

person lia

tax payer

impact on tax liability*:	liability to charge output VAT on own output supplies (sales) and right to claim input VAT on input supplies (purchases)
impact on tax return*:	to issue invoices incl. VAT; to file VAT return every reporting period, regardless of the fact whether there is a tax obligation; to file VAT control statement, EC Sales list and Intrastat (the last two if needed=under certain conditions)
conditions*:	economic activity (turnover) is more than CZK 1,000,000 in 12 consecutive months => obligatory registration **. Turnover is defined as total amount of revenues regardless of their payments generated from provided supply of goods or provision of services with place of supply in CZ. It includes revenues from taxable supplies, supplies exempt with entitlement to VAT deduction or transfer or lease of immovable assets or financial and insurance activity only if these are carried out as main or regular activity. Turnover does not include revenue from sale of long-term assets

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\* *evidence from CZ*

\*\* in some countries registration can be voluntary when turnover limit is not

general categorization (by type of transaction)

input VAT

categorization by place of supply (in this context)



## Tax payer

liable to tax

person identified to tax

liability to charge output VAT on foreign vendor's output supplies consumed by person (reverse charge), no liability to charge output VAT on own output supplies and no right to claim input VAT on input supplies (purchases)

filling in of VAT return is not required, but VAT control statement is required if there is tax obligation in the reporting period.

purchase of products from another state-member of a European Union for more than 326.000 CZK without VAT (except for purchasing a vehicle or a product that are subject to a consumer tax) in one calendar year (trilateral trade does not apply);

purchase of a service provided outside the Czech Republic from an entrepreneur located outside the Czech Republic;

order of goods delivery with installation and assembly, or delivery of goods by systems located in the Czech Republic from an entrepreneur who resides outside the Czech Republic;

provision of a service in another EU state (except for services that are VAT free in the EU).

reached.

n)

output VAT

etx 'supply' means 'transaction')

VAT rates in CZ

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person not liable to tax

person is outside the scope of VAT tax

no VAT return should be filed

person doesn't perform any economic activity (turnover)

economic activity (turnover) is below registration threshold

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net VAT position = output VAT - input VAT

inputs

purchased from  
purchased from

outputs

taxable with VA  
exempt from VA

outside the scope

local supplies

goods  
services  
mix

cross-boarder supplies (intercommunity supplies; import/export)

goods  
services  
mix

net amount (=tax base) \* output VAT (%) = gross amount  
net amount includes:



invoiced amount (as per invoice issued or contract price)  
customs duties  
excise duties  
energy taxes  
transportation costs (for imports)

	Rates	Coefficients
standard rate of 21%		0.1736
1st reduced rate of 15%		0.1304
2d reduced rate of 10%		0.0909

Tax base includes:  
net amount  
customs duty  
excise duties  
energy taxes  
transportation costs till first destination in the country of destination

Example for registration:  
turnover limit was reached in March 2022

registration form needs to be submitted till 15th of April

business will become VAT payer from 1st of May

first VAT return covering May 2022 should be submitted  
until 25th of June

June's VAT return will be submitted until 25th of July

1 vendors which are registered as VAT payers => invoices issued by such vendors will contain VAT: net amount  
1 vendors which are not registered as VAT payers => invoices issued by such vendors will not contain VAT:

.T => invoices issued by your business will contain output VAT on them: net amount + output VAT = gross amount  
AT => invoices issued by your business will not contain output VAT on them: net amount  
exemption with VAT (input) deduction

right to full deduction  
right to proportionate deduction  
right to partial deduction

exemption without VAT (input) deduction  
place of VAT

B2B =>  
B2C =>

place of supply is where seat of customer is  
place of supply is where seat of supplier is

advance payment received:	7500
	1302
	6198



Amount + VAT = gross amount  
net amount

amount

it is gross amount i.e. net amount plus VAT of 21%

VAT

net amount













NOTES:

\* term 'supply' is used for both

\*\* if group '**output supplies**' is

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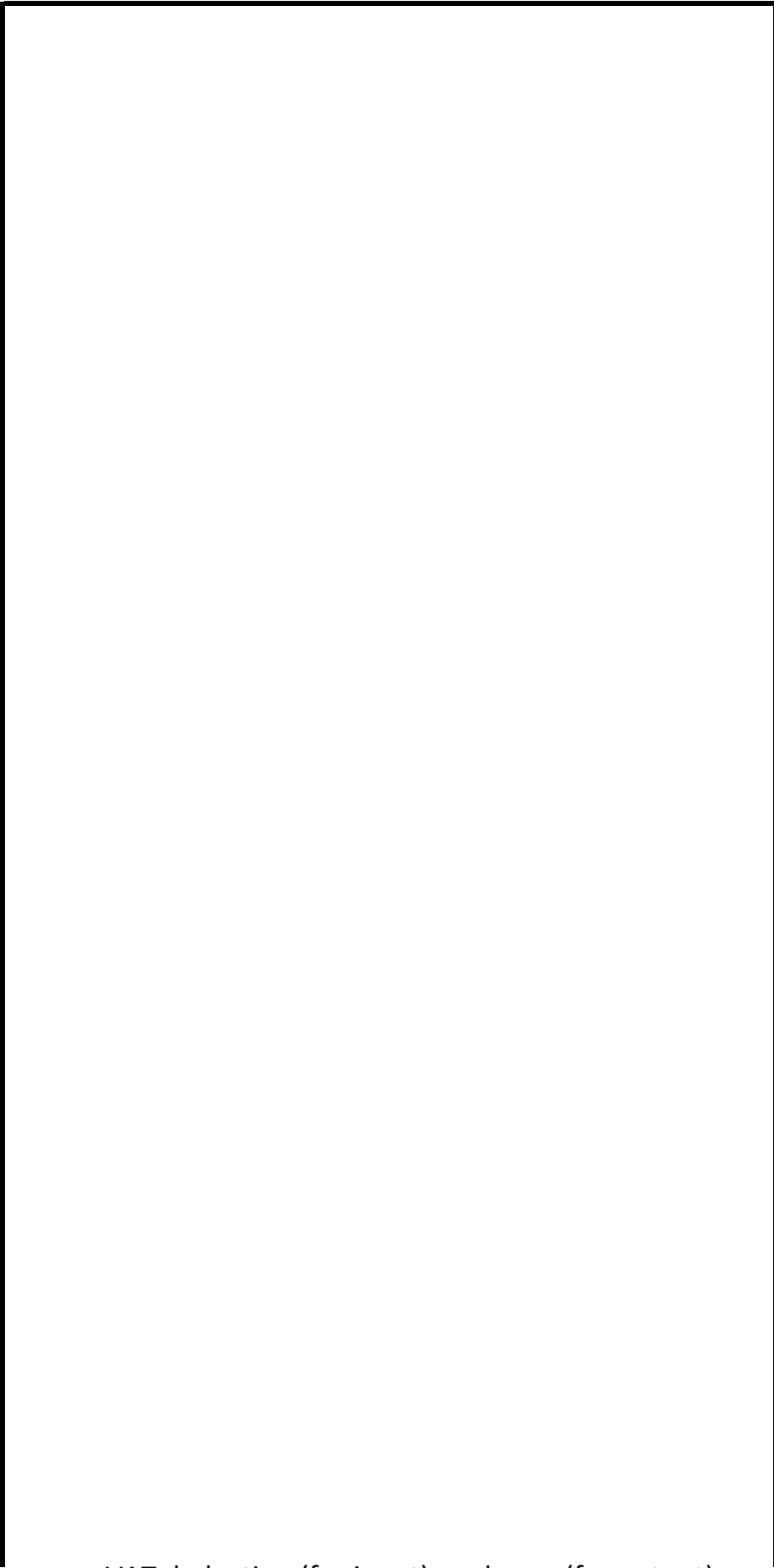


full VAT deduction (for input) or charge (for output)

proportionate VAT deduction

partial VAT deduction





no VAT deduction (for input) or charge (for output)

1 purchases and sales

1 includes '**sale' type** of supply, then it is taxed under **normal ru**

1 includes '**purchase' type** of supply, then it is taxed under pro

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Input supplies (=purchases, acquisitions)

VAT payer has right for input VAT deduction if such inputs were used **for taxable supplies** (local taxable sales of goods and services, intercommunity VAT-exempt sales of goods and services to other EU-member states, VAT-exempt exports of goods and services to outside EU). VAT payer has right for input VAT deduction if he uses input supplies for his **economic activity**. The right to claim input VAT deduction by the buyer arises firstly **at the moment when output VAT is due** and only if a **valid tax document is available**. VAT can be claimed within 3 years from the first day of the month following the tax period in which VAT deduction entitlement arose at the latest. If VAT amount is higher than the one set by the law he may claim only the amount given by the law. If VAT amount on the document is lower than the one set by the law, VAT payer may claim the amount stated on tax document.

If input supply is used for activities both related and not related to his economic activity, VAT deduction can be claimed in a proportion corresponding to scope in which supply was used for his economic activity. In such case proportionate coefficient is used.

If input supply is used for activities both taxable and exempt, VAT deduction can be claimed partially i.e. corresponding to scope in which supply was used for taxable sale. In such case partial coefficient is used.

see exempted supplies (sales) without VAT





**les** for output  
cedure of **reverse charge** i.e. output VAT payable

INCOTERMS 2010

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Supplies within scope of VAT \*

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sale \*\*

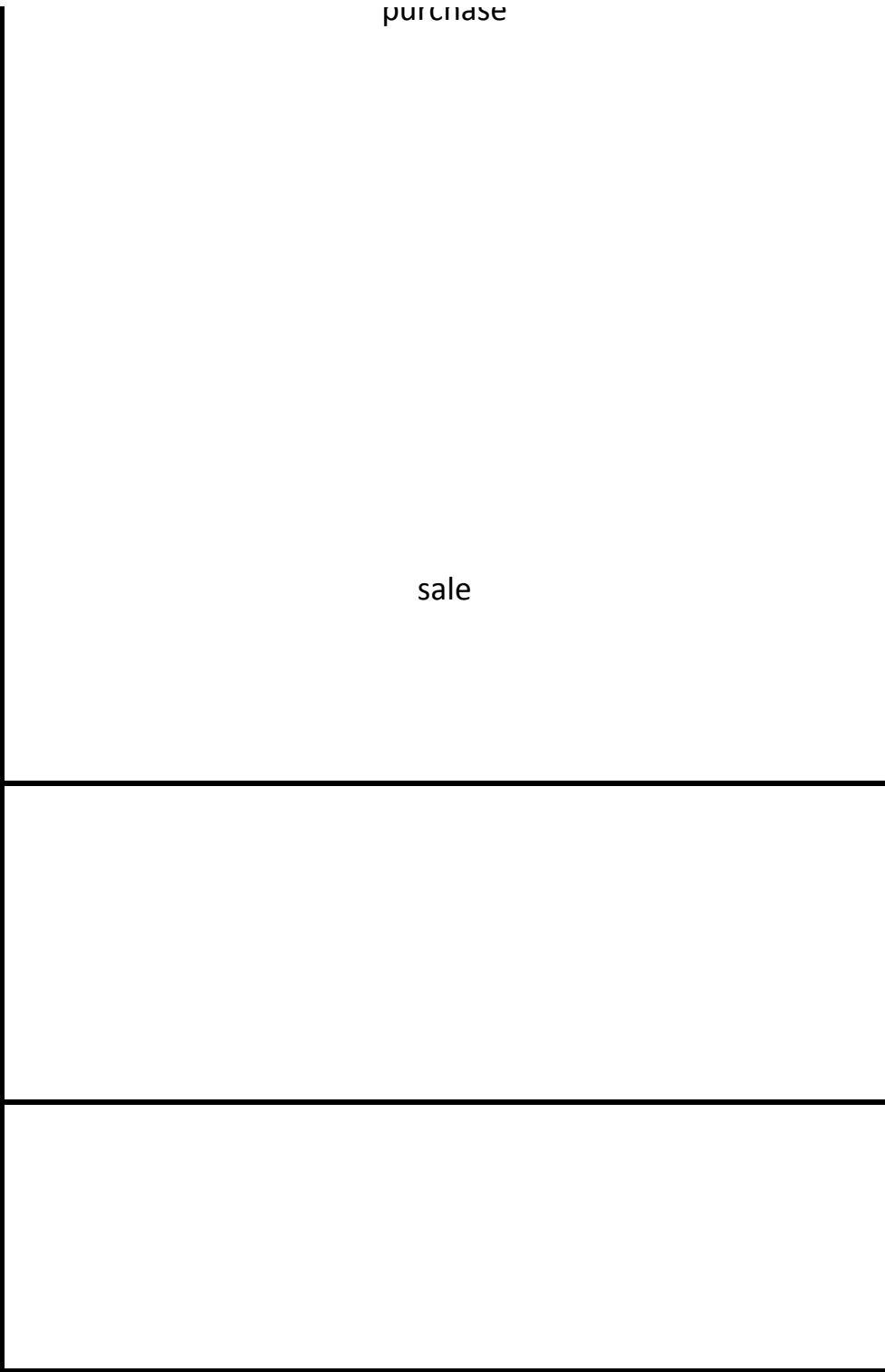
purchase \*\*\*

purchase

purchase

purchase

sale



with entitlement to input VAT deduction - sale

without entitlement to input VAT deduction - sale

by vendor of input purchased is self-charged by buyer of input

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Scope of VAT

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Output supplies (=sales)

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local supply -> sales in CZ

local supply -> acquisition (=purchase) in CZ



intercommunity supply -> acquisition (=purchase) from EU

...ly from outside EU -> import (acquisition = purchase) from outside

Buy from outside EU => import (acquisition, purchase) from outside

other cases

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intercommunity supply -> sales to another EU-member states

supply to outside EU => export (sale) to outside EU

local supply -> sales in CZ





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goods: (1) **general rule** is that VAT payer who within scope of his economic activity supplies goods in CZ is obliged to charge output VAT regardless of the position of his customer; (2) **exception**: supply of waste, gold, emission allowances, computer games, tablets, mobile phones, gaming consoles (for last four in this list it works as exception only if value of one supply exceeds CZK 100,000), certain cereals and certain metals => procedure of reverse charge (RC) is applied i.e. output VAT which under normal conditions would be payable by supplier, is paid by customer under RC.

services: (1) general rule is that VAT payer who within scope of his economic activity supplies services in CZ is obliged to charge output VAT regardless of the position of his customer. As such local provision of services is also recognized of provision of services to foreigner physical person (B2C service) from another EU-member state => local (CZ in this case) output VAT should be paid by CZ service provider; (2) exception: supply of construction services, assembly services => procedure of reverse charge (RC) is applied i.e. output VAT which under normal conditions would be payable by supplier, is paid by customer under RC.

goods: see exceptions from local supply (sale) of goods in CZ

services: see exceptions from local supply (sale) of services in CZ

goods: (1) **general rule** is that VAT payer who within scope of his economic activity acquires goods in other EU-member state is obliged to apply reverse charge procedure on this purchase i.e. he is obliged to charge output VAT which under normal conditions would be payable by his supplier. As such acquisition is also recognized of reallocation of own business assets (goods, office or factory equipment) by CZ VAT payer from another EU-member state to CZ for permanent business use => output VAT should be paid by reallocator; (2) **conditions** which need to be met: goods must be acquired from person registered for VAT in EU, goods must physically move from other member state to CZ, place of supply (final consumption) must be in CZ.

services (i.e. services which are acquired by CZ VAT payer from another EU-member state VAT payer => B2B services): (1) **general rule** is that CZ VAT payer who within scope of his economic activity acquires services from non-CZ VAT payer (i.e. other EU member-state), this CZ VAT payer is obliged to apply reverse charge procedure on this purchase (unless the service is exempt from VAT) i.e. he is obliged to charge output CZ VAT which under normal conditions would be payable by his supplier. As such acquisition is also recognized of purchase of service provided by foreign supplier which is not VAT payer in his home country i.e. he may be person liable to VAT in his state but without VAT registration yet; (2) **conditions** which need to be met: recipient of service is enterpreneur or business with seat in CZ, provider of service is person liable to VAT without seat in CZ.

goods: (1) **general rule** is that VAT payer who within scope of his economic activity imports goods from outside EU is obliged to apply reverse charge procedure on this purchase i.e. he is obliged to charge output VAT which under normal conditions would be payable by his supplier. (2) **conditions** which need to be met: goods must enter the territory of EU from country outside EU, place of release of goods into free circulation (final consumption) must be in CZ.

services (i.e. services which are acquired by CZ VAT payer from outside EU => B2B services): (1) **general rule** is that VAT payer who within scope of his economic activity imports services in CZ is obliged to apply rule of where business customer is located and thus pay local VAT of CZ (unless the service is exempt from VAT) (2) **conditions** which need to be met: recipient of service is entrepreneur or business with seat in CZ, provider of service is person liable to VAT without seat in EU.

output VAT must be applied also the following cases: donation of assets or inventory included into business property that VAT deduction was claimed on its acquisition; temporary use of long-term assets for other than business purposes provided that VAT deduction was claimed on its acquisition; provision of services for purposes not linked to economic activities of the VAT payer provided that VAT deduction was claimed on inputs used for provision of such services.

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goods: (1) **general rule** is that VAT payer who within scope of his economic activity supplies goods to other EU-member states is entitled to exemption from output VAT with entitlement to input VAT deduction i.e. output VAT is not charged by seller but it is reversed on buyer however buyer keeps right to deduct VAT paid on inputs used for supply of exempted sale; (2) **conditions**: EU buyer of goods should be person registered for VAT in another member state (otherwise such supply is treated as normal local supply of goods, that is, CZ output VAT is charged by seller), such goods must be physically dispatched or transported from CZ.

services: (1) **general rule** is that VAT payer who within scope of his economic activity supplies services to businesses from other EU-member states (private entrepreneurs or legal entities) is entitled to exemption from output VAT with entitlement to input VAT deduction. (2) **conditions**: EU buyer of services should be person registered for VAT in another member state (otherwise such supply is treated as normal local supply of services, that is, CZ output VAT is charged by seller). (3) exception: some B2C services provided to 3rd countries allow input VAT deduction (e.g. electronically supplied services like web hosting, download of software, computer games, music, movies, access to databases; telecommunication services like phone charges, internet access; radio and broadcasting). (3) exceptions: conferences, catering, accommodation, education, health care services => taxed with local VAT in place of event.

goods: (1) **general rule** is that VAT payer who within scope of his economic activity supplies goods outside EU is entitled to exemption from output VAT with entitlement to input VAT deduction i.e. output VAT is not charged by seller but it is reversed on buyer however buyer keeps right to deduct VAT paid on inputs used for supply of exempted sale; (2) **conditions**: exit of goods from territory of the EU must be confirmed by customs authorities or proved otherwise.

services: (1) **general rule** is that VAT payer who within scope of his economic activity supplies services to businesses from outside EU (private entrepreneurs or legal entities) is entitled to exemption from output VAT with entitlement to input VAT deduction. (2) **conditions**: non-EU buyer of services should be person registered as legal person outside EU (otherwise such supply is treated as normal local supply of services, that is, CZ output VAT is charged by seller). (3) exception: some B2C services provided to 3d countries and UE member states allow input VAT deduction (e.g. electronically supplied services like web hosting, download of software, computer games, music, movies, access to databases; telecommunication services like phone charges, internet access; radio and broadcasting) - taxed with output VAT where recipient is located. (3) exceptions: conferences, catering, accommodation, education, health care services => taxed with local VAT in place of event.

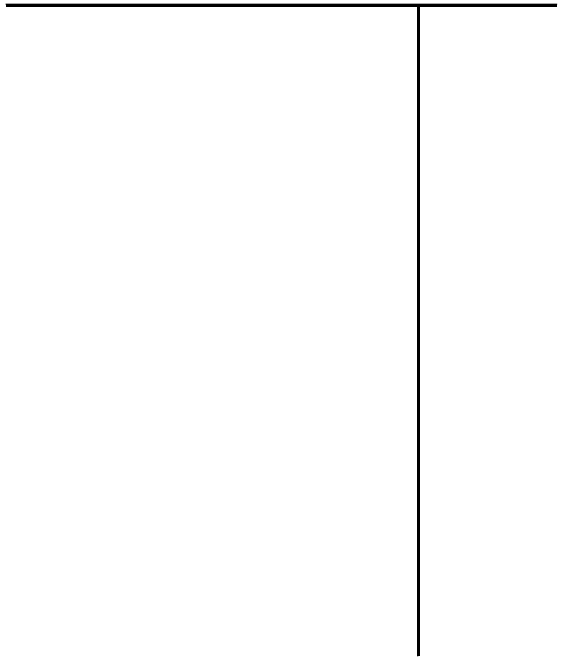
postal services and supply of postal stamps by Czech postal office, radio and broadcasting (local), financial services (credits and loans, deposits, bank guarantees, foreign currency transactions etc.), pension services, insurance services, supply of immovable assets and their rent, education and training services (accredited by relevant authorities), health care services and goods consumed during provision of such services, social welfare, operation of lotteries and similar games of chance. Note: rent of immovable assets is VAT-exempt without entitlement to VAT deduction. It means that landlord doesn't charge output VAT but also cannot claim input VAT on acquired supplies (goods and services) related to rented assets. However, rent is taxable supply in the following cases: short-term rent (up to 48 hours), rental of parking places, safes and deposit boxes, rental of machinery tightly built-in to a building. A landlord VAT-payer may decide that he will charge output VAT on rental fee but only if the tenant is also VAT payer and the tenant uses rented immovable assets for his taxable business. Sales of immovable assets is VAT exempt after 5 years from the first putting of asset into operation (use) or from first usage, whichever occurs earlier. If buyer is VAT-payer in such case procedure of reverse charge will be applied (i.e. buyer will self-charge output VAT on acquired immovable asset).



## Supplies outside scope of VAT

in case of supplies outside scope of VAT, VAT payer has no obligation to charge output VAT, however he may claim input VAT from related input supplies if applicable.

Examples: sale of business or its part, provision of gifts/samples with acquisition costs without VAT below CZK 500 and provision of commercial samples to customers, both within economic activity of the payer, sanctions, meal vouchers, salaries, taxes, penalties, compensations for damage, insurance settlements etc.















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country A with destination model

supply No. 1            from A  
                                 in A there will be no output VAT charged on such sale

supply No. 2            to A  
                                 in A there will be input VAT charged on such purchase

country A with destination model

supply No. 1            from A  
                                 in A there will be no output VAT charged on such sale  
                                 (exempt from output VAT in A)

supply No. 2            to A  
                                 in A there will be input VAT charged on such purchase  
                                 (reverse charge of output VAT of vendor from B by customer in A)

country B with origination model

to B

in B there will be no input VAT charged on such purchase

=> such supply will not

from B

in B there will be output VAT charged on such sale

=> such supply will be c

country B with destination model

to B

in B there will be input VAT charged on such purchase

(reverse charge of output VAT of vendor from A by customer in B)

from B

in B there will be no output VAT charged on such sale

(exempt from output VAT in B)

it is only on goods purchased in EU by non-EU residents a

be charge with VAT at all

=> selling price for supply No. 1 will not contain any VAT in itself thus

charged with VAT twice

=> selling price for supply No. 2 will contain dopuble VAT in itself thu:

nd which will be consumed not in EU (i.e. will be exported).

will be in advantage position compared to similar local supplies in country B

s will be in disadvantage position compared to similar local supplies in country A