



Antigua

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| General | Types of indirect taxes (VAT/GST and other indirect taxes). | Antigua sales tax (ABST) is a value added type of tax introduced in Antigua in 2007. ABST is levied on local consumption and is borne by the consumer. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue, supported by the Inland Revenue Department, administers the tax. The Customs and Excise Department collects ABST payable on imports on behalf of the Commissioner. |
| | Are there other indirect taxes? | All imports are subject to customs duties, ABST, Revenue Recovery Charge (RRC) and an environmental levy. In some instances, certain exemptions will apply. RCC is applied at a flat rate of 10% on the CIF value on all goods imported into, or produced in, Antigua and Barbuda (exemptions also apply); stamp tax. |
| | What are the standard or other rates (i.e. reduced rate) for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes? | VAT (standard) 15%; VAT (reduced) 0%, and 12.5% for hotel accommodation. Certain supplies are exempt. |
| | Who is required to register for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes? | <p>Entities must be registered if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — have an annual taxable activity level of at least 300,000 East Caribbean dollars (XCD) — are government entities making commercial-type supplies, promoters of public entertainment, licensees/proprietors of places of public entertainment or persons providing specified professional services — are asked by the Inland Revenue Department to combine the value of supplies (made or projected) with those of related persons in combination with another person, and the total is at least XCD300,000. <p>A taxable person for the purposes of ABST is a person (individual, corporate or otherwise) who is registered or required to be registered so as to collect and pay ABST. Generally, registration is required of persons who have made or are likely to make supplies to the value of at least XCD300,000 in a continuous period of 12 calendar months. Additionally, government entities and similar bodies that supply goods and services for a fee or carry out business-type activities, promoters of public entertainment, and suppliers of certain types of professional services are all required to be registered regardless of whether or not they reach the registration threshold noted above.</p> |

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| VAT/GST registration | Is voluntary registration for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes possible for an overseas company (e.g. if the annual turnover is below the relevant VAT/GST and other indirect taxes registration threshold)? | The ABST registration provisions apply to all persons providing supplies in Antigua, regardless of whether they are residents or not. Supplies made by a non-resident are regarded as taking place in Antigua where the supply is of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — goods that are in Antigua at the time of the supply — a lease, hire, or license of goods that are used or are for use in Antigua — telecommunication services initiated by a person physically in Antigua — a service directly in connection with land situated in Antigua — any other service (not mentioned above) that is physically performed in Antigua by a person in Antigua at the time. |
| | Does an overseas company need to appoint a fiscal representative? | Yes, depending on the services where the company is regarded as a taxable person. |
| | Which forms and supporting documentation does an overseas company need to submit for VAT/GST and other indirect tax registrations? | The taxable activity period is a 12-month period. A period in the ABST Act represents 1 month. Taxable persons are required to complete an ABST Tax Remittance Form and Return. |
| | Is grouping* for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes possible? | No. |
| VAT/GST compliance | How frequently are VAT/GST and other indirect tax returns submitted? | One return per month. The ABST return for each tax period should be filed no later than 1 calendar month after the end of the period. |
| | What are the exchange rate rules in your country? | Fixed exchange rates (USD1=XCD2.7). |
| VAT/GST recovery | Can an overseas company recover VAT/GST and other indirect taxes if it is not registered for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes locally? | No; unless through an agent. |
| | Are there any exemptions with the right to recover or deduct input VAT? | Yes. |
| | Are there any restrictions to the deduction of input VAT? | Yes. |
| Invoices | Is a business required to issue tax invoices? | Yes. |
| | Is it possible/mandatory to issue invoices electronically? | Yes, however, an audit may require the presentation of physical invoices to the authorities. |
| | Is it possible for the vendor to issue an invoice, i.e. is self-billing possible? | No. |

* By 'grouping' we mean: either a consolidation mechanism between taxpayers belonging to the same group (payment and refund are compensated but taxpayers remain distinct) or a fiction for VAT/GST purposes (several taxpayers are regarded as a single taxpayer).

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| Audits | Do tax audits take place on a regular basis? | Yes, audits are conducted; various selection criteria apply. |
| | Are audits done electronically in your country (e-audit)? If so, what system is in use? | No, physical audits are conducted with the use of electronic data. |
| | What penalties can arise from non-compliance? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Late filing penalty equal to the greater of XCD500 or 5% of the tax due for each month in which the return remains outstanding. — Late payment penalty of 20% of the tax due where the payment is not made by the due date. — Interest at the rate of 1% per month, or part thereof, for the period during which the payment remains unpaid. — Other penalties may apply. |
| Special indirect tax rules | Are there any special rules for the sale of a company by one taxpayer to another where VAT is not due on the sale? | Special provisions apply in respect of exempt supplies, governmental activities, public entertainment, etc. |
| | Are there unique specific indirect tax rules that you would not expect to find in 'standard' VAT jurisdictions? | Various provisions apply. |
| | Does a reverse charge mechanism apply for goods or services? | Yes. |
| | Are there indirect tax incentives available (e.g. reduced rates, tax holidays)? | Yes, reduced rate with respect to the provision of hotel accommodation. Zero rated provisions also apply. |
| Rulings | Are rulings and decisions issued by the tax authorities publicly available? | Court rulings are public, but rulings issued in respect of individual requests are not usually made public. However, as a result of an issue the authorities may issue a policy note. |



Argentina

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| General | Types of indirect taxes (VAT/GST and other indirect taxes). | VAT. |
| | Are there other indirect taxes? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Turnover tax. — Excise taxes. — Tax on bank accounts. — Municipal taxes. — Stamp tax. |
| | What are the standard or other rates (i.e. reduced rate) for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — VAT: 21% (standard rate); 10.5% (capital goods, meat and grains, among others); 27% (public services such as gas and electricity); 2.5% and 5% (newspapers and magazines). Exports are zero-rated. The exempt items include books, planes and services such as education, religion and medical assistance. — Turnover tax: 0% to 5% with a 3% average rate. — Tax on bank accounts: 0.6% on every credit and debit in bank accounts. — Municipal taxes: 0% to 3%. This tax is based on sales that are attributable to the jurisdiction and/or municipality. It applies to any activity as long as there is an establishment in the jurisdiction or municipality. — Stamp tax: 1% of the total value of the contract or instrument. |
| | Who is required to register for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes? | Private individuals, legal entities and/or permanent establishments performing taxable activities in Argentina. |
| VAT/GST registration | Is voluntary registration for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes possible for an overseas company (e.g. if the annual turnover is below the relevant VAT/GST and other indirect taxes registration threshold)? | No. VAT registration is not possible without a permanent establishment in Argentina. If the company (permanent establishment) performs activities in the country, VAT registration is mandatory. |
| | Does an overseas company need to appoint a fiscal representative? | Only in a few cases, such as international transport, in order to apply for a VAT refund. |
| | Which forms and supporting documentation does an overseas company need to submit for VAT/GST and other indirect tax registrations? | Not applicable. |
| | Is grouping* for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes possible? | No. |

* By 'grouping' we mean: either a consolidation mechanism between taxpayers belonging to the same group (payment and refund are compensated but taxpayers remain distinct) or a fiscal unity for VAT/GST purposes (several taxpayers are regarded as a single taxpayer).