circumstances, for example, it may not be used for services related to land.

### **Tax representatives**

A non-established business may choose to appoint a tax representative or agent to act on its behalf in U.K. VAT matters.

The U.K. VAT authorities may require that a non-established person appoint a tax representative. However, this condition may be imposed only if the business is established in a country outside the European Union that has not agreed on mutual assistance provisions with the United Kingdom.

### **Deregistration**

A taxable person that ceases to be eligible for VAT registration must deregister.

A taxable person may also request deregistration if its taxable turnover drops below the deregistration threshold (£62,000 in 2007), or if its taxable turnover is wholly or mainly zero-rated (see Section D *VAT Rates*). However, deregistration is not compulsory in these circumstances.

### **Late registration penalties**

A penalty is assessed for late VAT registration, which is calculated as a percentage of the VAT due (output tax less input tax). The penalty rate that applies depends on the length of time between when a business should have been registered and when it actually is registered. If this period is less than 9 months, then the

penalty is 5% of the VAT due. If the period is between 9 and 18 months, the penalty increases to 10% of the VAT due. For businesses that register more than 18 months late, the penalty rate is 15% of the VAT due. The minimum penalty is £50.

Penalties apply to a range of other offences (see Section I *VAT Returns and Payments*).

#### D. VAT rates

In the United Kingdom, the term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services not liable to tax which do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*). In addition, some supplies are classified as “exempt with credit.” Effectively, exempt with credit supplies are treated as if they were zero-rated, although they are not within the scope of VAT. This means that no VAT is chargeable, but the supplier may recover related input tax. Exempt with credit supplies include services supplied to taxable persons in the European Union and to customers outside the European Union.

In the United Kingdom, three rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 17.5%, the reduced rate at 5% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows a reduced rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a zero rate or a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 5%</b>
Betting and gaming	Books, newspapers and periodicals	Fuel and power supplied to domestic users and charities
Education	Certain foodstuffs	Installation of energy-saving materials
Finance	Children’s clothing and footwear	Building materials for residential conversions
Insurance	Drugs and medicines supplied on prescription	Sanitary protection products
Land (in most cases)	New housing	Children’s car seats
Postal services	Transport services	Grant funded installation of heating equipment or security good or connection of gas supply
Human blood products	Exports of goods and related services	
Medical services		

## **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The “basic” tax point under U.K. law is the point when the goods are either removed from the supplier’s premises or made available to the customer, or when the services are performed.

The basic tax point may be overridden by the creation of what is termed an “actual” tax point. An actual tax point occurs in the following circumstances:

- Before the basic tax point — if the supplier issues a VAT invoice or receives payment in respect of the supply, a tax point is created to the extent covered by the invoice or payment.
- After the basic tax point — if an invoice is issued within 14 days of the supply, the date of the invoice becomes the tax point. Taxable persons may request permission to extend this invoicing tax point up to a maximum of 30 days after the basic tax point.

### **Deposits and prepayments**

The receipt of a deposit or prepayment normally creates an actual tax point, if the amount is paid in the expectation that it will form part of the total payment for a particular supply. A tax point is created only to the extent of the payment received.

### **Intra-Community acquisitions**

The time of supply for an intra-Community acquisition of goods is the 15th day of the month following the month when the acquisition occurred. If the supplier issues an invoice prior to this date, the tax point is when the invoice is issued.

### **Intra-Community supplies of goods**

For intra-Community supplies of goods, the time of supply is the earlier of the 15th day of the month following the month when the goods are removed from the supplier or the date when the VAT invoice is issued.

### **Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

### **Goods sent on approval or for sale or return**

The tax point for goods sent on approval or for sale or return is the earlier of when the goods are accepted by the customer or 12 months after their removal from the supplier. However, if a VAT invoice is issued before these dates, the invoice creates an actual tax point, up to the amount invoiced.

### **Continuous supplies of services**

If services are supplied continuously, a tax point is created each time a payment is made or a VAT invoice is issued, whichever happens earlier.

### **Reverse charge services**

The tax point for reverse charge services is when the consideration for the services is paid. If the consideration for the services is not in money, the tax point is the last day of the VAT period in which the services are performed.

## F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within the United Kingdom, VAT paid on imports of goods into the United Kingdom and VAT self-assessed on the intra-Community acquisition of goods and reverse charge services (see the chapter on the European Union).

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax.

Special rules apply to the recovery of input tax on expenditure incurred before registration and after deregistration.

### Non-deductible input tax

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

#### Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible

Purchase of a car (unless the car is available exclusively for business use)

50% of VAT incurred on the rental or lease of a car used for mixed business and private purposes

Private expenditure

Assets transferred as part of a going concern

Business entertainment and hospitality

#### Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)

Conferences, exhibitions, training and seminars

Taxi services

Restaurant expenses for employees

Accommodation

Motoring expenses and fuel for business purposes

Business use of a home telephone

### Partial exemption

Input tax directly related to making exempt supplies is generally not recoverable. If a taxable person makes both exempt and taxable supplies, it may not recover input tax in full. This situation is referred to as “partial exemption.”

A U.K. taxable person that makes exempt supplies may calculate the amount of VAT it may recover in a number of ways. The standard partial exemption calculation method is a two-stage calculation:

- The first stage identifies the input VAT that may be directly allocated to taxable and to exempt supplies. Input tax directly

allocated to taxable supplies is deductible; input tax directly related to exempt supplies is not deductible. Supplies that are exempt with credit are treated as “taxable supplies” for these purposes.

- The second stage identifies the amount of the remaining input tax (for example, input tax on general business overheads) that may be allocated to taxable supplies and recovered. The calculation of recoverable VAT may be performed using the general pro rata method based on values of supplies made, or it may be based on a special calculation agreed with the VAT authorities.

If the standard calculation gives an unfair or distortive result, a special calculation method may be agreed with the VAT authorities, and in some cases the authorities may impose the use of a special calculation method.

### **Capital goods**

Capital goods are items of capital expenditure that are used in a business over several years. Input tax is deducted in the VAT year in which the goods are acquired. The amount of input tax recovered depends on the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery position in the VAT year of acquisition. However, the amount of input tax recovered for capital goods must be adjusted over time if the taxable person’s partial exemption recovery percentage changes during the adjustment period.

In the United Kingdom, the capital goods adjustment applies to the following assets for the number of years indicated:

- Land and buildings valued at £250,000 or more (adjusted for a period of 10 years); and
- Computer hardware valued at £50,000 or more (adjusted for a period of five years).

The adjustment is applied each year following the year of acquisition to a fraction of the total input tax (1/10 for land and buildings and 1/5 for computer hardware). The adjustment may result in either an increase or a decrease of deductible input VAT, depending on whether the ratio of taxable supplies made by the business has increased or decreased compared with the year in which the capital goods were acquired.

### **Refunds**

If the amount of VAT recoverable exceeds the amount of VAT payable in a period, a refund may be claimed. This is done automatically by submitting the periodic VAT return. A taxable person that receives regular repayments of VAT may request permission to submit monthly returns to improve cash flow.

### **G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

The United Kingdom refunds VAT incurred by businesses that are neither established nor registered for VAT in the United Kingdom. A non-established business is allowed to reclaim VAT to the same extent as a VAT-registered business.

For businesses established in the European Union, a refund is made under the terms of the EU 8th Directive; for businesses established outside the European Union, a refund is made under the terms of the EU 13th Directive. The United Kingdom does not generally exclude businesses from any country from eligibility.

VAT incurred in the Isle of Man may also be refunded through this procedure.

For the general VAT refund rules of the EU 8th and 13th Directives, see the chapter on the European Union.

### **Refund application**

For businesses established in the European Union, refunds are based on the calendar year, and the final deadline for refund claims is 30 June of the year following the year when the tax was incurred. For businesses established outside the European Union, refunds are based on the period from 1 July to 30 June, and the final deadline for refund claims is 31 December following the refund period when the tax was incurred.

Claims must be submitted in English and must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation (see the chapter on the European Union). The minimum claim period is three months; the maximum period is one year. The minimum claim for a period of less than a year is £130. For an annual claim, the minimum amount is £16.

Applications for refunds of U.K. VAT may be sent to the following address:

HM Customs & Excise, VAT Overseas Repayments  
8th/13th Directive  
Customs House  
PO Box 34  
Londonderry BT48 7AE  
Northern Ireland

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A U.K. taxable person must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports and intra-Community supplies (see the chapter on the European Union). Invoices are not automatically required for retail transactions, unless requested by the customer.

A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction or a refund under the EU 8th or 13th Directive refund schemes (see the chapter on the European Union).

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply. The credit note must reflect a genuine mistake, an overcharge or an agreed reduction in the value of the original supply. A credit note must be issued within one month of the mistake or overcharge being discovered, and it must be cross-referenced to the original VAT invoice.

### **Proof of exports and intra-Community supplies**

U.K. VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods or on intra-Community supplies of goods except distance selling (see the chapter on the European Union). However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports and intra-Community supplies must be supported by evidence that proves the goods have left the United Kingdom. Acceptable proof includes the following documentation:

- For an export, customs documentation and commercial documentation, such as consignment notes and airway bills; and
- For an intra-Community supply, a range of commercial documentation, such as customer orders, sales invoices, transport documentation and packing lists.

In all cases, the evidence must clearly identify the supplier, the customer, the goods and the destination. The evidence must be obtained within three months of the time of supply and be retained for at least six years.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, all values that are required on the invoice must be converted into pounds sterling (£), using an acceptable rate of exchange. Suppliers may use any of the following rates:

- The market selling rate at the time of supply;
- The VAT authorities' published period rates of exchange; or
- Any other acceptable rate, agreed on in writing with the VAT authorities.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

VAT returns are generally submitted quarterly. VAT return quarters are staggered into three cycles to ease the VAT authorities' administration, as follows:

- March, June, September and December;
- February, May, August and November; and
- January, April, July and October.

Each taxable person is notified at the time of registration of the return cycle it must use. However, the U.K. VAT authorities will consider a request to use VAT return periods that correspond with a taxable person's financial year. In addition, a taxable person whose accounting dates are not based on calendar months may request permission to adopt nonstandard tax periods.

Taxable persons that receive regular repayments of VAT may request permission to submit monthly returns to improve cash flow.

Returns must be submitted by the last day of the month following the end of the return period. They may be submitted by mail or electronically. Payment in full is also due by the same date. However, taxable persons that pay their VAT return liabilities electronically have an additional 7 days after the normal due date in which to make payment.

VAT returns must be completed in pounds sterling, but return liabilities may be paid in pounds or in Euros (€).

### **Payments on account**

Taxable persons whose annual VAT liability is greater than £2 million must make payments on account, which are interim payments made at the end of the second and third months of each VAT quarter. The balance of VAT payable for the period is made at the end of the quarter. The amount of the payment is generally based on the taxable person's VAT liability for the previous 12 months. Electronic transfer must be used for all payments on account.



**Cash accounting**

Businesses with annual turnover of less than £1.35 million may apply to use cash accounting. Under the cash accounting scheme, businesses account for output VAT and reclaim input VAT on the basis of cash received and paid, not on the basis of invoices issued and received.

**Annual accounting**

Businesses with annual turnover of less than £1.35 million may apply to complete an annual VAT return.

Businesses that use annual accounting must make either three quarterly or nine monthly VAT payments, depending on the level of turnover. Any balancing payment must be made with the annual return. The annual return is due by the last day of the second month following the end of the taxable person's VAT year.

**Special accounting**

A special accounting scheme exists for businesses with an annual turnover of less than £150,000. Under the scheme, eligible businesses may opt to calculate VAT due based on a fixed percentage of their total turnover. The percentages range from 5% to 14%, depending on the trade sector to which the business belongs.

Other special accounting schemes exist for retailers, second-hand goods retailers, tour operators, gold traders and farmers.

**Reverse charge accounting for supplies of mobile phones and computer chips**

The UK Government has suffered heavy losses of VAT arising from "missing trader" VAT fraud, whereby small, high-value goods are moved around the EU VAT system and a fraudulent party absconds without paying the VAT due. With effect from 1 June 2007, a new anti-avoidance measure has been introduced that requires the purchasers of certain designated goods (broadly, mobile phones and computer chips) to account for VAT under a domestic reverse charge accounting procedure rather than paying the VAT to the supplier. Additional notification and reporting requirements also apply to these transactions.

**Penalties**

If a VAT return or payment is late, the taxable person is in default and will be issued a surcharge liability notice. The surcharge liability period initially lasts for 12 months from the date of the notice. Any further default within this period triggers a penalty and extends the notice period. The penalty is a percentage of the VAT due.

The percentage penalties are as follows:

- For the first further default in the notice period — a penalty of 2% of the VAT due;
- For the second further default in the notice period — a penalty of 5% of the VAT due;
- For the third further default in the notice period — a penalty of 10% of the VAT due; and
- For the fourth and subsequent further defaults in the notice period — a penalty of 15% of the VAT due (for each further default).

A minimum charge of £30 applies. In the 2% and 5% penalty bands, amounts of less than £200 are not enforced by the VAT authorities. If payment is made on time, but the return is submitted late, no penalty is levied. However, the surcharge liability notice period is extended.

### **Proposed electronic filing**

The UK government is committed to moving to electronic filing of returns and tax payments. It is currently envisaged that a phased introduction of mandatory electronic filing of VAT returns will commence in 2010.

## **J. EU declarations**

### **INTRASTAT**

A U.K. taxable person that trades with other EU countries must complete statistical reports, known as INTRASTAT, if the value of its sales or purchases exceeds certain thresholds. There are separate reports for intra-Community acquisitions (INTRASTAT Arrivals) and intra-Community supplies (INTRASTAT Dispatches).

The threshold for INTRASTAT Arrivals for the calendar year 2007 is £260,000.

The threshold for INTRASTAT Dispatches for the calendar year 2007 is £260,000.

A taxable person whose intra-Community trade exceeds £14.5 million (for either Arrivals or Dispatches) must also provide additional information concerning terms of delivery.

INTRASTAT declarations must be completed in pounds sterling. The submission deadline is the last day of the month following the end of the INTRASTAT return period.

Penalties may be imposed if a taxable person's INTRASTAT declarations are persistently late, missing or inaccurate.

### **EU sales lists**

If a U.K. taxable person makes intra-Community supplies in any return period, it must submit an EU Sales List (ESL). An ESL is not required for any period in which the taxable person has not made any intra-Community supplies.

ESLs must generally be submitted within 42 days of the end of the VAT quarter. Taxable persons may request permission to submit monthly ESLs. Small businesses whose intra-Community supplies are less than £11,000 per annum may submit an annual ESL.

Penalties are assessed for the late submission of ESLs and for material inaccuracies in their completion.

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## **Uruguay**

Country code 598

Montevideo

GMT -3

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto al valor agregado (IVA)
Date introduced	29 December 1972
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Directorate General of Taxes <a href="http://www.dgi.gub.uy">http://www.dgi.gub.uy</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	22% since 1 July 2007 (until 30 June 2007, the rate was 23%)
Reduced	10% since 1 July 2007 (until 30 June 2007, the rate was 14%)
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	Tax identification number (known as "RUC") 12 Digits
VAT payments	Monthly
VAT return periods	Monthly Annually (small VAT taxpayers, as determined by the VAT authorities)
Thresholds	
Registration	None
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods or services made in Uruguay by a taxable person; and
- The importation of goods from outside Uruguay, irrespective of the status of the importer.

**C. Who is liable**

A VAT taxpayer is any taxpayer for income tax purposes that makes taxable supplies of goods or services in the course of doing business in Uruguay. No registration threshold applies. The definition of a VAT taxpayer applies to a permanent establishment of a foreign business in Uruguay.

### Group registration

VAT grouping is not allowed under the Uruguayan VAT law. Legal entities that are closely connected must register for VAT individually.

### Non-established businesses and tax representatives

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in the territory of Uruguay. In order to register as a taxpayer, a non-established business must have an address in Uruguay and must appoint a tax representative to undertake its VAT obligations (such as filing returns).

### Late registration penalties

Penalties and interest are assessed for late registration for VAT.

## D. VAT rates

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Exempt supplies do not give rise to a right of input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Uruguay, three rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 22%, the reduced rate at 10% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows the zero rate, the reduced rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 10%</b>
Foreign currency, securities, bonds and stocks, and other financial transactions	Exports of goods	Basic foodstuffs
Milk		Soap
Books, newspapers, magazines and educational material		Medicines
Water		Services supplied by hotels in “high season”
Services supplied by hotels in “low season”		Tourist services
		Health services

## E. Time of supply

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” The basic time of supply is either when the goods are transferred or when the services are performed. The invoice for the transaction must be issued at the time of supply.

**Imported goods**

The time of supply for imported goods is either the date of importation or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax (or credit VAT), which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is generally recovered by being deducted from output tax (or debit VAT), which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services supplied within Uruguay and VAT paid on imports of goods.

A valid tax invoice or customs document must generally accompany a claim for input tax credit.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Input tax may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for making taxable supplies or for other business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered for some items of business expenditure.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is related to a taxable business use, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Purchase of a car, van or truck by a professional  
Restaurant meals (unless within the limit established by law)

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Business gifts  
Purchase, lease or hire of cars, vans and trucks, except by professionals  
Advertising and sponsorship  
Parking  
Travel expenses  
Attendance at conferences and seminars  
Business use of home telephone and mobile phones

**Refunds**

If the amount of input VAT (credit VAT) recoverable in a month exceeds the amount of output VAT (debit VAT) payable, the excess credit may be carried forward to offset output tax in the following tax period.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Uruguay does not refund VAT incurred by foreign businesses unless they have a permanent establishment in Uruguay.

**H. Invoicing****VAT invoices and credit notes**

A VAT taxpayer must generally provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. An invoice may not be

issued for an amount less than UYP 30. A VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for an input tax credit.

A VAT credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged and reclaimed on a supply of goods and services. A credit note must contain the same information as a VAT invoice.

### **Exports**

Uruguayan VAT is not chargeable on supplies of exported goods. However, to qualify as VAT-free, exports must be supported by customs documents that give evidence confirming that the goods have left Uruguay.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If an invoice is issued in a foreign currency, the amounts may be converted to Uruguayan pesos (UYP) using the buyer exchange rate used between banks on the day before the transaction.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

VAT returns are generally submitted monthly. “Small VAT taxpayers” must submit returns annually (the tax authorities decide which businesses qualify as “small VAT taxpayers”). However, VAT payments must be made monthly by all VAT taxpayers.

Monthly VAT returns and payments are due in the month following the month when the transactions are reported. The exact date for payment depends on the taxpayer’s registration number (RUC).

Small VAT taxpayers must file annual tax returns in the fourth month following the end of the taxpayer’s fiscal year. For example, if a small VAT taxpayer closes its fiscal year in December, its annual VAT return is due in April. The exact date for payment depends on the taxpayer’s registration number.

VAT return liabilities must be paid in Uruguayan pesos.

### **Penalties**

A penalty of 20% is imposed for late submission of the VAT return or late payment of VAT. In addition, interest is charged on late payments of tax at a rate that varies.

Penalties for severe cases of nonpayment of VAT, as well as infringement of VAT regulations and fraud, include criminal sanctions, such as fines and imprisonment.

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## **Venezuela**

Country code 52

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Local name	Impuesto al valor agregado (IVA)
Date introduced	1 October 1993
European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	Ministry of Finance Tax Administration (SENIAT) <a href="http://www.mf.gov.ve">http://www.mf.gov.ve</a> <a href="http://www.seniat.gob.ve">http://www.seniat.gob.ve</a>
VAT rates	
Maximum	16.5%
Minimum	8%
Current	9%
Other	+ 10%, zero-rated and exempt
VAT return periods	Monthly

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT is chargeable on the following operations:

- The sale of tangible movable goods.
- The final importation of goods.
- The provision of independent services performed or used in the country, including those coming from abroad. The definition of “services” includes the following activities:
  - Any independent activity where an obligation “to do something” is a main element;
  - The provision of water, electricity, telephone and garbage collection services;
  - Civil works contracts, including personal and real property;
  - The lease of personal and real property intended to be used for purposes other than residential use; and
  - The assignment of use of rights included in and regulated by the laws on industrial property (patents and marks) and intellectual property (copyright), for valuable consideration.
- The export of goods and services.

**C. Who is liable**

Taxable persons are ordinary taxpayers such as habitual importers of goods, manufacturers, traders, service providers, and, in general, any individual or legal entity who, as part of its business activities, carries out activities classified as taxable for VAT purposes.

Financial leasing companies and banks are ordinary VAT taxpayers, on the portion of the tax payable assigned to the amortization of the price of tangible movable property, excluding interest.

Recipients of imported goods and services purchased from non-domiciled persons or entities are responsible for the tax due. As the “party responsible for the tax”, the service recipient is obliged to declare and pay the VAT due on the imported goods or services.

The tax paid by the recipient is treated as input tax for the responsible party, and must be included in the tax return corresponding to the tax period when the taxable event occurred.

Occasional taxpayers are non-habitual exporters of tangible movable property.

Formal taxpayers are persons that exclusively carry out activities or operations that are exempt or exonerated from VAT.

### **Withholding of the VAT**

The Tax Administration (SENIAT) has appointed taxpayers qualified as “special taxpayers” as responsible for the payment of VAT, in their capacity as withholding agents. Special taxpayers must serve as withholding agents of the VAT generated by the purchase of personal property or the provision of services provided by suppliers who are ordinary taxpayers of the tax.

The amount to be withheld is calculated by multiplying the price invoiced for the goods and/or services provided by 75% of the proportional tax rate (currently the rate is 9%) that is by 6.75%.

The VAT withheld is treated as an advance payment for the supplier and may be deducted from the tax liability in the period when the withholding was made or in the period when the withholding receipt was received, whichever is later.

If the tax withheld is higher than the VAT proportional rate in the relevant monthly period, the excess tax paid may be carried forward to the following monthly periods until it has been discounted in full. If three monthly periods expire and there is still an excess that has not yet been discounted, the taxpayer may choose to request a refund of the amount from the tax authorities.

If the withholding is made in the period from the 1st to the 15th day of the month, the tax withheld must be submitted by the withholding agent to the National Treasury within the following five working days. If the withholding is made from the 16th to the last day of the month, the tax withheld must be paid to the National Treasury within the first five working days of the following month.

### **D. VAT rates**

In Venezuela, the VAT law sets forth that the proportional rate is fixed in the Republic’s Annual Budget Law. The law indicates that the minimum rate is 8% and the maximum rate is 16.5%. Currently, the VAT rate is 9%. This rate applies to all supplies of goods and services, unless a specific provision applies a different rate.

An additional 10% rate applies to the sale, import and export of certain goods indicated in the VAT law. Examples of supplies taxable at 24% include the following:

- Helicopters and airplanes for recreational use;
- Luxury goods worth \$500 or more;
- Gaming machines that use coins or cards; and
- Caviar.

The VAT law also establishes a zero rate (taxable at 0%) for the export of tangible personal property or tangible movable property, and the export of services.



Exempt goods and services are not liable to tax. The Venezuelan VAT law also allows for exemption and exoneration from VAT as follows:

- Exemption is the entire or partial exemption of the payment of the tax obligation, granted by the special tax law; and
- Exoneration is the entire or partial exemption of the payment of the VAT obligation granted by the Executive Power.

The following table lists examples of exempt supplies of goods and services, and supplies of goods and services that are taxed at a reduced rate of VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Food and goods for personal consumption such as bread, rice, salt, sugar, coffee, milk, pasta, and margarine	Tickets to national parks, museums and cultural centers
Books, newspapers and magazines	Banking and insurance services
Education provided by institutions registered in the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Sports and the Ministry of Superior Education	Imports performed by diplomatic agents, in accordance with international treaties subscribed to by Venezuela
Public transportation of passengers by land or sea	Medical assistance services
	Residential electricity
	Fertilizers

#### **Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%**

Exports sales of goods and services

### **E. Time of supply**

In Venezuela, VAT generally becomes due when the taxable event occurs.

#### **Tangible property**

For the sale of tangible personal or tangible movable property the time of supply is as follows:

- For sales to public entities when the payment order is authorized; and
- For all other sales, when the invoice or the necessary documents are issued, or when the payment is due or made, whichever is the earlier.

#### **Services**

For supplies of services the time of supply is as follows:

- For the supply of electricity, telecommunications, and broadcasting and TV services, when the invoice is issued;
- For services rendered to public entities, when the payment order is authorized;
- For other services, when the invoice or equivalent document is issued, when the payment occurs or when the service is provided, whichever is the earlier; and
- For services received from abroad (that are not subject to customs procedures), when the invoice or equivalent documents are issued, when the payment occurs or the service is provided, whichever is the earlier.

**Imports**

The time of supply for imports is when the registry of the customs return is due.

**Other supplies**

For all other supplies, not previously listed, the time of supply is when the invoice or equivalent document is issued, when payment is made or when the property is received, whichever is the earlier.

**F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

Input tax (tax credit) is tax paid on supplies of goods and services acquired in the course of a taxable business activity. Input tax is deducted from the amount of output tax — which is tax charged on the taxpayer's operations taxed during the tax period. Input tax credit arises from the tax paid for the purchase and import of personal property or the receipt of services, related to costs or expenses proper to the habitual economic activity of the taxpayer. According to the VAT law, input tax is considered to have been effectively paid by the taxpayer who receives the goods or services, once the taxable event occurs.

**G. Invoicing****VAT invoices**

Taxpayers must provide a VAT invoice for all sales of goods and supplies of services. Invoices may be replaced by other documents authorized by the Tax Administration, after authorization is granted.

**Foreign currency invoices**

According to the Venezuelan legislation, if a VAT invoice is issued in foreign currency, it must also indicate the value of the supply in Bolivars (Bs), using the exchange rate published by the Venezuelan Central Bank in the Official Gazette for the date of the transaction.

A new provision regarding general guidelines for issuing invoices and similar documents for VAT was issued by SENIAT on 31 August 2007. The new rules will come into force in February 2008 and include many changes to the VAT invoicing regime. If a taxpayer's invoices do not comply with this new provision, the invoices may be used only during a transition period (between February 2008 and July 2008).

**H. VAT returns and payment**

The tax is assessed for monthly tax periods, as follows: The tax return and payment of any tax due must be filed within the first 15 days following the tax period.

**Tax credits**

If the amount of the deductible input tax is greater than the total tax payable in a monthly period, the resulting difference is treated as a tax credit in favor of the taxpayer, which may be carried forward to the next or subsequent monthly tax periods.

The right to offset tax paid (tax credit) against the tax payable on sales (tax debit) is a personal right of each ordinary taxpayer.

This right may not be transferred to third parties, except in the case of drawback of tax credits related to the purchase and acquisition of goods and services in the normal course of export activities (see below), or in the case of the merger or absorption of companies. In a merger, the resulting company enjoys the remaining balance of the tax credit that corresponded to the merged companies.

### **Drawback of tax credits for exporters**

Ordinary taxpayers that export domestic goods or services are entitled to drawback the tax credits paid for the acquisition and receipt of goods and services connected to their export activities.

### **Application for drawback**

To obtain the drawback of credits, the exporter must file an application with the Tax Administration, stating the amount of the tax credit claimed. The Tax Administration must give its opinion on the admissibility of the application within 30 business days. If the Tax Administration does not express its opinion with respect to the application in the 30 business day period, the taxpayer may choose to wait for the decision or consider that the expiry of the period is equivalent to the rejection of the application. In the latter case, the taxpayer may take the appropriate judicial action.

The drawback becomes effective on the issuance of special tax drawback certificates (Certificados Especiales de Reintegro Tributario, "CERT"), with a face value equal to the amount approved by the Tax Administration with respect to the claim. The exporter may use this amount to offset its own tax payments due to the National Treasury or it may transfer the credit to third parties.

### **Suspension of tax credits**

A taxpayer that is involved with the development of an industrial project that takes more than 6 tax periods to be developed may suspend the use of the tax credits generated during the preoperational stage of the project. The taxpayer may use domestic and imported capital goods and purchase services that add value to the goods or that are necessary for them to perform the function for which they are designed, until the tax period when they begin to generate taxable income. The tax credits are adjusted taking into account the consumer price index for the Caracas metropolitan area published by the Central Bank of Venezuela, from the period when the tax credits arose until the tax period when first tax payment is generated.

With the approval of the Tax Administration, taxpayers that are involved with industrial projects aimed essentially towards exporting or generating foreign currency may choose to be refunded the tax levied, provided that it has been paid during the preoperational stage.

### **Penalties**

Under the Venezuelan Legislation, penalties apply for a range of VAT offenses.

The Tax Master Code establishes the following offenses (amongst others) as formal breaches of the VAT law:

- Failure to file the VAT declaration;

- Incomplete filing of the VAT declaration;
- Filing the declaration in a form not authorized by the Tax Administration;
- Failure to exhibit accounting books when ordered to by the Tax Administration;
- Providing the Tax Administration with false information;
- Breaching Tax Administration’s requirements for purchases and sales books;
- Failure to issue invoices or obligatory documents; and
- Issuing invoices that do not comply with tax requirements.

The Tax Master Code establishes the following offenses (amongst others) as “material breaches” of the VAT law:

- Late payment or nonpayment of VAT due; and
- Failure to withhold VAT.

These breaches are penalized through fines.

The penalty for tax fraud is a term of imprisonment, ranging from six months to seven years.

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## A. At a glance

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	1 January 1999 (legislation 10 May 1997)

European Union (EU) member state	No
Administered by	The Ministry of Finance <a href="http://www.mof.gov.vn">http://www.mof.gov.vn</a>
VAT rates	
Standard	10%
Reduced	5% and zero-rated
Other	Exempt
VAT number format	99-9999999-9-999
VAT return periods	Monthly Annually
Threshold	
Registration	N/A
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	No, except under certain circumstances

## B. Scope of the tax

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The trading of taxable goods and services in Vietnam;
- The importation of taxable goods into Vietnam; and
- The purchase of services from outside Vietnam.

## C. Who is liable

Organizations and individuals that produce and trade in taxable goods and services in Vietnam or who import taxable goods and services from overseas (referred to as “businesses”) are liable to pay VAT. Businesses for these purposes include any of the following:

- Business organizations with a business registration issued under Vietnamese laws;
- Economic organizations of political, social, and professional organizations and units of the people’s armed forces;
- Enterprises with foreign-owned capital incorporated under Vietnamese laws and foreign corporations conducting business in Vietnam that have not established a legal entity in Vietnam; and
- Individuals, family households, partnerships and other forms of business conducting trading or import activities in Vietnam.

### Foreign contractors

Foreign entities that have no legal presence in Vietnam (“foreign contractors”), but that conduct business or derive income in Vietnam through the supply of goods or services under a written agreement with an entity in Vietnam, are also liable to pay VAT. VAT is collected through a withholding tax mechanism unless the foreign contractor has registered for tax, in which case the foreign contractor must pay the VAT due directly to the tax office.

### Registration

Businesses must register for VAT. Newly-established businesses are required to register within 10 days from the date that their investment licenses are issued. Each office, factory, branch or outlet must also be registered with and pay VAT to the local tax office where it is located.

No VAT registration threshold applies nor exemption from registration.

Foreign contractors may register for VAT if they adopt the Vietnamese Accounting Standards (VAS). Foreign contractors who opt to adopt VAS pay VAT in accordance with the tax credit method and pay their tax liabilities directly to the tax office.

No deregistration is required.

### **Reverse charge**

VAT applies to imported goods by means of a “reverse charge” mechanism. The VAT is payable by the importer within the same time limit for declaring and paying import duties.

The Vietnamese law appears to contain no provision relating to imported services. Therefore, it appears that if services are supplied by a non-resident, VAT is only payable through the withholding tax mechanism.

### **Late registration penalties**

Failure to comply with registration requirements may result in a fine. The penalty for late registration varies from VND 100,000 to VND 2 million depending on the length of time of the delay.

## **D. VAT rates**

Three rates of VAT apply in Vietnam — the standard rate of 10%, a reduced rate of 5% and a zero rate (0%). In addition, some goods and services are exempt from VAT.

The 10% standard rate applies to goods and services that are not specifically included in the list of goods and services subject to 0%, 5% and the list of exempt goods. Examples of goods and services taxable at the standard rate include: mineral products; power generation; electrical products; processed foodstuffs; construction and installation; and postal services. This list is not exhaustive.

This 5% rate applies to the supply of essential goods and services. Examples of goods and services taxable at the reduced rate include: water; fertilizer; medicine and medical equipment; teaching tools; agricultural products; and transportation. This list is not exhaustive.

The zero rate applies to exported goods, including goods for export processing, and exported services, including exported services that are not subject to VAT when supplied in Vietnam, excluding travel services, reinsurance services involving foreign insurers and financial services.

The following table gives examples of goods and services that are currently exempt goods from VAT. This list is not exhaustive.

#### **Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Raw agricultural products	Medical services
Livestock	Education and vocational trainings
Machinery, equipment and means of transportation subject to certain conditions	Newspapers, magazines and books
	Public transportation

**Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services**

Aircrafts, oil rigs, ships that are not yet locally produced and are leased from overseas	International transportation
Land use rights	Goods and services provided directly to international transportation
Loans, loan guarantees and financial leases	Reinsurance services involving insurers overseas
Capital transfers	Technology transfers
Securities transactions	Computer software except for exported software
Life insurance services	

**Foreign contractors**

Foreign Contractors that supply goods and services to Vietnam are subject to the following VAT rates:

- Supply of goods, raw materials, machinery and equipment in Vietnam — 1%;
- Supply of services — 5%;
- Construction and installation with supply of materials and equipment — 3%; and
- Construction and installation without supply of materials and equipment — 5%.

VAT is withheld at source by the Vietnamese party to the contract, except when the foreign contractor has registered for tax.

**E. Tax point**

The time of supply for VAT purposes (the tax point) for goods is when the ownership rights in the goods are transferred and for services is when the service is provided, in both cases, irrespective of whether or not the purchaser makes payment.

**Installment sales**

For installment sales, VAT becomes due when the purchaser possesses the right to use the goods.

**Imported goods**

VAT becomes due on imported goods at the time of importation. VAT declarations must be submitted at the same time as the import duty declarations.

**F. Recovery of VAT by registered persons**

Businesses may claim input VAT paid on goods or services used for the production or trading of goods or services that are subject to VAT. Input tax is recovered by being offset against output tax (VAT on sales).

A valid tax invoice must generally be retained to support claims for input tax credits. The tax invoice must state the pre-tax price, the VAT and the total amount payable.

The basis for determining the amount of deductible input VAT is the amount of VAT stated on the VAT invoice for the goods or services, or on the receipt for VAT payment at the stage of importation, or on the receipt for VAT payment on behalf of a foreign party.

**Non-deductible input tax**

Businesses may not claim input VAT paid on goods or services used for producing or trading non-taxable goods or services.

**Mixed supplies**

Businesses that produce or trade taxable and non-taxable goods or services must maintain separate accounts for input tax paid on goods or services used for taxable and non-taxable goods or services. If no separate accounts are maintained, the deductible input VAT is calculated using a ratio based on the proportion of taxable turnover compared with total turnover.

**Refunds**

Businesses that pay VAT by the tax credit method are eligible for a refund of VAT in the following circumstances:

- The business has accumulated input VAT for at least three consecutive months that has not been credited against output tax. The refund is assessed for each claim.
- The business has exported services during a particular month and has a credit balance of input VAT (including input VAT relating to domestic sales) of at least VND 200 million at the end of that month. The refund is assessed monthly.
- Prior to commencing operations, the business has accumulated input VAT but no output VAT for at least one year. The refund is assessed annually (or monthly or quarterly if the accumulated credit balance is at least VND 200 million).

An application for a refund must be submitted to the tax authority (that is, to the Tax Department or to the General Tax Department in some special cases).

The notice detailing the outcome of the tax refund application must be sent to the applicant within 15 working days (for applications submitted to the Tax Department) or within 60 working days (for applications submitted to the General Tax Department).

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

VAT refund is allowed only for businesses using the tax credit method. A foreign contractor that has no legal presence in Vietnam, but that conducts business or derives income from activities in Vietnam, may recover VAT if it adopts the VAS and it satisfies certain bookkeeping and tax registration requirements.

Foreign contractors who do not apply the VAS are not entitled to recover input VAT.

**H. Invoicing**

A taxable person must provide a VAT invoice for all taxable supplies made, including exports. Blank invoices may be purchased from the tax authority or they may be printed by a business, subject to the pre-approval and management of the tax authority.

A valid VAT invoice is necessary to support a claim for input tax deduction.

**Export documentation**

Export goods and services are zero rated (subject to VAT at the rate of 0%). Proof of export is required. The required documents



to claim a refund of input VAT include contracts for the sale of goods, VAT invoices, customs declarations, and proof of payment by foreign parties.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

If a VAT invoice is issued in a foreign currency, all values that are required on the invoice must be converted into Vietnamese Dong (VND), using an acceptable rate of exchange.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns and payment**

Businesses are generally required to file a monthly tax return and remit the monthly VAT payable to the tax office by the 20th day of the following month. However, businesses that regularly pay large amounts of VAT (amounting to at least VND 200 million) make tax payments every five or ten days each month.

At the end of each calendar or fiscal year, a taxable person that uses the direct method is required to file an annual final VAT return and remit any additional VAT payable by the 90th day following the end of the calendar or fiscal year. Any excess input VAT paid may be credited to the following period or refunded if the business is eligible for a refund (see section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

A business that imports goods subject to VAT must file a tax return and remit VAT payable on each occasion when goods are imported. The report is required at the same time as import duty declarations are made to the customs office that collects the import duties. The time-limit for notices and payments of VAT in respect of imported goods is the same as the time-limit applicable to notices and payments of import duties.

VAT liabilities must be paid in Vietnamese Dong (VND).

### **Penalties**

Penalties are imposed for late payment of VAT at a rate of 0.05% of the deferred amount of tax for each day of late payment.

Penalties may also apply to a range of other offenses, including making late tax registration and filing, false statements and obstructing a VAT officer. In some cases, penalties may include imprisonment for offences committed knowingly or recklessly.

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## **Zambia**

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**A. At a glance**

Name of the tax	Value added tax (VAT)
Date introduced	July 1995
European Union (EU) member state	No
Member of the South Africa Customs Union	No
Administered by	Zambia Revenue Authority www.zra.org
VAT rates	
Standard	17.5%
Other	Zero-rated and exempt
VAT number format	12345678 — 13 (limited companies) 12345678 — 12 (partnerships) 12345678 — 11 (individuals) 12345678 — 83 (limited companies above a certain turnover threshold)
VAT return periods	Monthly
Thresholds	
Registration	K 200 million (in any 12 consecutive months) K 50 million (in any three consecutive months)
Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses	Yes (limited to exports)

**B. Scope of the tax**

VAT applies to the following transactions:

- The supply of goods and services in Zambia by a taxable person;
- Reverse charge services received by a taxable person in Zambia; and
- The importation of goods from outside Zambia, irrespective of the status of the importer.

**C. Who is liable**

Any person who makes supplies of taxable goods and services in Zambia in the course of a business is liable to register for VAT if its turnover exceeds the registration threshold, as follows:

- Turnover of K 200 million (in any 12 consecutive months); or
- Turnover of K 50 million (in any three consecutive months).

### **Group registration**

Group VAT registration is available between corporate bodies. The businesses must be broadly similar in nature and they should be administered by the same management team.

### **Non-established businesses**

A “non-established business” is a business that has no fixed establishment in Zambia. A foreign company may not register for Zambian VAT unless it has a place of business in the country. It must also make taxable supplies of goods or services.

A foreign business that makes supplies in Zambia must appoint a representative who is responsible for registration and payment of VAT. If an agent is not appointed, the non-established business is not permitted to deduct input tax (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

### **Reverse charge services**

A reverse charge may apply for services received by a taxable person in Zambia from a non-established service provider. The Zambian VAT law requires that a taxable person must act on behalf of a non-established supplier of services in matters relating to tax, in the following circumstances:

- The supplier is a company that does not have a business establishment in Zambia; or
- The supplier is an individual or partner in a partnership that does not have a usual place of residence in Zambia from which to appoint a person resident in Zambia as a tax agent.

If a tax agent is appointed, the agent invoices the recipient of the services for the VAT payable, collects the tax and accounts for it to the tax authorities. The recipient of the services may claim input tax relief on the basis of the invoice issued by the tax agent (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

If no tax agent is appointed, the recipient of the service is required to self-assess for the VAT due and declare the output tax as if it were the supplier. However, in this latter case, no input tax relief may be claimed.

### **Late registration penalties**

Late registration by traders who are subject to the turnover threshold is liable to a penalty.

## **D. VAT rates**

The term “taxable supplies” refers to supplies of goods and services that are liable to a rate of VAT, including the zero rate. The term “exempt supplies” is used for supplies of goods and services that are not liable to tax. Persons that make exempt supplies are not entitled to input tax deduction (see Section F *Recovery of VAT by Taxable Persons*).

In Zambia, two rates of VAT currently apply — the standard rate at 17.5% and the zero rate (0%). The standard rate of VAT applies to all supplies of goods or services, unless a specific provision allows the zero rate or an exemption.

The following table lists examples of exempt and zero-rated supplies of goods and services. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of exempt supplies of goods and services</b>	<b>Examples of goods and services taxable at 0%</b>
Health and educational services	Export of goods
Supply of water and sewerage services	Books and newspapers
Most public transport services	Foreign aid donations
Real estate transactions	Medical supplies and drugs
Financial services	
Insurance services	
Basic foods	
Agricultural supplies	

### **E. Time of supply**

The time when VAT becomes due is called the “time of supply” or “tax point.” In Zambia, the tax point is when the earliest of the following events occurs:

- Goods are removed from the supplier’s premises;
- Goods are made available to the purchaser;
- Payment for the supply is received; and
- A tax invoice is issued.

### **Imports**

The time of the supply for imported goods is either the date of importation, or when the goods leave a duty suspension regime.

### **F. Recovery of VAT by taxable persons**

A taxable person may recover input tax, which is VAT charged on goods and services supplied to it for business purposes. Input tax is claimed by deducting it from output tax, which is VAT charged on supplies made.

Input tax includes VAT charged on goods and services purchased within Zambia and VAT paid on imports of goods and services.

### **Non-deductible input tax**

VAT may not be recovered on purchases of goods and services that are not used for business purposes (for example, goods acquired for private use by an entrepreneur). In addition, input tax may not be recovered on certain business expenses.

The following table sets out examples of items of expenditure for which input tax is not deductible and, if the expenditure is for purposes of making a taxable supply, examples of items for which input tax is deductible. This list is not exhaustive.

<b>Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible</b>	<b>Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)</b>
Purchase and hire of passenger cars	Purchase, hire and maintenance of commercial motor vehicles
Business gifts valued at more than K 25,000	Business gifts valued at less than K 25,000

**Examples of items for which input tax is non-deductible**

Office and home telephone and mobile phone service  
 Business entertainment  
 Fuel for passenger vehicles  
 Petrol (recovery restricted 20%)

**Examples of items for which input tax is deductible (if related to a taxable business use)**

Mobile phone handsets  
 Hotel accommodation  
 Utilities  
 Educational material

**Partial exemption**

VAT directly related to making exempt supplies is not recoverable. A registered person who makes both exempt and taxable supplies may not recover VAT tax in full. This situation is referred to as "partial exemption." In Zambia, if a taxable person supplies both taxable and exempt goods and services, the amount of input tax recoverable is calculated using a simple pro rata based on the value of taxable and exempt supplies made.

**Refunds**

If the amount of input tax in a period exceeds the amount of output tax due, a taxable person may request a VAT refund. VAT refunds are generally paid within three months. However, no interest is payable if the refund is paid late.

**G. Recovery of VAT by non-established businesses**

Zambia does not generally refund VAT incurred by a foreign business unless it is registered for VAT there. However, a refund scheme was introduced with effect from 1 November 1997 that allows a VAT refund to be paid to a non-established business that purchases goods from a Zambian VAT registered supplier for onward export.

The refund scheme applies to foreign passport holders that are on a business visit to Zambia. The scheme only applies to commercial export consignments that do not otherwise qualify for VAT zero-rating. The refund is restricted to VAT paid on goods supplied by a participating supplier. No VAT incurred on other expenditure in Zambia is recoverable using this scheme.

**Refund application**

The foreign exporter pays the full VAT amount on the export consignment to a participating supplier, at the time of purchase. The first time that the scheme is used, the participating supplier must issue a commercial export tax invoice (Form VAT 283) and a commercial export authorization (Form VAT 284). For subsequent exports, the supplier need only issue an export tax invoice (Form VAT 283). The exporter is required to declare the goods to Customs at the port of exit from Zambia, together with Forms VAT 283 and VAT 284 for verification and certification.

Customs officials at the port of exit retain a refund copy of the VAT 283 and VAT 284 for first exports and subsequently dispatch them to the Zambia Revenue Authority for processing. The exporter may retain a certified copy of the forms for its records.

Once the refund has been processed, the amount is either sent to the exporter's destination address, or an authorized representative may collect the refund in Lusaka. Any authorized representative must be indicated on Form VAT 284 by the exporter.

To qualify for this scheme the export should be through the following designated exit points from Zambia:

- Lusaka International airport;
- Mpulungu Border Post;
- Kasumbalesa Border Post;
- Mwami Border Post;
- Nakonde Border Post;
- Chirundu Border Post;
- Kazungula Border Post; or
- Victoria Falls Border Post.

To participate in the scheme, a foreign business must apply in writing to the Commissioner of Value Added Tax. An application form (Form VAT 282) may be obtained by writing to the following address:

The Assistant Commissioner—VAT Credibility  
Zambia Revenue Authority  
1st Floor, Eastern Wing  
Revenue House  
Private Bag W136  
Lusaka

## **H. Invoicing**

### **VAT invoices and credit notes**

A supplier of taxable goods and services is required to issue a tax invoice to the purchaser. A valid tax invoice is required to accompany all claims for input tax deduction. A credit note may be used to reduce the VAT charged on a supply of goods or services. Credit notes should show the same information as a tax invoice.

### **Proof of exports**

Goods exported from Zambia are zero-rated. However, to qualify for a zero rating, exports must be supported by customs evidence that proves the goods have left the country.

### **Foreign currency invoices**

Invoices issued using a foreign currency must indicate the equivalent in Zambian Kwacha (K) using the exchange rate for the date of the transaction.

## **I. VAT returns and payment**

### **VAT returns**

The VAT tax period is one month. Returns must be filed by the 21st day after the end of the tax period. Payment is due in full by the same date.

### **Penalties**

Late submission of a VAT return is subject to a penalty.

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