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AMENDMENT TO THE ACT ON VALUE ADDED TAX

Summary of the Most Important Changes

An amendment to the Act on Value Added Tax was published in the Collection of Laws under No. 302/2008 on 19 August 2008. This amendment modifies the Act in more than 300 points. It comes into effect on 1 January 2009. The current regulations are used for application of the tax, as well as rights and responsibilities based on the law for the tax period prior to the effect of the amendment.
Changes brought about by this amendment can be divided into legislative-technical specifications and factual changes. Some areas will be more closely defined by the Ministry of Finance in the near future. Among the most important areas of change are:

Definition of Business Premises

S. 4 (1)(y) specification of the definition of business premises — the list of conditions for establishment of business premises has been amended by: The characteristic of permanence (of personnel and material equipment) and the requirement of activity, i.e. so that such equipment is actually used to carry out economic activities.

The sole existence of personnel and material equipment without the connection of these elements to economic activity is not sufficient for the establishment of business premises for the purposes of VAT. The actual Directive of the European Council 2006/112/EC does not include a definition of business premises; however, the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice has defined business premises as containing material and personnel resources, a certain degree of permanency and invariability, appropriate setup and independent performance.

As far as the establishment of business premises goes, there is a new requirement for registration on the day of the establishment of the premises (in the past the duty occurred at the time of exceeding the given turnover).

Financial Leasing

S. 4 (3)(g) - cancellation of the financial sublease definition; a financial sublease is now considered to be delivery of goods (S. 13 (3)(d)) – if the Lessee is contractually obligated to purchase the subject of the lease. If he is only entitled to the purchase, it is rather the provision of a service (S. 14 (1)). In case of delivery of goods the VAT shall be deducted from the contracted price in the full amount immediately at the beginning of the contractual relationship, which may make financial leasing less attractive due to the need for VAT financing from the very beginning of the relationship. For the application of the new regime the date of concluding the leasing contract and the date of handing over the subject of the leasing are decisive.

A contribution to the Coordination Committee of the Ministry of Finance and the Chamber of Tax Advisors of the Czech Republic, submitted in the matter of financial leasing, proposes to consider the delivery of goods/transfer of real estate to occur when the right to use the goods or real estate transfers to the Lessee regardless of whether the leasing company owns the goods/real estate or not, if the contract defines the obligation of the Lessee to acquire the goods/real estate subject to the contract. In such cases of delivery of goods the date of taxable supply is determined by the date on which the Lessee incurs the right to use the goods. The tax base is the overall value of the leasing contract, i.e. the sum of payments for financial leasing and the amount of the purchase price, for which

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the Lessee is to acquire the goods. A tax document is a regular tax document (instalment/payment calendar cannot be used because the conditions for its usage are not met). If the contract only stipulates the option/entitlement of a Lessee to acquire the goods or it does not define the follow-up acquisition of goods at all, it will represent a service and follow up individual fulfilment (supply of goods/transfer of real estate), the individual instalments can be considered partial performance and a tax document can be either a standard tax document or a payment calendar if referred to specifically in the contract. We will keep you informed regarding the position of the Ministry of Finance.

In case the subject of the leasing is not purchased despite the contractual obligation to do so, the tax base can be modified by a tax allowance under S. 42 (9)(1)(a) (the day of taxable supply occurs on the day of delivery), with a three-year deadline which begins at the end of the calendar year in which the leasing was prematurely terminated. In case the leasing price changes during the contractual relationship, the provision of S. 42 (9) does not apply; S. 42 (8) shall apply — i.e., the tax base and the amount of tax can be modified only within three years of the end of the tax period during which the right of the Lessee to use the subject of the leasing occurred.

The ban on applying a tax deduction in case of passenger vehicles continues to apply; for these purposes, S. 75 (2) defines the term "financial leasing of a passenger vehicle". In this case it suffices that the leasing user is entitled to acquire a passenger vehicle, no later than upon payment of the last instalment under the contract (the leasing company is generally entitled to a deduction if the acquisition contract defines the obligation or at least the entitlement of the Lessee to acquire the goods).

Turnover

S. 6 (1) - the definition of a person exempt from applying the tax due to not exceeding the turnover limits no longer includes the term business premises because a person registered for tax in another Member State, or a foreign person, becomes a tax payer on the day of origination of domestic business premises (S. 94 (11)); therefore, there is no need to monitor the turnover of such person.

S. 6 (2) - new definition of turnover:

With the goal of equalizing different entrepreneurial entities, instead of revenue and income the new criterion for exemption from liability to apply VAT is the sum of consideration for realised performance (less VAT — this applies to current payers; persons currently exempt due to not exceeding the limit will not decrease their output by a "fictitious tax"), either received, or not yet received. A payment accepted prior to the date of taxable supply enters the turnover on the day of payment (therefore, accepted advance payments will not influence the turnover calculation) – the terminological change is applied in all other provisions of the law where the term "payment" occurs; the term was replaced by "consideration".

The turnover is calculated only for consideration with a place of taxable supply in-country, including consideration that is taxable and consideration that is exempt with a deduction entitlement; therefore, the turnover will no longer include services where the performance shifts into the country of the service recipient (consulting, advertising, electronic services, etc.). For some companies, this may result in a change of the tax period.

Newly defined is the inclusion of performance exempt without a deduction entitlement (S. 54 – financial activities, S. 55 – insurance activities and S. 56 – real estate operations) – these are included in the turnover unless they constitute supplemental activity carried out on occasion. This will be measured for instance by the ratio of income/turnover from the main vs. the supplemental activity, the ratio of using property and human resources to carry out the main vs. the supplemental activity, etc. According to the interpretation of the Ministry of Finance a supplemental activity must be an activity that was not assumed beforehand,

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that was not part of the plan but at the same time is an activity that supplements (relates to) the main activity.

The turnover does not include consideration for the sales of long-term depreciated property and land that is accounted or recorded (business property in the current version); according to the interpretation of the Ministry of Finance, depreciation is not understood as depreciation carried out in the current tax period but rather as a characteristic of property, the so-called "depreciativeness".

With respect to the change in the definition of turnover it is defined that turnover will temporarily be calculated as the sum of turnover for the period of time prior to when the amendment came into effect as defined by applying the current regulations + turnover for the period after the amendment came into effect according to its new wording.

Reverse-charge Services

S. 10 (6) - change of the view of the place of taxable supply in case of the listed services – taking into account the location of the actual consumption of the service: in case the recipient of the performance has in-country business premises and at the same time if the performance is not provided for this location, the performance is transferred abroad (reverse-charge) - S. 10 (7) is modified accordingly as well.

The definition of the place of taxable supply in S. 10 (6) also no longer contains the requirement that the person from another Member State of the EU is registered in another Member State (it is sufficient that such person has the obligation to pay taxes, i.e. is an entrepreneurial entity). However, this requirement remains in S. 10 (7).

S. 10 (14) stipulates a special situation when the recipient of a service provided by a Czech tax payer is a foreign person who is also a Czech tax payer; simultaneously, the service is consumed/used domestically, in which case the place of taxable supply is still in-country.

In relation to the change of approach to business premises and the location of the actual consumption there are the following changes as well:

S. 10 (9) - if the lease of a means of transportation is aside from a foreign person also provided by business premises located in a 3rd country but the actual consumption happens in-country, the place of taxable supply is domestic;

S. 10 - if an electronic service is provided aside from a foreign person also by business premises located in a 3rd country to a person who is not a tax payer but has its registered office or residency in-country, the place of taxable supply is domestic;

S. 11 - if a telecommunications service, or radio or TV broadcasting is provided aside from a foreign person also by business premises located in a 3rd country to a person who is not a taxpayer but has its seat or residency in-country and the actual consumption happens in-country, the place of taxable supply is domestic;

Electronic Services

S. 10 (8) - specification of the definition of an electronic service (in compliance with the EC Regulation No. 1777/2005) - it has to be a service provided via the Internet or an electronic network, basically automated; such service can only require minimal human interaction and cannot be realised without using information technologies (these conditions must be met cumulatively).

Electronically provided services specifically do not include the following: radio and television broadcasting, telecommunications services, supplying CDs, DVDs and similar carriers, counselling provided via e-mail, educational services if the content of the courses

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is supplied by the teacher via the Internet or by electronic mail, off-line storage of data, telephone support (hot-line), traditional auction services depending on direct human intervention without regard to the method of bidding, videophone services, access to the Internet, etc.

Real Estate

In compliance with the new Construction Act in effect as of 1 January 2007, S. 4 (3)(e) no longer includes the definition of a final building approval. The newly introduced term "building consent" will be issued only for certain types of buildings.

S. 13 (1) - a change of the definition of real estate transfer – transfer of real estate now also includes transfer of real estate that is not entered into the cadastre.

S. 21 (4) - in case of real estate transfer, regardless of whether it is entered into the cadastre or not, the date of taxable supply is newly considered to be the date of turning the real estate over for use. If the real estate is not turned over, the date of taxable supply is identified in case of an entry into the cadastre as the date of delivery of the deed with the date of legal effect as the last possible moment. In the case of financial leasing the date of taxable supply is the date upon which the lessee's right to use the real estate takes effect.

S. 21 (9) - the option of applying partial performance is extended and the list of permissible contracts has been deleted in this paragraph. Partial performance is also considered to be any performance where the contract shows that it is provided in parts (for instance also when delivering goods in parts).

S. 21 (11) - the last day of the calendar year has been added as the last possible moment for the date of taxable supply in case of a lease of land, buildings, residential and non-residential premises.

S. 56 (1) - the change of the method of applying tax exemptions in case of transfers of buildings, residential and non-residential premises – three years from the issue of the first building consent or as of the date when the usage of the building commenced (based on the Act on Zoning, Planning and Construction Code, some buildings can be used simply based on a notification submitted to the Building Office), whichever comes first. The issue will be application of the exemption on residential and non-residential premises that need to be approved but that are located inside a building that had already been approved. The specification of the interpretation will be subject to the negotiations of the Coordination Committee where it is suggested that the decisive moment will be the first building consent/ first usage of the building that includes residential and non-residential premises regardless of whether such residential and non-residential premises were later individually approved or, as the case might be, whether the building was divided into residential units. Regarding transfers of buildings realised after 1 January 2009, but acquired prior to 1 January 2009, the stipulations of the amended VAT Act shall apply. Regarding transfers of buildings realised prior to 1 January 2009, (for instance, the transfer happens in 2008 but the cadastre paperwork and payment will not be delivered until 2009), the stipulations of the VAT Act valid before the amendment shall apply.

S. 56 (2) – a building lot is also a lot on which it is possible to start construction (unless stated otherwise in the building permit), also according to the consent with carrying out the declared construction (previously, this paragraph defined exemption in case of financial leasing which, due to the change of approach to financial leasing, no longer needs to be stipulated separately).

S. 56 (4) – the liability of the payer to declare to the tax administrator application of tax instead of general exemption in case of the lease of land, buildings, residential and non-residential premises.

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Property Deposit

S. 13 (4)(f) and S. 14 (3)(f) – deposit of non-cash property with any person is newly considered taxable supply (as opposed to the current stipulation, deposit to a non-tax payer). The Act newly introduces joint and inseparable responsibility of both the depositor and the acquirer to fulfil their tax liability.

Abandonment

S.13 (8)(d) (goods) and S. 14 (5)(e) – cancellation of the current system of abandonment as goods/services that are not considered subject to tax (in this respect the definition of goods and services that are considered taxable supply was also cancelled in S. 13 (4)(h) and S. 14 (3)(g)).

S. 36 (11) – introduction of a new method of handling amounts the payer receives for consideration of an amount expended on behalf of and on the account of another person. The condition for not including such amount into the tax base is that the accepted amount does not exceed the expended amount and, at the same time, no tax deduction is claimed. The amount will be entered as a through item (balance sheet) and will not enter into the turnover value based on S. 6.

In case the payer decides in this manner or will not be able to proceed according to this section, he/she will tax or exempt the provided consideration according to general rules. In this case it is for instance important to mind the limitations stemming from other legal regulations, for instance in case of exemption of postal services (they can be provided only by the holder of a postal license) or insurance services (the provider must bear the insurance risk). A difference must be made between providing a tax exempt service without a deduction claim and when the taxable supply is provided in the calculation of which the expense of the purchased service is taken into account. It must be noted that there is an obligation to include incidental expenses into the tax base (see provisions of S. 36 (3)(e) which states that incidental expenses charged to a person for whom the taxable supply is realised are also considered tax base). According to S. 36 (5) incidental expenses represent above all costs of packaging, transportation, insurance and commission.

Currently there have been lively discussions regarding this provision (especially with respect to the interpretation of the breadth of the condition "expended on behalf of and on the account of another person"). With respect to ambiguities in the application of this section the Ministry of Finance is working on a more detailed interpretation that will be published on its web pages.

Depending on the accepted breadth of the interpretation, this provision will also influence taxation of advanced payment for services related to lease (and, in this respect also whether such persons liable for tax will or will not become tax payers by exceeding the turnover limit).

Calculation of Tax

In S. 37 (3) the amendment specifies the method of calculating the tax base in the case of advance payments. In the case of advance payments paid in a foreign currency, the justification report accompanying the amendment states the only correct procedure as calculation of the tax from the difference in consideration. The calculated difference in consideration in the foreign currency is converted to CZK using the exchange rate valid on the date of taxable supply and then the tax and tax base are calculated in CZK.

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Intra-Community Transactions and Provision of Services to/ from Foreign Countries

In S. 15 there was a legislatively technical modification of the procedure for provision of services and delivery of goods by a foreign person and a person from another Member State. This modification follows on the specification in the rules for designation of places of taxable supply. Transfer of tax liability onto a taxable person was eliminated. Transfer of the tax liability onto the client does not occur if the performance is tax exempt.

In S. 16 (1) a provision was added on designation of the place of taxable supply in the acquisition of goods from another Member State to a different Member State, which is not in-country for the Czech payer (elimination of the contradiction with provision S. 11 (2)).

In (5)(b) of this section the rule for cases in which the import Member State does not require the payer to register for VAT for the import of goods into this Member State is also amended; this is why the transfer of goods from another Member State, which the Czech payer imported from a third country to the other Member State (where they were released into free circulation), and then transported these goods into the home country, is also considered as acquisition of goods.

Furthermore, (5c) has been amended so that acquisition of goods from another Member State for consideration also includes transfer of commercial assets by a person registered for tax in another Member State who does not have a registered office in-country, or by a tax liable foreign citizen, for economic activity in-country (this was formerly addressed at the Coordination Committee of the Ministry of Finance and the Chamber of Tax Advisors of the Czech Republic). Such acquisition is subject to the VAT registration requirement (S. 94 (12)).

S. 35 (3) newly states that a document issued by a person registered in another Member State is (still) not considered a tax document. Such document may be considered a tax document only after the items listed in S. 35 (2) have been added to it (date of acquisition, tax rate, tax amount, date of completing these data). Completion of this data is considered as issuance of the tax document. The deadline for completion of these data is 15 days from the date of performance; if the recipient does not even receive the document by that deadline, it is his/her responsibility to complete the data within 15 days of receipt of the document. If the payer does not fulfil this requirement, he/she exposes him/herself to the risk of receiving a fine for non-fulfilment of a non-financial requirement (S. 37 of the Act on Tax Administration and Fees). According to the opinion of employees of the Ministry of Finance of the CR, it is necessary to complete the data directly on the document, or in the tax record. In their opinion the common practice of completing the data on another sheet of paper does not comply with the requirements of the law.

The amendment also introduces, in S. 25 (1), a simplified procedure for establishing the date of commencement of tax liability for acquisition of goods from another Member State, which is always the 15th day of the month following the month of acquisition. If the tax document was issued (i.e. data completed) prior to this date, tax liability is established as of the date of issuance of the tax document. A similar rule is also given in S. 22 for delivery of goods to another Member State.

The amendment also specifies in S. 25 (2) that the date of taxable supply in transfer of goods from another Member State into the home country by a person registered in another Member State, for the purpose of subsequent delivery of these goods into the home country (a consignment warehouse) is always the date of transfer of goods into the home country (this has already been addressed at the Coordination Committee).

The rules for the date of taxable supply for services remain the same but an invoice for services provided by a person registered for tax in another Member State/a foreign person becomes a tax document on the date on which the data is completed.

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Newly, then, for cases in which the supplier from another Member State/foreign country issues an invoice, but the goods will not be delivered/ service provided, as a rule it will not be in the interest of the recipient of the performance that was not realised, to issue a tax document and thus declare and pay the tax.

Advertising Items and Commercial Samples

In compliance with EC legislation, the requirement to identify with a logo was deleted from the requirements on advertising/promotional items in S. 13 (8c) (i.e. such that its delivery would not be considered as taxable supply) and further so that it would not be subject to the consumption tax. The related tax deduction entitlement is stipulated in S. 72 (2e). The Act also now explicitly states that provision of commercial samples without consideration as part of economic activity is not considered delivery of goods.

Adjustments to the Tax Amount

In compliance with EC legislation, S. 49 has been amended to enable adjustment of the tax rate and amount even in cases in which the payer incorrectly increased the output tax or his/her tax liability.The taxable person may adjust only such performance to which a tax liability pertains, i.e., he/she may not adjust performance that is not subject to taxation or is tax exempt.

An adjustment may be made no later than 3 years from the end of the tax period in which the original performance took place. The payer issues the adjusted tax document (S. 50), the details of which correspond to the originally issued tax document. The original tax base and incorrectly applied tax are listed with a minus sign; the adjusted tax document must contain the number of the original tax document. The payer includes the adjustment in the regular tax return for the tax period in which the adjusted tax document was delivered.

In relation to this adjustment, paragraph (6) in S. 72 was deleted, which enabled the application of the deduction entitlement for performance that was incorrectly taxed although it should have been rendered as exempt; thus, the payer will not have a right to a deduction in such case.

However, it is still not possible to apply a deduction entitlement from an accepted document for performance which is not the subject of taxation (compare with S. 2 (3)), but to which the issuer of the document incorrectly applied the tax (e.g. the place of taxable supply should have been outside of the Czech Republic).

The Amendment also introduces in S. 44 (3) the option of proceeding with tax amount adjustments on imports similarly to other types of performance, i.e., it is not necessary to adjust the tax amount on the basis of the decision of the customs authority.

Conditions for Exercising a Deduction Entitlement

The condition of recording in the books was deleted from the conditions for exercising a deduction entitlement in S. 73 (this condition was beyond the scope of required conditions for the option of exercising a deduction entitlement stipulated by EC legislation). However, the general requirement to enter a tax document in the records for tax purposes (recording requirement) remains.

Further, the condition for exercising a deduction entitlement in a tax return has been deleted, for such entitlement may also be exercised in a tax audit in compliance with EC legislation.

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Supplementary Tax Returns

The amended Act in S. 73 (11) deletes the requirement to exercise a deduction entitlement as part of a regular tax return in the same calendar year or in a supplementary tax return. Payers who are not required to decrease a deduction entitlement by a co-efficient may exercise such entitlement in a regular tax return for the entire period for exercising deductions (3 years); nonetheless, the use of a supplementary return is not prohibited. In a contribution to the session of the December Coordination Committee, it is suggested that a procedure be enabled for payers without a co-efficient and for payers with a co-efficient up to 0.95 (because in reality the deduction entitlement is not decreased).

Furthermore, in S. 73 (12) the general three-year period for exercising a deduction entitlement is disrupted if the payer is required to declare and pay tax on received performance (self-assessment). This is a tax on acquisition of goods or provision of services by a person registered for tax in another Member State or by a foreign person, if the tax liability has been transferred to the recipient of the service. If the tax payer declares an output tax for this performance, he/she is simultaneously entitled to exercise a tax deduction entitlement, even if the 3-year period from the end of the tax period in which the entitlement could have been initially exercised has already expired.

The amendment deletes S. 103 of Chapter IV (Domestic Tax Administration), which concerned the procedure for submittal of supplementary tax returns. Effective as of 1 January 2008 the procedure for submittal of supplementary tax returns for the purposes of VAT is laid out in S. 41 and S. 46 of the Act on Tax Administration and Fees. Thus, the requirement to submit a supplementary tax return is eliminated; if there is no change in tax liability (i.e. it is no longer necessary to submit a supplementary tax return for self-assessed performance).

Registration

S. 94 (11) has been amended to include the requirement to register business premises, as of the date of establishment.

All business premises of persons from other Member States and foreign persons become tax payers as of the date upon which the amendment takes effect and must submit a registration application by 15 January 2009 (Temporary Provisions, Article 4). Exceptions are business premises that only implement exempt performance without a deduction entitlement.

In order to specify the legislation, several registration justifications in S. 94 (10 through 14) are newly listed for persons without a domestic registered office, place of business or business premises who proceeded pursuant to S. 94 (11) under the existing wording (i.e. reference to S. 108, which was never explicit). S. 95 is also newly organised such that its paragraphs correspond to the paragraphs of S. 94.

The exemption from the requirement to register as a tax payer has been newly anchored for cases in which persons registered for tax in another Member State who do not have a domestic registered office, place of business or business premises and tax liable foreign persons who do not have domestic business premises, establish domestic business premises and implement through these business premises only performance that is tax exempt without entitlement to a tax deduction.

The registration requirement for persons conducting business in an association because of the turnover amount has been newly specified so that the registration requirement of association members is always established only on the basis of the turnover data known to the said person. According to the existing version, turnover of other members achieved outside of the association influences the establishment of a registration requirement; that

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is, data that the effected association member may not know about and which he/she has no right to obtain.

Deadlines for submittal of registration applications have been newly specified such that applications must always be submitted within 15 days of the date decisive to establishment of the registration requirement.

The tax period of a payer who does not have a domestic registered office (also in the case of business premises), will be every calendar quarter as of 1 January 2009 in compliance with the amendment in S. 99 (10). The consequence of this amendment is the probable requirement to inform the tax administrator by 31 January 2009 that the business premises-monthly payer is switching to a quarterly tax period (and will thus not submit a tax return by 25 February 2009). This requirement is not based on any legal provisions but from a practical standpoint it is appropriate to inform the financial authority of the change to a quarterly tax period.

New VAT Return Form

On 30 October 2008 the Ministry of Finance posted information about the new VAT return form on its web pages. This form, No. 25 5401 MFin 5401 – sample No. 15, will be used for the first time for the tax period of January 2009 or the first quarter of 2009. According to the statement by the Ministry of Finance amendments were made in an effort to simplify the form as much as possible. The greatest difference from sample No. 14 is the decrease in the number of sheets to 2 and the decrease in the number of rows (from 51 to 40 in relation to numerical data) and renumbering of rows (new two-digit numbers instead of three-digit). The code of the tax period for the next calendar year is also now listed in the form (in the case of the last tax period, it replaces notification of a change of tax period). The dark green background of the most frequently used rows for domestic transactions should also simplify navigation through the form.

Information regarding a zero balance of the tax return and the signature of the authorised person has been moved to the first page.

Several rows have been merged (e.g. shipment of goods to another Member State will now be declared in row No. 1 delivery of goods or provision of a service with a domestic place of supply), several rows have been divided (e.g. provision of services with an out-of-country place of supply to a person registered in another Member State was separated); now it has its own row No. 21 (previously it was declared together in row No. 510). Another big change is the merging of rows for exercising a tax deduction entitlement in the case of self-assessment (goods/services from another Member State/third country) into one row, No. 44 (basic rate)/No. 45 (reduced rate) and special separation of the value of acquired property to which may pertain a subsequent adjustment of the tax deduction (row No. 48).

The row for declaration of VAT for delivery of goods or provision of a service with a domestic place of supply, No. 1/No. 2, has been expanded in content, particularly deletion of rows No. 710 and shipment of goods from another Member State (formerly row No. 240/No. 245). In the row pertaining to self-assessment of the output tax for acquisition of goods from another Member State (No. 3/No. 4) acquisition of a new means of transportation from a payer in another Member State will now also be declared (formerly row No. 250). In the row pertaining to self-assessment of the output tax for receipt of a service from a person registered in another Member State (No. 5/No. 6) acquisition of goods with installation or assembly will no longer be declared (services and acquisition of goods with installation or assembly were formerly declared in row No. 230/No. 235), which will now be declared on the row for other performance for which the payer is required to declare a tax at the point of receipt No. 11/No. 12. The row pertaining to import of goods No.

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7/No. 8 will now contain import of goods with release of the goods into free circulation customs procedures, active refining in the return process and temporary use with a partial exemption from the import duty. The Ministry of Finance does not state where other imports will be declared (e.g. illegal entry, infringement of conditions for temporary storage of goods, etc.) or provide forms, instructions or information; apparently, assessment and payment of the tax will occur on the basis of the decision of the customs authority. A tax deduction entitlement for cases in which the tax administrator is the customs authority will be declared on row No. 42/No. 43. The new form does not have a separate row for self-assessment of output tax for receipt of a service from a foreign person; such performance will be declared, in addition to the aforementioned acquisition of goods with installation or assembly, on row No. 11/No. 12. Received supplies of gas or electricity pursuant to S. 7a are also declared on this row.

Rows for declaration of exempt performance or with a place of supply outside of the Czech Republic with a deduction entitlement have been expanded with a separate row No. 21 for declaration of provision of a service with a place of supply outside the Czech Republic to a person registered in another Member State (formerly row No. 510) and row No. 24 for declaration of goods shipped to another Member State (also row No. 510). Row No. 420 has been deleted and delivery of a new means of transportation to a person registered for tax in another Member State will now be declared on row No. 20, delivery of goods to another Member State.

Newly established rows include:

row 10 – delivery of gold according to a special schedule

row 21 – provision of a service with a place of delivery outside of the Czech Republic to a person registered in another Member State

row 24 – shipment of goods to another Member State (subject of taxation in another Member State)

row 48 – declaration of the value of acquired property, to which may pertain subsequent adjustment of a tax deduction (tangible assets, depreciated intangible assets, land, technical improvements)

http://cds.mfcr.cz/cps/rde/xchg/cds/xsl/danove_tiskopisy_8819.html
(Information, forms, instructions for completion of forms)

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