

COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

**DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
AND TAXATION'**



INVENTORY OF TAXES

Situation: 1.4.1974

1974 Edition

DIRECTORATE OF TAXATION

COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
"FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND TAXATION"

Inventory of taxes

levied by the State and the local authorities
(Länder, départements, régions, districts,
provinces, communes) in the Member States of
the European Communities

EDITION 1974
(Situation 1.4.1974)

DIRECTORATE OF TAXATION

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The Commission of the European Communities - Directorate-general XV "Financial Institutions and Taxation" publishes a survey of the duties and taxes in force in the Member States of the EEC. The present edition reflects the situation on 1st April 1974.

This publication aims to provide all those interested in tax law - public servants, university staff, students, businessmen, tax advisers, etc. - with a general view of the tax systems of the nine Member States. The present edition contains for the first time a survey of the legislation of the three new Member States (United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark).

The terminology used is that of the Tax Statistics Yearbook of the Statistical Office of the European Community, 1974 edition.

In order to up-date the information given in the inventory between editions (particularly necessary in this period of frequent changes in tax legislation) amendment bulletins will be issued in accordance with intervening modifications.

Directorate-general XV will be pleased to be informed of possible errors and to receive suggestions concerning improvement of the presentation of this work.

200 Rue de la Loi
Brussels - December 1974

ABBREVIATIONS

M.b.	=	Moniteur belge
BGBI	=	Bundesgesetzblatt
BayBS	=	Bayrische Bereinigte Sammlung
GVBl	=	Gesetz- und Verordnungsblatt
RGBI	=	Regierungsblatt
DL	=	Decreto legge
RDL	=	Regio Decreto legge
GU	=	Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica italiana
Mémorial	=	Journal officiel du grand-duché de Luxembourg
RSTBl	=	Reichssteuerblatt

It is brought to the attention of readers that figures in this text are shown in the continental manner :

e.g. 0.5 is shown as 0,5
1,000 is shown as 1.000

- B 01 Personal income tax (Impôt des personnes physiques/Personenbelasting)
- B 02 Corporation tax (Impôt des sociétés/Vennootschapsbelasting)
- B 02.1/2 /37 Tax on legal persons (Impôt des personnes morales/Rechtspersonenbelasting)
- B 01.5/02.4 Tax on non-residents (Impôt des non-résidents/Belasting der niet-verblijfhouders)
- B 06 Succession duty and transfer duty (Droits de succession et de mutation par décès/Successierechten en recht van overgang bij overlijden)
- B 06 Compensatory tax for succession duty (Taxe compensatoire des droits de succession/Taks tot vergoeding der successierechten)
- B 07 Value added tax (V.A.T.) (Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA)/Belasting over de toegevoegde waarde (BTW))
- B 08 Tax on services of insurance intermediaries (Taxe sur les prestations des intermédiaires en assurances/Taks op de prestaties van tussenpersonen bij verzekeringen)
- B 08 Tax on bills (Taxe d'affichage/Aanplakkingstaks)
- B 08 Hunting tax (Taxe sur la chasse/Taks op de jacht)
- B 11 L 14/15 Excise duty on mineral oils (Accise sur les huiles minérales/Accijns op minerale oliën)
- B 12 L 12 Excise duty on liquefied petroleum gases and other liquefied gaseous hydrocarbons (Accise sur les gaz de pétrole et autres hydrocarbures gazeux, liquéfiés)/Accijns op vloeibare aardgas en andere vloeibare koolwaterstoffen)
- B 12 L 12 Excise duty on benzole and similar products (Accise sur le benzol et les produits analogues/Accijns op benzol en gelijksoortige produkten)
- B 13 L 12 Excise duty on manufactured tobacco (Accise sur les tabacs fabriqués/Accijns op gefabriceerde tabak)
- B 14/15 L 16/17 Excise duty on ethyl alcohol (Accise sur l'alcool éthylique/Accijns op ethylalcohol)
- B 16/17 L 12 Excise duty on wines and other sparkling and non-sparkling fermented beverages (Accise sur les vins et autres boissons fermentées mousseuses et non mousseuses/Accijns op wijn en andere mousserende en niet-mousserende gegiste dranken)
- B 18 L 12 Excise duty on beer (Accise sur les bières/Bieraccijns)
- B 19 Excise duty on non alcoholic beverages (Accise sur les boissons non alcoolisées/Accijns op alcoholvrije dranken)

BELGIUM
Belgique/België

- B 20 L 12 Excise duty on sugar (Accise sur les sucres/Accijns op suiker)
- B 21 Annual tax on insurance contracts (Taxe annuelle sur les contrats d'assurance/Jaarlijkse taks op de verzekeringscontracten)
- B 22 Betting and gaming tax (Taxe sur les jeux et paris/Belasting op de spelen en de weddenschappen)
- B 23 Tax on automatic amusement machines (Taxe sur les appareils automatiques de divertissement/Belasting op de automatische ontspanningstoestellen)
- B 24/25/26/32 Main registration taxes (Principaux droits d'enregistrement/Voornaamste registratierechten)
- B 27 Tax on Stock Exchange and carry-over transactions (Taxe sur les opérations de bourse et de report/Taks op beursverrichtingen en de reporten)
- B 28 Annual tax on securities quoted on the Stock Exchange (Taxe annuelle sur les titres cotés en bourse/Jaarlijkse taks op de ter beurs genoteerde titels)
- B 29 Tax on motor vehicles (Taxe de circulation sur les véhicules automobiles/Verkeersbelasting op de autovoertuigen)
- B 30 Tax on the opening of establishments for the sale of fermented beverages (Taxe d'ouverture sur les débits de boissons fermentées/Openingsbelasting op slijterijen van gegiste dranken)
- B 30 Five-yearly tax to be paid by certain operators of establishments for the sale of fermented beverages (Taxe quinquennale due par certains débitants de boissons fermentées/Vijfjarige belasting verschuldigd door bepaalde slijters van gegiste dranken)
- B 30 Annual tax payable by retailers of spirituous beverages (Taxe annuelle due par les détaillants de boissons spiritueuses/Jaarlijkse belasting verschuldigd door de kleinhandelaars in geestrijke dranken)

DK 01	State income tax (Indkomstskat til staten)
DK 01	County income tax (Amtskommunal indkomstskat)
DK 01	Municipal income tax (Kommunal indkomstskat)
DK 01	Dividend tax (Udbytteskat)
DK 01	Tax on employee's shares and bonds (Afgift af medarbejderaktier og -obligationer)
DK 01	Seamen's tax (Sømandsskat)
DK 02	Pensions contribution (Folkepensionsbidrag)
DK 02	Special pensions contribution (Saerligt Folkepensionsbidrag)
DK 03	Church tax (Kirkeskat)
DK 04	Special income tax (Saerlig Indkomstskat)
DK 05	Corporation tax (Selskabsskat)
DK 06	Tax on lottery winnings (Afgift af gevinster ved lotterispil)
DK 08	Levy on hunting licenses (Jagttegnsafgift)
DK 09	Wealth tax (Formueskat)
DK 10	Inheritance and gift tax (Afgift af arv og gave)
DK 10.1	State income tax on estates of deceased persons (Beskatning af dødsboer)
DK 11	Value added tax (Moms)
DK 15	Excise duty on petrol (Benzinafgift)
DK 16	Registration tax on motor vehicles (Registreringsafgift af motorkøretøjer)
DK 17	Excise duties on tobacco (Tobaks afgift)
DK 18	Duty on matches and lighters (Afgift af cigartaendere og taendstikker)
DK 19	Excise duties on spirits (Afgift af spiritus)
DK 21	Excise duty on wine and fruit wine (Afgift af vin og frugvin)
DK 22	Excise duty on beer (Afgift af øl)
DK 23	Excise duty on mineral waters (Afgift af mineralvand)
DK 24	Excise duty on coffee and coffee extracts (Afgift af kaffe, kaffeekstrakt)
DK 24	Excise duty on coffee-substitute and coffee-additive (Afgift af kaffeerstatning og kaffetilsaetning)

DENMARK
Danmark

DK 25	Excise duty on chocolates and sweets etc. (Afgift af chokolade og sukkervarer)
DK 26	Tax on ice-cream (Afgift af konsumis)
DK 27	Tax on perfumes, toiletries (Afgift af parfume)
DK 28	Tax on radio and television receivers (Afgift af radio og fjernsynsmodtagere)
DK 29	Tax on gramophone records (Afgift af grammofonplader)
DK 30	Tax on incandescent lamps and electric fuses (Afgift af glødelamper og sikringer)
DK 31	Tax on playing cards (Afgift af spillekort)
DK 35	Tax on totalisator betting (Afgift paa spil ved totalisator)
DK 36	Taxes on football-pool betting (Afgift af tipning)
DK 37	Levy on cinema tickets (Afgift af biografbilletter)
DK 38	County land tax (Amtskommunal grundskyld)
DK 38	Municipal land tax (Kommunal grundskyld)
DK 38	Supplementary land tax (Tillaegsgrundskyld)
DK 38	Fixed state property tax (Fikseret ejendomsskyld til staten)
DK 38	Fixed real property municipal tax (Fikseret ejendomskyld til kommunen)
DK 38	Financial levy on public property (Daekningsafgift af offentlige ejendomme)
DK 38	Financial levy on commercial premises (Daekningsafgift af forretningsejendomme)
DK 38	State institutions income tax (Indkomstskat af statsinstitutioner)
DK 38	Tax on rents released from landlords investment fund (Grundejernes investeringsfond)
DK 39	Real property disposal tax (Afstaelsesafgift)
DK 39	Special tax on conveyance of real property (Saerlig afgift ved overdragelse af fast ejendom)
DK 39	Stamp duty (Stempelafgifter)
DK 39	Stock exchange stamp duty (Børsstempelafgift)
DK 40	Weight tax on motor vehicles (Vaegtafgift af motorkøretøjer)

DK 41	Levy on banks and savings banks (Afgift af banker og sparekasser)
DK 41	Levy on insurance businesses (Afgift af forsikringselskaber)
DK 39/42	Legal action tax, including estate administration tax (Retsafgifter)
DK 46	Capital duty (Kapitaltilførselsafgift)
DK 47	Real property derstriction tax (Frigørelsesafgift)

D 01/04	Income taxes (Einkommensteuer)
D 02/04	Wages tax (Lohnsteuer)
D 03/04	Capital yields tax (Kapitalertragsteuer)
D 05/04	Corporation tax (Körperschaftsteuer)
D 07	Tax on dogs (Hundesteuer)
D 08	Hunting tax (Jagdsteuer)
D 08	Fishing tax (Fischereisteuer)
D 09	Wealth tax (Vermögensteuer)
D 10	Equalization of burdens levy (Lastenausgleichsabgaben)
D 11	Succession duty (Erbschaftsteuer)
D 12	Turnover tax - Value-added tax (Umsatzsteuer-Mehrwertsteuer)
D 18	Excise duty on mineral oils (Mineralölsteuer)
D 19	Duties on tobacco (Tabaksteuer)
D 20	Excise duty on matches and tapers (Zündwarensteuer)
D 21	Duties on spirits (Alkoholsteuer)
D 22	Excise duty on sparkling wines (Schaumweinsteuer)
D 23	Duty on beer (Biersteuer)
D 24	Duty on beverages (Getränksteuer)
D 25	Excise duty on sugar (Zuckersteuer)
D 26	Excise duty on coffee (Kaffeesteuer)
D 27	Excise duty on tea (Teesteuer)
D 28	Excise duty on salt (Salzsteuer)
D 30	Excise duty on acetic acid (Essigsäuresteuer)
D 31	Excise duty on lamps (Leuchtmittelsteuer)
D 32	Excise duty on playing cards (Spielkartensteuer)
D 33	Insurance tax (Versicherungssteuer)
D 34	Fire insurance tax (Feuerschutzsteuer)
D 37/38	Entertainments tax - including cinema tax (Vergnügungssteuer mit Kinosteuer)
D 39	Betting and gaming tax (Rennwett- und Lotteriesteuer)

GERMANY
Deutschland

D 41	Tax on real estate (Grundsteuer)
D 42	Real estate-transfer tax (Grunderwerbsteuer)
D 44	Capital duty (Gesellschaftsteuer)
D 45	Stock exchange turnover tax (Börseumsatzsteuer)
D 47	Bills of exchange tax (Wechselsteuer)
D 48	Tax on motor vehicles (Kraftfahrzeugsteuer)
D 49/50	Tax on industry and trade (Gewerbsteuer)
D 51	Tax on the licence to sell beverages (Schankerlaubnissteuer)

F 01	Personal income tax (Impôt sur le revenu)
F 02	Flat rate corporation tax (Imposition forfaitaire sur les sociétés)
F 05	Tax on furnished accomodation (Taxe d'habitation)
F 07	Corporation tax (Impôt des sociétés)
F 08	Exceptional levy on banks (Prélèvement exceptionnel sur les banques)
F 09	Advance payment to be made by companies on distributed profits (Précompte dû par les sociétés au titre des bénéfices distribués)
F 13	Succession (gift) duty (Droit de mutation par décès (succession))
F 14	Value added tax (Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée)
F 18	Domestic duty on petroleum products and products treated as such (Taxe intérieure de consommation frappant les produits pétroliers et assimilés)
F 18	Dues accruing to support fund for hydrocarbons (Redevance perçue au profit du Fonds de soutien aux hydrocarbures)
F 19	Duty on tobacco (Imposition du tabac)
F 19	Manufacturing duty on matches (Droit de fabrication sur les allumettes)
F 20	Duty on manufactured tobaccos (Taxe sur les tabacs fabriqués)
F 23	Duty on spirits (Taxe sur les alcools)
F 23	Consumption tax on rum and spirits (Droits de consommation sur les rhums et spiritueux)
F 23	Specific duty on beer and certain non-alcoholic beverages (Droit spécifique sur les bières et sur certaines boissons non alcoolisées)
F 23	Optional surcharge on mineral waters (Surtaxe facultative sur les eaux minérales)
F 24	Consumption duty on wines and other fermented beverages (Droit de circulation sur les vins et les autres boissons fermentées)
F 25	Duties on sugar beet and on sugar (Taxes sur les betteraves et sur le sucre)
F 26	Duty on cocoa and certain other tropical products (Taxe sur le cacao et certaines autres denrées tropicales)
F 26	Duty on coffee (Taxe sur le café)
F 26	Duty on tea (Taxe sur le thé)

FRANCE

F 28	Duty on cereals (Taxe sur les céréales)
F 29	State health tax on meat (Taxe sanitaire d'Etat sur les viandes)
F 29	Inspection and stamping tax on meat (Taxe de visite et de poinçonnage sur les viandes)
F 30	Special duty on oils intended for human consumption (Taxe spéciale sur les huiles destinées à l'alimentation humaine)
F 35/38	Insurance Tax (Taxe sur les conventions d'assurance)
F 42	Entertainment tax (Impôt sur les spectacles, jeux et divertissements)
F 42	Tax on electromechanically controlled bowling alleys (Taxe sur les jeux de boules et de quilles comportant des dispositifs électromécaniques)
F 45	Duty on leases (Droit de bail)
F 46	Tax on banking and financial activities (Taxe sur les activités bancaires et financières)
F 47	Property tax on land without buildings (Taxe foncière sur les propriétés non bâties)
F 48	Property tax on buildings (Taxe foncière sur les propriétés bâties)
F 49	Stamp duties (Droit de timbre)
F 50	Main registration taxes (Principaux droits d'enregistrement)
F 52	Surcharges on registration duties or the cadastral tax (Taxe additionnelles aux droits d'enregistrement ou à la taxe de publicité foncière)
F 54	Stock Exchange turnover tax (Impôt sur les opérations de bourse)
F 55	Differential tax on motor vehicles (Taxe différentielle sur les véhicules automobiles)
F 55	Special tax on cars with engine rating for tax purposes exceeding 16 HP (Taxe spéciale sur les voitures d'une puissance fiscale supérieure à 16 CV)
F 55	Annual tax on company cars (Taxe annuelle sur les voitures des sociétés)
F 55	Surcharge on registration certificates for motor vehicles (Taxe additionnelle sur les certificats d'immatriculation des véhicules à moteur)
F 56	Payroll tax (Taxe sur les salaires)
F 56	Employers' participation in the building effort (Participation des employeurs à l'effort de construction)

- F 57 Apprenticeship tax (Taxe d'apprentissage)
- F 58 Business tax (Contribution des patentes)
- F 59 Special tax on establishments for the sale of beverages
(Taxe spéciale sur les débits de boissons)
- F 59 Transfer duty on establishments for the sale of beverages
(Droit de transfert des débits de boissons)
- F 60 Licence duty on establishments for the sale of beverages
(Droit de licence sur les débits de boissons)
- F 68 Special tax on certain road vehicles (Taxe spéciale sur
certains véhicules routiers)
- F 69 Employers' participation in financing continuous voca-
tional training (Participation des employeurs au finance-
ment de la formation professionnelle continue)
- F 71 Taxes on forestry products (Taxes sur les produits
forestiers)
- F 71 Local equipment tax and supplementary tax (Taxe locale
d'équipement et taxe complémentaire)

IRL 01	Income tax
IRL 03	Corporation profits tax
IRL 05	Estate duties
IRL 06	Value added tax
IRL 09/10/11	Customs and excise duty on mineral hydrocarbon light oil and on other sorts of oil
IRL 09/12	Customs and excise duty on tobacco
IRL 09/13	Customs and excise duty on matches
IRL 09/14	Customs and excise duty on ethyl alcohol
IRL 09/15	Customs and excise duty on wine
IRL 09/16	Customs and excise duty on beer
IRL 09/17	Customs and excise duty on cider and perry
IRL 09/18	Customs and excise duty on table waters
IRL 09/19	Customs and excise duty on tyres and tubes
IRL 23	Betting duty
IRL 25	Rates
IRL 26	Stamp duties
IRL 28	Motor vehicle duty
IRL 09/28	Customs and excise duties on motor vehicles
IRL 29	Licences

I 00	Personal income tax (Imposta sul reddito delle persone fisiche)
I 00	Tax on incomes of legal persons (Imposta sul reddito delle persone giuridiche)
I 00	Local income tax (Imposta locale sui redditi)
I 10	Communal tax on appreciation of immovable property (Imposta comunale sull'incremento di valore degli immobili)
I 16	Duty on state-controlled betting (Tributo di gioco relativo ai Concorsi pronostici esercitati dallo Stato)
I 16	Duty on betting controlled by CONI and UNIRE (Imposta unica sui concorsi pronostici esercitati dal CONI e dall'UNIRE)
I 18	Tax on dogs (Imposta sui cani)
I 22/23	Succession and gifts duty (Imposta sulle successioni e donazioni)
I 24	Value added tax (Imposta sul valore aggiunto)
I 30	Duty on mineral oils (Imposta di fabbricazione sugli oli minerali)
I 31	Duty on liquefied petroleum gases (Imposta sui gas di petrolio liquefatti)
I 33	Consumption tax on manufactured tobacco (Imposta sul consumo dei tabacchi lavorati)
I 35	Duty on matches (Imposta di fabbricazione sui fiammiferi)
I 36	Duty on spirits (Imposta sugli spiriti)
I 37	Duty on beer (Imposta sulla birra)
I 38	Duty on sugars (Imposta sugli zuccheri)
I 39	Duty on sweeteners (Imposta sulle materie edulcoranti)
I 40/41	Duty on coffee (Imposta sul caffè)
I 42/44/45/46	Duty on vegetable and animal oils (Imposta sugli oli vegetali o animali)
I 49	Duty on cocoa (Imposta sul cacao)
I 50	Duty on bananas (Imposta sulle banane)
I 53	Duty on electricity (Imposta sull'energia elettrica)
I 55	Government stamps (spirits) (Contrassegni di Stato (spiriti))
I 60	Entertainments tax (Imposta sugli spettacoli)

ITALY
Italia

I 61	State lotteries (Lotterie nazionali)
I 61	Duty on lotto (Tributo di gioco relativo al Lotto)
I 61	Lottery duty and licence for events carrying prizes (Tassa di lotteria e tassa di licenza sulle manifestazioni premio)
I 61	Lottery duty on local raffles and similar events (Tassa di lotteria sulle manifestazioni di sorte locali)
I 62	Duty on official concessions (Tassa sulle concessioni governative)
I 67	Insurance tax (Imposta sulle assicurazioni)
I 70	Communal tax on advertising (Imposta comunale sulla pubblicita)
I 72	Stamp duty (Imposta di bollo)
I 73	Stock Exchange turnover tax (Imposta sui contratti di borsa)
I 74/75	Registration tax (Imposta di registro)
I 76	Mortgage tax and cadastral duty (Imposte ipotecarie e catastali)
I 77	Tax on motor vehicles (Tassa sulla circolazione degli autoveicoli)

L 01/04	Personal income tax (Impôt sur le revenu des personnes physiques)
L 02	Tax on wages, salaries and pensions (Impôt sur les salaires et pensions)
L 03	Withholding tax on income from capital (Impôt retenu sur les revenus de capitaux)
L 05	Special tax on company director's fees (Impôt spécial sur les tantièmes)
L 06/04	Corporation tax (Impôt sur le revenu des collectivités)
L 07/21	Betting tax (Taxe sur les paris sportifs)
L 08	Wealth tax (Impôt sur la fortune)
L 09	Estate duty (Droits de succession)
L 10	Value added tax (Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée)
L 12/14/15/16/17	Excise duties (Accises)
L 18	Fire service tax (Taxe dans l'intérêt du service d'incendie)
L 18	Insurance tax (Taxe sur les assurances)
L 22	Tax on land and buildings (Impôt foncier)
L 23	Stamp duty (Droit de timbre)
L 24/26	Registration taxes (Droits d'enregistrement)
L 25	Mortgage tax (Droits d'hypothèque)
L 27	Tax on motor vehicles (Taxe de circulation sur les véhicules automobiles)
L 28/29	Trade tax (Impôt commercial)
L 30	Tax on the licence to sell beverages (Taxe des cabarets)
L 30	Entertainments tax (Taxe sur les amusements publics)

N 01	Personal income tax (Inkomstenbelasting)
N 02	Tax on wages (Loonbelasting)
N 03	Dividend tax (Dividendbelasting)
N 05/27	Inhabited house tax (Personele belasting)
N 06	Corporation tax (Vennootschapsbelasting)
N 07	Tax on games of chance (Kansspelbelasting)
N 08	Commuter tax (Forensenbelasting)
N 09	Wealth tax (Vermogensbelasting)
N 10	Succession duties (Successierechten)
N 11/12	Turnover tax - Value added tax (Omzetbelasting - Belasting over de toegevoegde waarde)
N 15/16	Duty on mineral oils (Accijns van minerale oliën)
N 17	Duty on tobacco (Tabakaccijns)
N 18	Duty on wine and duty on sparkling beverages (Wijnaccijns en accijns van mousserende dranken)
N 19	Duty on non-alcoholic beverages (Accijns op alcoholvrije dranken)
N 20	Duty on beer (Bieraccijns)
N 21	Duty on spirits (Alcoholaccijns)
N 22	Duty on sugar (Suikeraccijns)
N 23	Special tax on motor cars (Bijzondere verbruiksbelasting op personenauto's)
N 24	Municipal tax on fire insurance (Gemeentelijke assurantiebelasting - Belasting op verzekering tegen brandschade)
N 25	Entertainments tax (Vermakelijkheidsbelasting)
N 26/27	Land tax (Grondbelasting)
N 28/29/30/31	Tax on legal transactions (Belastingen van rechtsverkeer)
N 32	Tax on motor vehicles (Motorrijtuigenbelasting)
N 34	Tax on air pollution (Heffingen luchtverontreiniging)
N 37	Tax on the sale of spirits (Belasting op het verstrekken van sterke drank)
N 38	"Waterschap" levies (Waterschapslasten)

THE NETHERLANDS
Nederland

- N 39 Administrative levy for the benefit of public professional organisations (Administratieve heffingen krachtens verordeningsbesluiten van publiekrechtelijke bedrijfsorganen)
- N 43 Tax on dogs (Hondenbelasting)

UK 01	Income tax
UK 01.1	Income tax - employment income
UK 04	Corporation tax
UK 05	Capital gains tax
UK 07	Estate duties
UK 10/11	Customs and excise duty on hydrocarbon oil
UK 12.1.2	Customs and excise duty on tobacco
UK 10/13/14	Customs and excise duty on matches and mechanical lighters
UK 10/15	Customs and excise duty on spirits
UK 16.1.2	Customs on wines and excise duty on British wines
UK 10/17	Customs and excise duty on beer
UK 19	General and pool betting duties
UK 19	Bingo duty
UK 20	Rates - England and Wales
UK 20	Rates - Scotland
UK 20	Rates - Northern Ireland
UK 21/22	Stamp duties
UK 23	Vehicle excise duty
UK 27	Gaming licence duty
UK 27	Gaming machine licence duty
UK 31	Value added tax
UK 32	Car tax

BELGIUM
Belgique/België

PERSONAL INCOME TAX (Impôts des personnes physiques/Personenbelasting)

Articles 3 to 93 of the Income Taxes Code.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (plus a possible surcharge on individuals for the benefit of the agglomerations, the federations of municipalities and the municipalities).

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Inhabitants of Belgium, i.e. individuals who have established their domicile or their centre of financial interest in Belgium.

When partnerships (sociétés de personnes) have opted to pay personal income tax on their profits, the tax is payable by the participants (each one according to his share).

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

All net income of above, irrespective of origin and nature.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Only total incomes exceeding certain minimum levels are taxable. Taxpayers with dependants are granted tax reductions.

Under certain conditions, charges for collection and custody in connection with income from capital, interest on certain debts, maintenance allowances, and gifts and subscriptions to certain bodies are deductible from total net income of the various categories; reductions are made in tax payable by aged persons.

In the case of incomes on which a similar tax has been levied abroad, the personal income tax normally due on real estate, earned income and certain miscellaneous incomes is cut by half and, for income from capital, 15 % of the original income is deducted from the amount of tax payable at the normal rate. The advance payment automatically levied on dividends and interest does not affect this rule.

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

The total taxable income of the couple, and of their children when the couple are legally entitled to the income of the latter, is aggregated; a fixed deduction is granted in respect of the earned income of a spouse assisting.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

See Tax on non-residents (B 01.5/02.4).

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books.

Advance payments which count towards the tax due (within certain limits for real estate) are required in the case of income from real estate and capital and certain types of earned incomes, etc. The advance payment is either 2 or 3 % in the case of real estate, plus an accruing surcharge due to the provinces, the agglomerations, the federations of municipalities and the municipalities. The advance payment in the case of income from capital is normally 20 %. The advance payment for wages, salaries, pensions, etc. is calculated from tables.

R a t e s :

Taxpayers without dependants whose total taxable incomes are less than Bfrs. 35 000 are exempt; over and above this amount, progressive rates are applied, reaching a maximum of 60 % for that part of income exceeding Bfrs. 4 million. That part of the tax which is applicable to earned income other than employees' wages and pensions is generally increased by 15 %. However, no increase is applied in the case of advance payments of tax made not later than 15 days following the end of the half year during which the income was earned; the increase is reduced to 3,75 % or 7,5 % on that part of the tax covered by payments made not later than 15 days following the ninth month of the year, in which the income was earned or the end of the aforesaid year respectively.

The total amount of tax, not including the 10 % surcharge on that part of taxable income in excess of Bfrs. 500 000, may not exceed 50 % of the taxable income.

Reductions for dependants vary, within certain limits, from 5 % to 100 % of the tax.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Personal income tax is not recognized as an expense for the purpose of any other tax. Income from real estate is the rent on land and buildings plus the net amount of rent over and above double the income from any property or part of property used by the tenant for his work.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Five years; no time limit for losses resulting from force majeure or fortuitous circumstances since 1 January 1960.

CORPORATION TAX (Impôt des sociétés/Vennootschapsbelasting)

Articles 94 to 135 of the Income Taxes Code.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Companies, associations, establishments or bodies with legal personality, which have their registered office or principal establishment in Belgium or are actually managed or administered from headquarters in Belgium and are engaged in an activity for pecuniary reward.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

All distributed and undistributed profits and certain percentages of profits and remunerations paid to directors and officials of Companies.

E x e m p t i o n s a n d a l l o w a n c e s :

Either 95 or 90 % of the net dividends accruing to companies from permanent shareholdings (i.e. those owned by the taxpayer during the whole of the taxable period) are exempt from tax. Tax is reduced to a quarter in the case of profits made and taxed abroad, and in the case of foreign income from property. In the case of foreign interest and licence fees taxed abroad, a fixed reduction equal to 15 % of these revenues is made.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books, except in the case of advance payments (see under B 01).

R a t e s :

Standard rate : 42 %.

Except for certain holding companies and companies of which at least half of their shares are held by one or more other companies the tax is reduced as follows :

- 31 % when the taxable income does not exceed Bfrs. 1 000 000 ;
- Bfrs. 310 000 plus half of the difference between the taxable income and Bfrs. 1 000 000 when the taxable income is between Bfrs. 1 000 000 and Bfrs. 1 357 000 ;
- 36 % when the taxable income is between Bfrs. 1 357 100 and Bfrs. 3 000 000 ;
- Bfrs. 1 080 000 plus half of the difference between the taxable income and Bfrs. 3 000 000 when the taxable income is between Bfrs. 3 000 000 and Bfrs. 5 250 000.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

If the profits are distributed, the shareholder receives a tax credit (36 % of the dividend before the advance payment is made or 45 % of the dividend after the advance payment is made), which may be set off against personal income tax.

The tax is not an allowable expense for the purpose of any other tax.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Five years; no time limit for losses resulting from force majeure or fortuitous circumstances since 1 January 1960, nor for losses suffered in the first five accounting years for companies set up between 1 January 1967 and 30 June 1970 or from 1 January 1972 onwards.

TAX ON LEGAL PERSONS (Impôt des personnes morales/Rechtspersonenbelasting)

Articles 136 to 138 of the Income Taxes Code.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (also the provinces, agglomerations, federations of municipalities and municipalities for the part corresponding to the advance payment).

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Central government, provinces, agglomerations, federations of municipalities, municipalities, and companies, associations, establishments or any other bodies with legal personality, which have their registered office or principal establishment in Belgium or are actually managed or administrated from headquarters in Belgium and are not engaged in an activity for pecuniary reward.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Income from land, capital and certain other sources; income from land is sometimes exempt.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By advance payment (see under B 01).

R a t e s :

The amount of tax is considered to correspond to the advance payments, the tax credit or to the special tax on capital gains realized on un-built land.

TAX ON NON-RESIDENTS (Impôt des non-résidents/Belasting der niet-verblijfhouders)

Articles 139 to 152 of the Income Taxes Code.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

In the main, non-resident individuals or legal persons having business premises or a place of residence in Belgium, or earning income in Belgium as active partners or directors carrying on a real and permanent activity in Belgium, or income earned by partners in partnerships (sociétés de personnes) which have opted for personal income tax ⁽¹⁾.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Income produced or accrued in Belgium.

D e d u c t i o n s :

See under B 01 (with certain restrictions).

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

See under B 01.

(1) Non-residents are liable on the total income from real estate and earned income arising in Belgium. The tax applicable to other income is the amount of the tax credit or advance payments of tax.

C o l l e c t i o n :

See under B 01.

R a t e s :

For non-resident individuals : see under B 01.

For legal persons : 48 %.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

The tax is not an allowable expense for the purpose of any other tax.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Five years; no time limit for losses resulting from force majeure or fortuitous circumstances since 1 January 1960.

SUCCESSION DUTY AND TRANSFER DUTY (Droit de succession et de mutation par décès/Successierechten en recht van overgang bij overlijden)

Article 8 of Royal Decree No. 308 of 31 March 1936 establishing the Succession Duty Code, confirmed by the Law of 4 May 1936 (M.b., 7 April 1936) and modified by the provisions of the first chapter of the Royal Decree of 18 April 1967 amending the Succession Duty Code (M.b., 20 April 1967).

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Heirs, legatees and donees.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

1. Succession duty: total net estate left by an inhabitant of the country (for real estate abroad, the duty paid in the country in which the property is situated is deducted) ;
2. Transfer Duty: real estate located in Belgium, left by a person not inhabiting the country.

E x e m p t i o n s :

The main reductions are granted to the spouse and the heirs in direct line with a legal right to the succession (as a rule: for each one, up to a maximum of the first taxable limit of Bfrs. 200 000).

C o l l e c t i o n :

The duty is normally payable within seven months of the date of death.

R a t e s :

The rate of duty is progressive according to the share of the succession (1):

- 3 to 17 % in direct line or to spouse with children or common descendants ;
- 7 to 35 % to spouse without children or common descendants ;
- 13 to 65 % to brother or sister ;
- 15 to 70 % to uncles, aunts, nephews or nieces ;
- 20 to 75 % to all other persons.

G i f t s :

For gifts made in the three years preceding death, the same duty is normally levied as on successions (for gifts or real estate located in Belgium : usually, registration duty at the same rate as for successions).

(1) Reductions and rates in force : Royal Decree No. 12 of 18 April 1967.

COMPENSATORY TAX FOR SUCCESSION DUTY (Taxe compensatoire des droits de succession/Belasting tot vergoeding der successierechten)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Non-profit-making associations.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total property in Belgium.

R a t e :

Annual rate of 0,17 %.

VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT) (Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée – TVA/Belasting over de toegevoegde waarde – BTW)

Law of 3 July 1969 (M.b., 17 July 1969) amended by the Laws of 19 December 1969 (M.b., 20 December 1969) and 26 March 1971 (M.b., 31 March 1971) and 22 June 1972 (M.b., 7 July 1972) and 28 December 1973 (M.b., 29 December 1973) as well as various Implementing Decrees (32 Royal Decrees and 12 Ministerial Decrees).

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

- Any person engaged habitually and in an independent capacity, as a main or subsidiary activity, whether for pecuniary reward or not, in delivering goods or supplying services as referred to in the VAT Code;
- Taxable capacity arises automatically without reference to the nationality or the place of domicile or business of the subject.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

- the delivery of goods referred to in the VAT Code in Belgium by a taxable person in the course of his trade or business ;
- the provision of services in Belgium by a taxable person in the course of his trade or business ;
- the importation of goods by any person whatever ;
- the delivery of certain specified goods by any person whatever (e.g. motor cars, motor cycles and camping caravans) ;
- certain operations legally analogous to the delivery of goods or the provision of services.

B a s i s o f A s s e s s m e n t :

- Generally the tax is based on the full price, fees and other expenses charged by the supplier of the goods or services to the customer ;
- As regards importation of goods, the charge to tax must include the cost of packaging, transport and services ancillary to transport, insurance from the place of despatch abroad to the place of destination within the country, commission and ancillary costs, duties, taxes and levies (excluding VAT itself) arising from importation, and the cost of work carried out on the goods before importation and charged to the consignee.

S p e c i a l P r o v i s i o n s :

- In the case of a delivery of goods or the provision of services or an importation where no price is payable, the basis of assessment is the normal value of the goods or services ;
- A minimum taxable base has been laid down for certain goods and services :
 - delivery of passenger motor vehicles ;
 - delivery of new buildings ;
 - building work relating to the erection of buildings ;
 - imported goods which are liable to "ad valorem" customs duties (of the customs tariff).

D e d u c t i o n s :

- Each taxable person can deduct from the tax which he is liable to pay on the goods delivered and the services provided by him, the tax which has been borne by the goods and services furnished to him and the goods which he has imported, to the extent that they are used in connection with :

1. transactions liable to tax ;
2. transactions exempted because they relate to exports or international transport ;
3. transactions carried out abroad when it is established they arise out of a trade which the taxable person carries on in Belgium.

L i m i t a t i o n o f d e d u c t i o n s :

- 1) In the case of delivery or importation of motor vehicles and the delivery of goods and services relative to such vehicles the deduction may not exceed 50 % of the VAT paid.
- 2) No deduction for VAT already paid is allowable for :
 - the delivery of manufactured tobacco ;
 - the delivery of alcoholic drinks ;
 - the cost of lodgings, food and drink ;
 - entertainment expenses.
- 3) The deduction of VAT on capital goods is limited to a certain extent for a limited period of transition laid down in Article 100 of the Code.

Furthermore there are special provisions regarding the deduction of VAT for persons who are taxable persons for VAT for part only of their trade or business.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Without deduction of input tax.

This applies to :

- lawyers (notaires and avocats) and bailiffs (huissiers de justice) ;
- doctors and the exercise of certain paramedical professions ;

- hospitals, clinics and rest homes for aged persons ;
- education ;
- museums and similar establishments ;
- credit operations.

With deduction of input taxes :

- exports ;
- international transport and ancillary services ;
- delivery and importations of ships, boats and aeroplanes and certain other deliveries of goods and provision of certain services affecting means of transport ;
- deliveries to embassies, consulates and international organisations.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Generally VAT is remitted by means of a monthly or quarterly declaration. Taxable persons pay the VAT shown on their declarations by lodgment, transfer or by means of the bank or post office current account of the VAT administration.

In certain cases VAT is sometimes paid by means of fiscal stamps.

Taxable persons who are required to deposit only quarterly declarations must pay in the second and third months of each quarter, a sum on account equal to one third of the VAT payable as a result of declaration for the previous quarter.

R a t e s :

The current rates are :

- 6 % for goods of primary necessity and for services of a social nature ;

- 14 % for goods in general use and for services of a particular economic, social or cultural interest ;
- 18 % for transactions in goods and services not included elsewhere ;
- 25 % for goods formerly liable to luxury tax or to a fixed transfer tax at an increased rate.

S p e c i a l s y s t e m s :

There are three special systems of applying VAT :

- 1) a fixed basis of assessment for small enterprises with an annual turnover not exceeding Bfrs. 7 500 000 (VAT excluded) ;
- 2) an equalisation tax for small retailers whose annual purchases do not exceed Bfrs. 3 000 000 in the food sector and Bfrs. 2 000 000 in the textile, shoe , bookshop and pharmacy sectors ;
- 3) a special fixed rate system for agricultural producers.

TAX ON SERVICES OF INSURANCE INTERMEDIARIES (Taxe sur les prestations des intermédiaires en assurances/Belasting op de prestaties van tussenpersonen bij verzekeringen)

Law of 10 July 1969 (M.b., 15 October 1969) amended by the law of 19 December 1969 (M.b., 23 December 1969) ; Royal Decree of 28 December 1970 (M.b., 31 December 1970)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Broking or commission services in connection with insurances or with life or temporary annuities concluded with a professional insurer.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total sum due to the intermediary (rounded up to the nearest 10 francs).

R a t e :

7 %.

TAX ON BILLS (Taxe d'affichage/Aanplakkingsbelasting)

Law of 24 August 1919 (M.b., 28 August 1919), amending Law of 27 December 1965 (M.b., 29 December 1965).

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The originator of the bill, the occupier or, where there is no occupier, the owner of the place where the bill is posted or the person undertaking the posting.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The exhibition to the public of bills of all kinds for advertising purposes.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Size of the bill.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Bills posted by public bodies; election bills and those relating exclusively to situations vacant or wanted; bills publicizing events organized for educational purposes, as political, philosophical and religious propaganda, or with a charitable or philanthropic aim.

C o l l e c t i o n :

- For ordinary bills, by affixing, on each of these bills, complete adhesive tax stamps or by marking with a rubber tax stamp ;
- In the case of luminous signs or luminous projections for multiple and successive advertisements, and in the case of bills posted outside an urban area, by means of a declaration and an annual payment until the sign or bill is removed.

R a t e :

An amount varying according to the nature and size of the bill.

HUNTING TAX (Taxe sur la chasse/Belasting op de jacht)

Article 11 of the Law of 25 March 1891 (M.b., 30/31 March 1891), Title XIII of the Law of 30 July 1922 (M.b., 31 July/1 August 1922); amending law of 27 December 1965 (M.b., 29 December 1965)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Any person applying for a shot-gun licence, a bird-trapping permit or the establishment of a duck decoy.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Issue of the licence or permit or establishment of the duck decoy.

R a t e s :

- Shot-gun licence : Bfrs. 3 920 for shooting the whole year, Bfrs. 2 800 for shooting on Sundays only, and Bfrs. 980 for shot-gun licences issued to foreign guests of holders of licences;
- Bird-trapping permit : Bfrs. 315 per net for trapping birds (Bfrs. 105 for a permit valid on Sundays and public holidays) ; (Bfrs. 105 to Bfrs. 420 for trapping thrushes in snares;
- Duck decoy: Bfrs. 10 500 per year.

EXCISE DUTY ON MINERAL OILS (Accise sur les huiles minérales/Accijnns op minerale oliën)

Royal Decree of 20 November 1963 coordinating the legal provision on the excise system for mineral oils (M.b., 19 December 1963), Law on the excise system for mineral oils of 9 July 1969 (M.b., 1 August 1969); Law on the excise system for mineral oils of 16 June 1973 (M.b., 20 June 1973)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Mineral oils obtained by the processing of petroleum oils, lignite, peat, shale and similar products.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

Dutiable products are offered for consumption.

E x e m p t i o n s :

All the products marked "duty-free" in the table of "Rates of duty" are exempted from excise duty.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d d a t e f o r s u b m i s s i o n :

The manufacturer must submit a declaration of work to be carried out. This declaration must reach the local excise officer not later than a fortnight before the day fixed for commencement of work.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The excise duty and the special excise duty are payable by the manufacturer or the holder of a concession for an approved depot where oils are stored under excise supervision. The duties are due on submission of the weekly declaration of the dispatch for consumption of quantities of dutiable products.

R a t e s :

	<u>Excise duty</u>	<u>Special excise duty</u> ⁽¹⁾
1. Crude petroleum oils :		
11. for use in mineral oil factories	duty-free	nil
12. for use as raw materials in industry	duty-free	nil
13. for other uses	Frs. 10 per 100 kg	
2. Others :		
21. Light oils :		
211. for industrial use	duty-free	nil
212. for other uses :		
2121. Special petrols :		
21211. white spirit	Frs. 535 ^o per hl at 15 ^o C	Bfrs. 100 ^o per hl at 15 ^o C
21212. other	Frs. 535 ^o per hl at 15 ^o C	Bfrs. 100 ^o per hl at 15 ^o C
2122. unnamed	Frs. 535 ^o per hl at 15 ^o C	Bfrs. 100 ^o per hl at 15 ^o C
22. Medium oils :		
221. for industrial use	duty-free	nil
222. for other uses :		

(1) Levied only in Belgium

	<u>Excise duty</u>	<u>Special excise duty</u> ⁽¹⁾
2221. paraffin oil	Frs. 45 per hl at 15°C	nil
2222. unnamed	Frs. 45 per hl at 15°C	nil
23. Heavy oils :		
231. Fuel oils :		
2311. Heavy gas oil ⁽²⁾ :		
23111. used as raw material in industry	duty-free	nil
23112. for other uses ⁽³⁾	Frs. 25 per hl at 15°C	Bfrs. 20 per hl at 15°C
2312. Other gas oils :		
23121. used as raw materials in industry	duty-free	nil
23122. fuel for engines mounted on agricultural machinery and agricultural or forestry tractors	Frs. 38 per hl at 15°C	Bfrs. 7 per hl at 15°C
23123. fuel for engines of vehicles using the public highway, other than those mentioned under 23122.	Frs. 115 per hl at 15°C	Bfrs. 140 per hl at 15°C
23124. for all unspecified uses	Frs. 38 per hl at 15°C	Bfrs. 7 per hl at 15°C
2313. Fuel oils :		
23131. used as raw materials in industry	duty-free	nil
23132. for other uses :		
231321. medium ⁽³⁾	Frs. 25 per hl at 15°C	Bfrs. 20 per hl at 15°C
231322. other	Frs. 10 per 100 kg	nil

(1) levied only in Belgium

(2) Products containing more than 5 % by volume of heavy gas oil have also been made subject to a special excise duty in Luxembourg of Lfrs. 0,15 per hl and per %.

(3) a special excise duty is levied on heavy gas oil for other uses (no. 23112) and medium fuel oil for heating (no. 231321) at 15 Lfrs. per hl at 15°C by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

	<u>Excise duty</u>	<u>Special excise duty</u> ⁽¹⁾
232. Lubricating oils :		
2321. used as raw materials in industry	duty-free	nil
2322. for other uses	Frs. 10 per 100 kg	nil
233. Liquid residues at 50°C :		
2331. used as raw materials in industry	duty-free	nil
2332. for other uses	Frs. 10 per 100 kg	nil
234. other :		
2341. intended for use as fuel	Frs. 10 per 100 kg	nil
2342. not designated	duty-free	nil

Imports :

Imported mineral oils are subject to the same system as similar products manufactured within the country.

In addition, imported products containing mineral oils are subject to an excise duty and a special excise duty fixed as follows :

	<u>Excise duty</u>	<u>Special excise duty</u> ⁽²⁾
1) Products containing more than 5 % by weight of crude petroleum oils : per 100 kg and per %	Frs. 0,10	nil
2) Products containing light mineral oils which cannot be used as fuel for engines	duty-free	nil

(1) Levied only in Belgium

(2) The special excise duty is also due on imports from Luxembourg.

	<u>Excise duty</u>	<u>Special excise duty</u> ⁽¹⁾
3) Products containing more than 5 % by volume of light mineral oils which could be used as fuel for engines : per hectolitre and per %	Frs. 5,35	Bfrs. 1,00
4) Products containing denatured medium mineral oils	duty-free	nil
5) Products containing more than 5 % by volume of undenatured medium mineral oils : per hectolitre and per %	Frs. 0,45	nil
6) Products containing more than 5 % by volume of heavy gas oil : per hectolitre and per %	Frs. 0,25	Bfrs. 0,20
7) Products containing more than 5 % by volume of gas oil other than heavy oil : per hectolitre and per %	Frs. 0,38	Bfrs. 0,07
8) Products containing more than 5 % by volume of medium fuel oil : per hectolitre and per %	Frs. 0,25	Bfrs. 0,20
9) Products containing more than 5 % by weight of fuel oil other than medium fuel oil : per 100 kg and per %	Frs. 0,10	nil
10) Products containing more than 5 % by weight of lubricating mineral oils : per 100 kg and per %	Frs. 0,10	nil
11) Products containing more than 5 % by weight of liquid residues at 50° C resulting from the processing of mineral oils : per 100 kg and per %	Frs. 0,10	nil

(1) The special excise duty is also due on imports from Luxembourg

P e r i o d f o r p a y m e n t :

Provided sufficient security is available, the payment of the duties referred to (see "Collection") may be deferred to the Thursday of the week following that in which the declaration of dispatch for consumption is submitted.

E x p o r t s :

Exports of mineral oils are exempted from all excise duty and special excise duty.

Exports of mineral oils to Luxembourg are exempted from the special excise duty only.

EXCISE DUTY ON LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES AND OTHER LIQUEFIED GASEOUS HYDROCARBONS (Accise sur les gaz de pétrole et autres hydrocarbure gazeux, liquéfiés/Accijns op vloeibaar aardgas en andere vloeibare koolwaterstoffen)

Law of 7 February 1961 on the excise system for liquefied petroleum gases and other liquefied gaseous hydrocarbons (M.b., 19 December 1963); Amending Law of 29 June 1966 (M.b., 6 August 1966); Amending Law of 6 February 1970 (M.b., of 8 April 1970); Royal Decree of 20 September 1972 (M.b., of 22 September 1972)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Liquefied petroleum gases and other liquefied gaseous hydrocarbons.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

Liquefied gases intended for use as fuel for motor vehicles using the public highway leave the factory or approved depot where they are stored under excise control.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Liquefied gases intended for uses other than as fuel for motor vehicles using the public highway are exempted from all excise duty and special excise duty.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d d a t e f o r s u b m i s s i o n :

The manufacturer must submit a declaration of work to be carried out.

This declaration must reach the local excise officer at least a fortnight before the day fixed for the commencement of work.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The excise duty and the special excise duty are payable by the manufacturer or the holder of a concession for an approved depot where the products are stored under excise control. The duties are payable when the weekly declaration of dutiable liquefied gases offered for consumption is submitted.

R a t e s :

Excise duty : Frs. 90 per hectolitre at 15°C
Special excise duty⁽¹⁾ : Bfrs. 110 per hectolitre at 15°C

P e r i o d f o r p a y m e n t :

Provided sufficient security is available, the payment of the duties referred to in the previous paragraph may be put off until the Thursday of the week following that in which the declaration is submitted.

E x p o r t s :

Exports of liquefied gases are exempted from all excise duty and special excise duty. Exports of liquefied gases to Luxembourg are exempted from the special excise duty.

I m p o r t s :

Imports of liquefied petroleum gases and other liquefied gaseous hydrocarbons are subject to the same system as for similar products manufactured within the country.

The special excise duty is also due on imports from Luxembourg.

(1) Levied only in Belgium.

B 12

L 12

EXCISE DUTY ON BENZOLE AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS (Accise sur le benzol et les produits analogues/Accijns op benzol en gelijksoortige produkten)

Law of 7 February 1961 on the excise system for benzole and similar products (M.b., 19 December 1963); Law of 29 June 1966 (M.b., 6 August 1966); Royal Decree of 20 September 1972 (M.b., 22 September 1972); Royal Decree of 18 December 1972 (M.b., 28 December 1972)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Isolated aromatic oils and hydrocarbons obtained by the treatment of coal or its by-products, such as light oils, benzole, toluole, xylole, naphtha solvent, benzene, toluene, xylene and mixtures of two or more of the above products, distilling 90 % or more of their volume up to 200°C.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

Benzole and similar products intended for use as fuel for engines (benzole fuel) leave the factory.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Benzole intended for uses other than as fuel for motor vehicles using the public highways is exempted from all excise duty and special excise duty.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d d a t e f o r s u b m i s s i o n :

The manufacturer must submit a declaration of work to be carried out.

This declaration must reach the local excise officer at least a fortnight before the day fixed for the commencement of work.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The excise duty and the special excise duty are payable by the manufacturer. They are due when the weekly declaration of benzole fuel offered for consumption is submitted.

R a t e s :

Excise duty :	Frs. 535 per hectolitre at 15°C
Special excise duty ⁽¹⁾ :	Bfrs. 100 per hectolitre at 15°C

P e r i o d f o r p a y m e n t :

Provided sufficient security is available, the payment of the duties referred to under "Collection" may be deferred until the Thursday of the week following that in which the declaration of benzole fuel offered for consumption is submitted.

E x p o r t s :

Exports of benzole are exempted from all excise duty and special excise duty.

Exports of benzole fuel to Luxembourg are exempted only from the special excise duty.

(1) Levied only in Belgium.

B 12
L 12

I m p o r t s :

Imports of benzole and similar products are subject to the same system as that applying to products manufactured within the country.

The special excise duty is also due on imports of benzole fuel from Luxembourg.

**EXCISE DUTY ON MANUFACTURED TOBACCO (Accise sur les tabacs fabriqués/
Accijns op gefabriceerde tabak)**

Law of 31 December 1947 on the tax system for tobacco (M.b., 1 January 1948); Law of 2 July 1969 amending the excise system for tobacco (M.b., 1 August 1969); Law of 16 June 1973 on the tax system for tobacco (M.b., 20 June 1973); Royal Decree of 28 June 1973 (M.b., of 29 June 1973); Royal Decree of 29 March 1974 (M.b., of 13 April 1974)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

All consumable tobacco products : cigars, cigarillos, cigarettes, smoking tobacco, snuff and dry chewing tobacco. Tobacco substitutes, i.e. all products used to the same ends as tobacco proper, are subject to the same system as tobacco.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The tobacco products referred to above leave the factory for consumption.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d d a t e f o r s u b m i s s i o n :

The manufacturer must submit to his local excise office a declaration of work to be done for a maximum period of one year. It is renewed not later than 31 December of each year by manufacturers working continuously.

This declaration must reach the excise officer at least eight days before the work begins.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The excise duty is payable by the manufacturer. It is indicated by fixing on the packet tax bands or stamps supplied by the State against payment of the duty they represent.

B a s i s a n d r a t e s o f "a d v a l o r e m" e x c i s e d u t y :

- Cigars weighing 3 kg or more per 1000	11,5 %) Of the retail sales price, according to a scale laid down by the Minister of Finance.
- Other cigars (cigarillos)	16 %	
- Cigarettes	56 %	
- Smoking tobacco, snuff and dry chewing tobacco	31,5 %	

In addition cigarettes are subject :

- 1) to a specific excise duty of Frs. 0,025 each
- 2) to a special specific excise duty of Frs. 0,003 each.

Note : The total "ad valorem", specific and special specific duties can not be less than Frs. 0,44 per cigarette.

The special specific excise duty is also payable on imports of manufactured tobacco from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

P e r i o d f o r p a y m e n t :

This period is established as follows :

- 1) Cigars and cigarillos: payment may be deferred until the fifteenth day of the third month following that in which the order for the bands or stamps reaches the excise officer;

2) Other manufactured tobaccos : payment may be deferred until the fifteenth day of the second month following that in which the order for the bands or stamps reaches the excise officer.

R e p l a c e m e n t o f t a x b a n d s o r s t a m p s :

Under certain conditions a manufacturer who is in possession of manufactured tobacco unfit for consumption may have the tax bands or stamps affixed to these products replaced.

He may also have bands or stamps which have become unusable replaced.

E x p o r t s :

Excise duty is not due on exported manufactured tobaccos.
These products need not therefore bear tax bands or stamps.

I m p o r t s :

For imports, the same system applies as for similar products manufactured within the country. In the implementation of the above provisions, the importer is treated like the manufacturer in all respects.

EXCISE DUTY ON ETHYL ALCOHOL (Accise sur l'alcool éthylique/Accijns op ethylalcohol)

Law of 15 April 1896 on the manufacture and import of alcohols (M.b., 3 June 1896); Law of 10 August 1948 (M.b., 25 August 1948); Law of 11 December 1959 (M.b., 20 February 1960); Law of 22 December 1964 (M.b., 19 January 1965); Law of 29 June 1966 amending the consumption tax on ethyl alcohol (M.b., 6 August 1966); Law of 2 July 1969 (M.b., 1 August 1969).

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Ethyl alcohol in all forms.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

1. Excise duty : when crude alcohol is produced (from distillation).
2. Consumption tax : when rectified alcohol is dispatched for consumption.

Excise duty is payable at the time of manufacture, consumption tax is payable when the product is taken away from the distillery for consumption or for use in the perfumery industry.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Alcohol to be used in industry, other than for the manufacture of perfumes, is exempt from all excise duty and consumption tax, provided it has been denatured in advance.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d d a t e f o r s u b m i s s i o n :

The distiller is bound to submit to his local excise officer a statement of work to be carried out during a continuous period of at least five days and not more than 30 days.

This declaration must reach the officer not later than the day before the initial soaking or maceration of the materials.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The excise duty and consumption tax are payable by the distiller or rectifier.

R a t e s :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Excise duty: Crude alcohol or alcohol of a strength of 100° Gay-Lussac at 15°C | Bfrs. 9 000 per hl at a strength of 100° |
| Reduced tax for alcohol designated for the making of perfumes at 100° at a temperature of 15°C | Bfrs. 6 200 per hl at a strength of 100° |

2. Consumption tax :

Belgium

- | | |
|---|---|
| - Undenatured ethyl alcohol | Bfrs. 13 000 per hl at a strength of 100° |
| - Ethyl alcohol denatured and used : | |
| (a) for the manufacture of raw materials used in the perfumery industry and of cosmetic and toilet articles | Bfrs. 1 000 per hl at a strength of 100° |
| (b) for other uses | exempted |

Luxembourg

- Udenatured ethyl alcohol Lfrs. 8 000 per hl
at a strength of 100°
- Ethyl alcohol denatured and used :
 - (a) for the manufacture of raw materials used in the perfumery industry and of cosmetic and toilet articles Lfrs. 1 000 per hl
at a strength of 100°
 - (b) for other uses exempted

I m p o r t s :

1. Excise duty :

- Ethyl alcohol, brandies and any other products, whether liquid or not, containing undenatured ethyl alcohol, for each degree of alcohol Bfrs. 90 per hl
- Liquid or non-liquid products containing denatured ethyl alcohol; raw materials used in the perfumery industry,
 - (a) perfumery products, cosmetic and toilet articles: for each degree of alcohol Bfrs. 62 per hl
 - (b) other exempted

2. Consumption tax (per hl and per degree) :

Belgium

- Udenatured ethyl alcohol, brandies, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages Bfrs. 130
- All other products containing undenatured ethyl alcohol Bfrs. 130
- Ethyl alcohol for the manufacture of raw materials used in the perfumery industry, of perfumery products and of cosmetic and toilet articles, denatured and used under conditions specified by the Minister of Finance Bfrs. 10

Furthermore, the manufacturer may also be authorized to reprocess, with exemption from excise duties, any sparkling fermented beverages which he has manufactured and which have become unfit for consumption.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d d a t e f o r s u b m i s s i o n :

- Manufacture of beverages fermented from fruit :
a declaration of work to be carried out is required. This declaration must reach the excise officer not later than the second working day before the date fixed for beginning work ;
- Manufacture of sparkling fermented beverages :
depending on his working methods, the manufacturer must submit one or two declarations of work to be carried out which must reach the excise officer at least 48 hours before the commencement of work.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The duties are payable by the manufacturer.

They are due when the declaration of the work to be carried out on the manufacture proper of the dutiable beverages is submitted.

R a t e s :

1. Beverages obtained by fermenting fruit juice or must, whether or not water or sugar is added, of a strength not exceeding 15° at a temperature of 15° C
 - (a) Beverages of a strength of 12° or less Frs. 600 per hl
 - (b) Beverages of a strength of more than 12°
but not more than 15° Frs. 600 per hl
plus additional duty of Frs. 10,60 per hl
for each 1/10th of a degree exceeding 12°

These duties are applicable irrespective of whether the fruit providing the juice or must is fresh or dried.

2. Sparkling fermented beverages :

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (a) Cider and perry contained in bottles marked "sparkling cider" or "sparkling perry" | Frs. 150 per hl ⁽¹⁾ |
| (b) Sparkling fruit wine made from fruit other than fresh or dried grapes and contained in bottles marked "sparkling fruit wine" | Frs. 750 per hl ⁽¹⁾ |
| (c) Other sparkling beverages made by fermenting fresh or dried grapes | Frs. 1 500 per hl ⁽¹⁾ |

I m p o r t s :

Fermented beverages (except beer) imported from countries other than the Netherlands are subject to an excise duty fixed as follows :

- Wine of fresh grapes, grape must partially fermented, and grape must with fermentation arrested by the addition of alcohol (including mistelle) non-sparkling ; vermouth and other wines of fresh grapes, in the preparation of which plants or other aromatic substances are used : Frs. 600 per hl

Where these beverages are of a strength exceeding 12^o, there is an additional charge for every 1/10th of a degree exceeding 12^o :

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| - For strength exceeding 12 ^o but not exceeding 15 ^o | Frs. 10,60 per hl |
| - For strength exceeding 15 ^o | Frs. 17 per hl |
| - Other non-sparkling fermented beverages made from fruit | exempted |
| - Sparkling fermented beverages : | |
| (a) Cider and perry | Frs. 150 per hl |
| (b) Beverages not included under (a) made from fruit other than fresh or dried grapes | Frs. 750 per hl |
| (c) Wine of fresh grapes, and beverages made from dried grapes | Frs. 2 100 per hl |
| (d) Other sparkling fermented beverages | Frs. 1 500 per hl |

(1) Where applicable, this duty is added to that levied on non-sparkling fermented beverages.

P e r i o d f o r p a y m e n t :

Provided sufficient security is available, the manufacturer may obtain the following periods of grace for the payment of excise duties :

- Beverages fermented from fruit : 6 months
- Sparkling fermented beverages : from the final day of the month during which the duty fell due (see "Collection") :
 - "Champenois" method : 5 months;
 - Other methods : 2 months.

E x p o r t s :

Sparkling fermented beverages which are exported or sent to a destination equivalent to exportation are exempted from all excise duty referred to above (Rates of duty, 2).

EXCISE DUTY ON BEER (Accise sur les bières/Bieraccijns)

Law of 11 May 1967 on the excise system for beer (M.b., 22 December 1968);
Law of 16 June 1973 on the excise system for beer (M.b., of 20 June
1973); Royal Decree of 27 November 1973 (M.b., 30 November 1973); Royal
Decree of 24 January 1974 (M.b., 26 January 1974)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Beverages, in the preparation of which the amount of malt and other
farinaceous substances which the brewer uses for each brewing is not
less than 5/7ths of all the raw materials used; the proportion of sugar
substances in this total is calculated as the quantity of dry extract
that they contain.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

Brewing is carried out.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Under certain conditions the brewer may obtain the refund of any pay-
ments made, or will not be liable for the excise duty and special excise
duty on :

- Declared brewings which, for reasons of force majeure, did not take
place ;
- Wort which is lost accidentally or destroyed during a brewing ;
- Beer which is lost or becomes unfit for human consumption before it
leaves the brewery.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d d a t e f o r s u b m i s s i o n :

Each time that he intends to brew, the brewer submits to the local excise office a brewing declaration which must reach the excise officer not later than the third working day before the day fixed for commencement of brewing.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The excise duty and the special excise duty are payable by the brewer on the basis of the number of hectolitre-degrees of wort that he intends to produce according to his declaration.

R a t e s :

The excise duty and the special excise duty are calculated on the basis of the number of hectolitre-degrees of wort. They are fixed as follows per hectolitre-degree :

	<u>Excise duty</u>	<u>Special excise duty</u> ⁽¹⁾
- For the first 10 000 hectolitre-degrees	BFrs. 31,90	Bfrs. 10,20
- From 10 001 to 50 000 hectolitre-degrees	BFrs. 38,10	Bfrs. 12,20
- From 50 001 to 1250 000 hectolitre-degrees	BFrs. 46,00	Bfrs. 14,80
- More than 1250 001 hectolitre-degrees	BFrs. 52,20	Bfrs. 16,80

These rates are applied on the basis of the total number of hectolitre-degrees declared in any one brewery during the calendar year.

(1) Levied only in Belgium

I m p o r t s :

Imported beers are subject to an excise duty and a special excise duty fixed as follows :

	<u>Excise duty</u>	<u>Special excise duty</u> ⁽¹⁾
Beers with a density of :		
- Less than 3 ⁰ 9	Bfrs. 183,90 per hl	Bfrs. 59,10 per hl
- From 3 ⁰ 9 to less than 5 ⁰ 6	Bfrs. 262,60 per hl	Bfrs. 84,60 per hl
- From 5 ⁰ 6 to less than 6 ⁰ 4	Bfrs. 315,20 per hl	Bfrs. 101,40 per hl
- 6 ⁰ 4 and over	Bfrs. 362,40 per hl	Bfrs. 116,70 per hl

P e r i o d f o r p a y m e n t :

Provided sufficient security is available, the brewer enjoys a period of grace fixed as follows for payment of the excise duty and the special excise duty on the beer which he produces :

- Spontaneously fermenting beers (faro, gueuze, lambic) :
payment may be deferred until the fifteenth day of the twelfth month following that in which the brewing declaration was submitted ;
- Other beers :
payment may be deferred until the fifteenth day of the fourth month following that in which the brewing declaration was submitted.

E x p o r t s :

No excise duty or special excise duty is due on beer exported or sent to a destination equivalent to exportation.

Beer sent to Luxembourg is exempted only from the special excise duty.

(1) Levied only in Belgium and also on imports from Luxembourg.

EXCISE DUTY ON NON ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES(*) (Accise sur les boissons non alcoolisées/Accijns op alcoholvrije dranken)

Royal Decree No. 44 of 28 September 1939 on the tax system for mineral waters and gaseous or sparkling lemonade (M.b., 4 October 1939); Law of 29 June 1966 (M.b., 6 August 1966); Law of 24 November 1972 on the tax system for table waters and lemonades (M.b., 16 December 1972)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

1. Waters, hereafter called "mineral waters" including :
 - (a) Natural or artificial mineral waters including waters which, although not having the composition or special properties of mineral waters, are sold or delivered as such;
 - (b) Aerated or sterilized waters;
 - (c) Ordinary waters sold in packages which carry indications suggesting one of the waters mentioned in (a) and (b) above;
2. Lemonade, which includes :
 - (a) Aerated or sparkling beverages consisting essentially of sweetened or aromatized water, fruit juices or a mixture of water and fruit juices;
 - (b) Beverages which are neither aerated nor sparkling and which are essentially :
 - either of sweetened or aromatized water, with the exception of preparations such as coffee and tea;
 - or a mixture, sweetened or not, of water and fruit juices.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The beverages mentioned above leave the factory for consumption in Belgium.

(*) Renamed with effect from 1 January 1973.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d d a t e f o r s u b m i s s i o n :

The manufacturer must submit to the local excise officer a declaration of work to be carried out which remains in force until the manufacturer advises the cessation of the work. This declaration must reach the officer not less than five days before the beginning of the work.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The excise duty is payable by the manufacturer in accordance with the quantity of the chargeable products (mineral waters and lemonade) delivered from the factory for consumption following the weekly declaration. This declaration gives rise to the duties.

R a t e s :

- Mineral waters : Bfrs. 1 per litre
- Lemonade : Bfrs. 2 per litre

P e r i o d f o r p a y m e n t :

Against sufficient security, the payment of the excise duty can be deferred until Thursday of the week following that when the weekly declaration has to be transmitted to the excise officer concerned (and not later than the second workday in the week following that to which the declaration applies.)

I m p o r t s :

Non alcoholic beverages (mineral waters and lemonade) which are imported for consumption (including those from Luxembourg) are levied with the

same excise duty as those included under the heading "Rates of duty".

E x p o r t s :

Excise duty is not payable on exports of non alcoholic drinks (mineral waters and lemonade) including exports to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

B 20

L 12

EXCISE DUTY ON SUGAR (Accise sur les sucres/Accijns op sulker)

Law of 21 August 1903 on the manufacture and import of sugar (M.b., 26 August 1903); Royal Decree of 13 June 1969 (M.b., 1 July 1969).

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Cane or beet sucrose sugar.

D u t y p a y a b l e w h e n :

The manufacturer or refiner delivers the sugar for consumption.

E x e m p t i o n s :

The manufacturer or refiner need not pay excise duty on sugar which is denatured and which is intended for :

- Feeding bees ;
- Feeding cattle ;
- Industrial uses other than for feedingstuffs.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d d a t e f o r s u b m i s s i o n :

A declaration of work to be carried out must be provided by the manufacturer or refiner.

This declaration must reach the local excise officer at least fifteen days before manufacture or refining commences or is resumed.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The excise duty is payable by the manufacturer or refiner on the basis of the quantities of sugar or refined syrup declared for consumption.

R a t e s :

- Crude or refined sugar BFr. 60 per 100 kg
- Refined syrups BFr. 30 per 100 kg

I m p o r t s :

Imports of sugar and products containing added sugar are subject to an excise duty based on the net weight and fixed as follows per 100 kg :

- Solid sucrose sugar BFr. 60,-
- Sucrose sugar in other forms, caramel, invert sugar and artificial honey per % of sugar content BFr. 0,60
- Products containing added sucrose sugar, caramel, invert sugar or artificial honey in the following proportions :
 - 5 % to 15 % BFr. 6,-
 - more than 15 %, but not more than 25 % BFr. 12,-
 - more than 25 %, but not more than 40 % BFr. 19,50
 - more than 40 %, but not more than 60 % BFr. 30
 - more than 60 %, but not more than 75 % BFr. 40,50
 - more than 75 %, but not more than 90 % BFr. 49,50
 - more than 90 % BFr. 57

P e r i o d f o r p a y m e n t :

Against sufficient security, payment may be deferred until the fifteenth day of the month following that in which the declaration of amounts offered for consumption is made.

B 20
L 12

E x p o r t s :

Exemption from all excise duties is granted for sugar and sugar products exported or sent to a destination equivalent to exportation.

ANNUAL TAX ON INSURANCE CONTRACTS (Taxe annuelle sur les contrats d'assurance/Jaarljkse belasting op de verzekeringcontracten)

Royal Decree of 29 September 1938 (M.b., 21 October 1938); Law of 19 February 1969 (M.b., 1 March 1969)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Insurance contracts.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Premiums and charges to be borne by the insured party.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Reinsurance contracts, social insurance, insurance contracted by public authorities, fire insurance exclusively on buildings or furniture situated abroad, insurance of ships and aircraft principally used for international public transport.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Annual payment.

R a t e s :

The standard rate is 6 %.

The rate is reduced to 3 % in the case of life insurance and 1,4 % for insurance against risks in international trade.

BETTING AND GAMING TAX (Taxe sur les jeux de paris/Belasting op de spelen en de weddenschappen)

Articles 43 to 75 of the Code of Taxes with equivalent effect to income taxes

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Any person who, even occasionally, accepts bets or wagers either on his own account or as an intermediary in betting and gaming.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- Generally speaking, gross sums involved in betting and gaming ;
- For casino games : winnings of bankers in baccarat/chemin de fer, and winnings of punters in roulette without zero ;
- Betting competitions and other competitions : gross stakes, gross prizes and net prizes.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Authorized lotteries ;
- Regular bookmaking on horse races run in Belgium ;
- Under certain conditions, certain popular amusements, pigeon races and competitions where participants must have some linguistic, historical, geographical or artistic knowledge or skill.

(1) 27,5 % of the proceeds of the tax of 16,40 % on the sums involved in competitions concerned with bets on the results of sporting events other than horse races is paid into the assistance fund of the municipality's fund.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Payment on the first and the fifteenth day of each month.

R a t e s :

(a) In general : 5,5 % of the gross sums involved ;

(b) Special cases :

- 13 %⁽¹⁾ of sums involved in bets on non-exempted horse races ;

- 4,80 % on the winnings of bankers in baccarat chemin de fer ;

- 2,75 % on the winnings of players in roulette without zero ;

- Bfrs. 1,10 for a pigeon ring sold by the associations and federations approved by the Ministry of Finance ;

- 16,4 % of sums involved ;

- 10 % of the gross sums or the value of any objects given as prizes or rewards provided the taxable amount overall is not less than 70 % of the total sum involved ;

- 12,5 % on the net amount of prizes awarded if these prizes do not exceed Bfrs. 10.000 per winner and per competition ;

- 19 %⁽²⁾ of the net amount of these prizes if they exceed Bfrs. 10.000 but are less than Bfrs. 250.000 per winner and per competition ;

- 25 %⁽²⁾ of the net amount of these prizes when they exceed Bfrs. 250.000 per winner and per competition.

In betting competitions and in non-exempted competitions where participants must have some linguistic, historical, geographical or artistic, etc., knowledge or skill.

(1) A portion of the yield of this tax is assigned to the National Sports Fund, to ensure that, having taken into account the payments which the organisers of betting on horse races must make to its account, it receives an income of not less than 1/6 of this tax or Bfrs. 150.000.000.

(2) Application of the tax of 19 % and 25 % must not result in the net sum received by the winner being reduced to an amount less than Bfrs. 8.750 or Bfrs. 202.500 respectively.

TAX ON AUTOMATIC AMUSEMENT MACHINES (Taxe sur les appareils automatiques de divertissement/Belasting op de automatische ontspanningstoestellen)

Articles 76 to 91 of the Code of Taxes with equivalent effect to income taxes

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Automatic machines for amusement, situated on the public highway, in places accessible to the public, or in private clubs whether or not entry to these clubs is subject to compliance with certain formalities.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The owner of the machine ; but if he does not pay the tax, the operator of the place in which the machine is installed and who authorized its installation is considered liable to the tax.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Tax fixed according to category of machine and according to the size of the municipality in which the machine is installed.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Annual or by instalments.

R a t e s :

1st category of municipality : from Bfrs. 1.200 (category F) to Bfrs. 22.00 (category A) ;

2nd category of municipality : from Bfrs. 800 (category F) to Bfrs. 16.000 (category A);

3rd category of municipality : from Bfrs. 400 (category F) to Bfrs. 16.000 (category A).

Uniform tax of Bfrs. 100.000 for automatic amusement machines where chance is more important than the skill of the player in the game concerned and where there is a possibility of winning a sum higher than the stake.

MAIN REGISTRATION TAXES (Principaux droits d'enregistrement/Voornaamste registratierechten)

Provisions of Ch. II and III of Royal Decree No. 12 of 18 April 1967
(M.b., 20 April 1967); (1)
Law of 14 April 1965 (M.b., 20 April 1965); amended by the Law of
3 July 1972 (M.b., 1 August 1972); (2)
Royal Decree of 26 June 1947 (M.b., 14 August 1947) (3)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

R a t e s :

Sale of land and buildings located in Belgium (except for building to be constructed, under construction or recently constructed, if value added tax is due on them).

- Standard rate	12,5 %	(1)
- Sales to building societies linked with public services	6 %	
- Sales to purchasers receiving Government subsidies	1,5 %	
- Sales of small rural property and of modest dwellings	6 %	
- Sales to persons engaged professionally in buying land and buildings for resale	5 %	
Partition of land or buildings located in Belgium (for buildings, the same reservation as for sales : see above).	1 %	

G i f t s : (See under B 06).

C o m p a n i e s (2)

A - Companies actually managed from headquarters in Belgium or with their statutory seat in Belgium but actually managed from headquarters outside EEC territory :

- movable assets or real estate invested in Belgian companies, in general	2 %	
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- Assets contributed to Belgian companies, either by way of mergers, takeovers or split-ups, in one or more forms of activity :
 - (a) by companies with a statutory seat or a seat of effective management in EEC territory 1 %
 - (b) by other companies 2 %
- Increases of capital without further assets being invested (e.g. by incorporation of reserves, profits or deposits) :
 - normally 2 %
- Any other corporate acts amending memorandum or articles of association (extension, conversion of a company into another of a different type, change of object, etc.) :
 - fixed duty of Bfrs. 150

B - Other companies :

No registration tax (apart from the fixed duty of Bfrs. 150 where applicable).

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Generally, price or value of assets.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is levied at the time of registration.

S T A M P D U T Y (DROITS DE TIMBRE/ZEGELRECHTEN) (3)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

R a t e s :

Deeds executed and authenticated by a notary and various deeds and documents (such as extracts, certificates or authorizations issued by public authorities, bank documents, etc.) : moderate fixed duties.

Negotiable instruments 0,5 %

M O R T G A G E D U T Y (DROITS D'HYPOTHEQUE/HYPOTHEEKRECHTEN)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

R a t e :

0,2 % of the sum of a mortgage when registered or renewed.

C O U R T D U E S (DROITS DE GREFFE/GRIFFIERECHTEN) (1)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

R a t e s :

As a rule moderate fixed duties levied by the Clerks of Courts :

- Entry of causes on the court list and registration of suits ;
- Drawing up Clerks' acts and certain acts of judges and of officials in the Public Prosecutor's office ;

(1) Ch. III of Royal Decree No. 12 of 18 April 1967.

- Provision of copies or extracts of acts and judgements ;
- Authentication of and search for certain acts ;
- Entries in the register of commerce or the register of non-commercial companies which have taken the form of commercial companies or the register of Artisans.

TAX ON STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRY-OVER TRANSACTIONS (Taxe sur les opérations de bourse et de report/Belasting op beursverrichtingen en de reporten)

Royal Decree of 29 September 1938 (M.b., 21 October 1938); Royal Decree of 9 May 1941; Article 12 of the Law of 13 June 1951; Article 13 par. 2 of the Law of 27 March 1957; Law of 27 December 1965 (M.b., 29 December 1965)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Sale, purchase or issue of stocks or shares to subscribers through a professional intermediary.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Negotiating price rounded off to the nearest Bfrs. 100 (general system).

R a t e s :

- Belgian national debt securities (in general)	0,07 %
- Foreign national debt securities, or loans issued by Belgian or foreign provinces and municipalities, and most bonds	0,14 %
- Other securities	0,35 %
- In cases where the operation concerns the execution of orders involving forward purchases or sales of stocks and shares quoted on a Belgian stock exchange	0,17 %

ANNUAL TAX ON SECURITIES QUOTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE (Taxe annuelle sur les titres cotés en bourse/Jaarljkse belasting op de ter beurs genoteerde titels)

Articles 50-62 of the Law of 2 January 1926 (M.b., 2/3 January 1926)
and Article 1 of the Law of 27 December 1965 (M.b., 29 December 1965)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Companies and other bodies whose stocks and shares are quoted on the stock exchange.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Admission of stocks, shares, bonds etc. and public funds of all kinds, on 1 January of the year of taxation, for spot or forward quotation on one of the Belgian stock exchanges.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The total sum representing the value of securities admitted for quotation. This value is either the market value or the real value of the securities during the month of December preceding the year of taxation.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Securities of Belgian public bodies and securities of foreign companies and bodies.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Declaration and payment to be made not later than 31 March of the year of taxation.

R a t e :

42 centimes per Bfrs. 1.000 or fraction of Bfrs. 1.000.

TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES (Taxe de circulation sur les véhicules automobiles/Verkeersbelasting op de autovoertuigen)

Articles 3 to 42 of the Code of Taxes with equivalent effect to income taxes

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (plus 10 % additional tax for agglomerations, federations of municipalities and the municipalities).

V e h i c l e s o n w h i c h t a x i s p a y a b l e :

Motor vehicles and their trailers using the public highway.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Horsepower, or weight of the motor vehicle as appropriate.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Vehicles used by a public authority, certain passenger vehicles and omnibuses, ambulances and vehicles used by certain invalids and handicapped persons, steam or motor boats or launches, certain agricultural vehicles, motor cycles up to 250 cc.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Annual or by instalments, or for successive periods of twelve consecutive months.

R a t e s :

- For passenger vehicles the rate ranges from Bfrs. 720 to 17.136 per year ; for vehicles over 34 HP the rate of duty is Bfrs. 504 per unit of horsepower ;
- Motor cycles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 250 cc, and motorised three-wheelers and four-wheelers : Bfrs. 420 ;
- For vehicles used for goods transport, a graduated scale ranging from Bfrs. 150 to 346 per 100 kg of weight is applicable.

O t h e r t a x e s :

Provinces may levy tax on boats, motorboats and on motor cycles with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 250 cc ;

Agglomerations, federations of municipalities and municipalities benefit from the yield of the 10 % surcharge on the national tax.

TAX ON THE OPENING OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE SALE OF FERMENTED BEVERAGES (Taxe d'ouverture sur les débits de boissons fermentées/ Openingsbelasting op slijterijen van gegiste dranken)

Royal Decree of 5 April 1953 coordinating the legal provisions on the sale of fermented beverages (M.b., 4 April 1953); Royal Decree of 9 October 1967 amending Royal Decree of 5 April 1953 (M.b., 7 November 1967)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Any new operator of an establishment for the sale of fermented beverages.

S c o p e :

An "operator" is considered to be any person who sells fermented beverages for consumption on the premises. "Sale" is considered to consist in offering or allowing the consumption of such beverages in a place accessible to the public.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Single tax payable when an establishment is opened or taken over.

R a t e s :

The tax is fixed at three times the real or presumed annual rental value of the premises used for the sale of beverages, but may not be lower than :

- Bfrs. 3.000 in hamlets, municipalities or urban areas with not more than 5.000 inhabitants ;
- Bfrs. 4.000 in municipalities or urban areas with more than 5.000 but not more than 15.000 inhabitants ;
- Bfrs. 5.000 in municipalities or urban areas with more than 15.000 but not more than 30.000 inhabitants ;
- Bfrs. 7.500 in municipalities or urban areas with more than 30.000 but not more than 60.000 inhabitants ;
- Bfrs. 10.000 in municipalities or urban areas with more than 60.000 inhabitants.

A uniform tax is fixed at :

- (1) Bfrs. 5.000 for travelling establishments ;
- (2) Bfrs. 200 per working day for occasional establishments.

**FIVE-YEARLY TAX TO BE PAID BY CERTAIN OPERATORS OF ESTABLISHMENTS
FOR THE SALE OF FERMENTED BEVERAGES (Taxe quinquennale due par certains
débitants de boissons fermentées/Vijfjarige belasting verschuldigd door bepaalde
slijters van gegiste dranken)**

B 30

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Operators with legal personality (companies)

Brewers and beer merchants considered to be "commettants" (principals).

S c o p e :

After a period of 15 years dating from 1 January of the year in which the establishments are opened or taken over, the operators with legal personality and the "commettants" must pay a five-yearly tax.

R a t e :

This tax is fixed at half the real or presumed annual rental value of the premises used for the sale of beverages, but may not be less than one-sixth of the amount fixed for the tax levied on the opening of the establishment.

**ANNUAL TAX PAYABLE BY RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS BEVERAGES (Taxe
annuelle due par les détaillants de boissons spiritueuses/Jaarljkse belasting
verschuldigd door de kleinhandelaars in geestrijke dranken)**

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

All persons whose main or secondary occupation is selling or delivering spirituous beverages in quantities of six litres or less.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Annually.

R a t e :

The tax is equal to one-fifth of the real or presumed annual rental value of the premises used for the sale of beverages but may not be less than one-fifteenth of the amount fixed for the tax on the opening of the establishment.

For travelling establishments there is an annual single-rate tax of Bfrs. 300.

For occasional establishments, the tax is fixed at Bfrs. 15 per day on which the establishment does business.

DENMARK
Danmark

STATE INCOME TAX (Indkomstskat til staten)

Statutory Notice No. 599 of 23 November 1973, concerning the Collection of State Income and Capital Tax;
The Tax Department's circular of 27 October 1971, 29 December 1972 and 20 June 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Tax on individuals : the State.

Tax on estates : the State and Local Government.

The Local Government share of the tax amounts to 1/3rd.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Individuals resident and estates administered in Denmark.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The ordinary taxable income including income from foreign sources.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Estates which are administered immediately following a person's decease are exempted from income tax, provided the following conditions are fulfilled :

- The value of the estate's assets at the time of decease must not exceed DKr. 270.000 ;
- The net value of the estate at the time of decease must not exceed DKr. 200.000 ;
- The value at which assets are paid out to heirs etc. must not exceed DKr. 240.000.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Individuals :

The net income is reduced by a personal allowance of DKr. 5.000, this figure being regulated according to the price-index. For the 1973 income year the adjusted deduction is DKr. 5.800.

In certain cases, further personal deductions may be made regarding wives and old age pensioners.

Estates :

The income is reduced by an annual deduction of DKr. 36.000.

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

The wife is taxed jointly with the husband, except on certain income.

Children are liable to tax independantly.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Individuals are taxable on their income in Denmark from employment, pensions or grants etc., according to the same rules as residents, apart from a certain standardisation of the rules on personal allowance and certain restrictions as to the allowance on assessment, depending on whether those concerned have been living in the country for more or less than 6 months.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The employer or employing authority is required to withhold from the remuneration paid for personal work of a service nature and from certain other types of income, such as pensions a provisional tax known as A-Tax.

Distributed dividends are subject to a provisional dividend tax of 30 %. Other income, primarily from self-employment and capital normally pays a provisional tax according to a demand note, known as B-Tax.

T a x a t s o u r c e :

A-Tax is withheld from every person who receives a salaried income in Denmark from employment there or who receives a pension or allowance from Denmark.

The A-Tax is calculated on the salary or pension after deducting the sum of the taxpayer's general deductions and the personal allowance (minimum subsistence allowance).

The provisional taxation of married couples is levied on each of them separately. If one of the spouses has no income or otherwise cannot make full use of his or her allowances (general deductions on assessment + personal allowance) it is transferred to the other spouse.

R a t e s :

Individuals :

The basic amount of tax is calculated according to the following scale of income less personal allowances etc.

- On the first DKr. 17.000	18 %
- On the next DKr. 13.000	30 %
- On the next DKr. 40.000	40 %
- On the remainder	45 %.

The percentage rate of tax to be levied on the basic amount is laid down by law every calendar year. The maximum rate at which State Income Tax may be levied is 105 % of the basic amount. The percentage to be levied for the calendar year 1974 was 91 %.

The single income steps are regulated according to a price-index.

Should the combined total of a person's State Income Tax, contributions to old age pension, County and Local Income Tax exceed $66 \frac{2}{3}$ % of his scale income, the State Income Tax is reduced by the amount in excess.

Should the combined total of a person's State Income and Capital Tax, contributions to old age pension, County and Local Income Tax, after any reduction that may apply under the rule given in the previous paragraph, exceed 70 % of his taxable income for the income year in question, the State Income Tax is reduced so that the combined total of taxes equals 70 % of the aforesaid income.

Estates :

The tax amounts to 40 % of the income after deducting the estate allowance.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

If the total ordinary taxable income for any income year shows a loss, this loss may be deducted from the special taxable income for the same income year. If the loss exceeds the special income, this loss may be deducted from the taxable income in the two immediately succeeding income years.

The loss of a jointly taxed spouse has to be deducted from the taxable income at the other spouse before any carrying forward.

During the two year period, the deduction in question may not be carried forward to the second income year, if it can be deducted in full from the taxable income for the first year.

DK 01

COUNTY INCOME TAX (Amtskommunal indkomstskat)

Ministry of the Interior's Circular No. 34 of 5 March 1971

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The county in which the tax municipality of the taxpayer is situated.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The same group of people who are liable to municipal income tax.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The taxable income for State income tax.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Collection and accounting to the county for county income tax is carried out according to the same rules as those on municipal income tax.

R a t e :

The county income tax corresponds to a percentage levy fixed by the County Council for the calendar year in question.

MUNICIPAL INCOME TAX (Kommunal indkomstskat)

Decree No. 101 of 20 February 1973 relating to the Law on Municipal income tax ; Ministry of the Interior's Circular No. 121 of 18 June 1969 on municipal income tax

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The income tax of a person fully liable for municipal income tax is normally payable to his tax municipality i.e. the municipality in which the person in question is resident or - if he has no place of residence - to the municipality in which he was staying on 5 September before the calendar year in question. The same rule applies for married women. However, another municipality can be fully or partly entitled to tax, since a stay of at least three months in a municipality gives that municipality a right to part of the municipal income tax to which the taxpayer is liable, calculated in proportion to the length of the stay.

Persons who are only partly liable to tax usually pay income tax to the municipality in which they receive their income.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

All persons liable to State income tax.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The taxable income for State income tax.

C o l l e c t i o n :

See State Income Tax (DK 01).

R a t e s :

The municipal authorities fix the percentage of the levy for one calendar year at a time. Non-residents pay 15 % municipal income tax on the limited income.

DIVIDEND TAX (Udbytteskat)

Paragraphs 65-67 of Law No. 100 of 31 March 1967 concerning Collection of Income and Capital Taxes on individuals (Tax at source) with later amendments;

The Tax Department's Circular No. 110 of 8 May 1970 on the setting-off and repayment of Dividend Tax, as amended by Circular of 3rd November 1972 ;

Paragraph 2 of the Law concerning Income Tax on Joint-stock Companies etc.: see Statutory Notice No. 399 of 31 August 1972;

A provisional withholding tax on the dividends of shares from limited companies resident in Denmark.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

See under Income Tax and Corporation Tax (DK 01 and DK 05).

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

In the case of shareholders fully liable to tax, the Dividend Tax is set off against their finally calculated tax. Any amount in excess is repaid.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

The Dividend Tax withheld is a definitive tax.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Whenever a decision is taken to pay out or credit dividends, the Dividend Tax becomes due and is paid to the State by the company which distributes the dividends.

DK 01

R a t e :

30 %.

S p e c i a l c i r c u m s t a n c e s :

Shareholders who are not liable to pay any tax obtain repayment of the Dividend Tax on demand.

TAX ON EMPLOYEE'S SHARES AND BONDS (Afgift af medarbejderaktier og obligationer)

Paragraph 16 of Statutory Notice No. 435 of 18 July 1973 on Special Income Tax etc. ;
The Tax Department's Circular No. 79 of 30 May 1958 regarding Law on Special Income Tax.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State and the Municipality.

1/3rd of the tax devolves to the Municipality.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Employers who pay out profits in the form of shares or bonds to employees in their business.

The conditions under which such shares or bonds are issued, must be approved by the Minister of Finance.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The value of the shares or bonds.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax must be paid before the expiry of a term laid down in the approval from the Minister of Finance.

The collection is made by the District Inspectorate of Taxes.

R a t e :

50 % of the amount by which the value of each share exceeds DKr. 200.

S p e c i a l c i r c u m s t a n c e s :

Employees are not required to include the value of such shares or bonds nor the amount of the tax thereon in their taxable income.

The employer may deduct the value of the shares or bonds and the amount of tax thereon when calculating his ordinary taxable income.

SEAMEN'S TAX (Sømandsskat)

Decree No. 347 of 30 September 1960 on the taxing of persons resident in Denmark, who are affected by Finnish, Norwegian or Swedish taxation of seamen ;

Decree No. 99 of 22 March 1967, No. 488 of 23 October 1969, No. 603 of 19 December 1969;

Statutory Notice No. 453 of 11 October 1971, as amended by Law No. 535 of 15 October 1973 ;

The Tax Department's Circular No. 183 of 11 October 1971

B e n e f i c i a r y :

State and Municipality.

10 % of the tax withheld is to be regarded as old age pension contribution. 1/4 of this amount is transferred to the Social Pension Fund.

The municipal share of Seamen's Tax amounts to 45 % of the first DKr. 8.000 of the Seamen's Tax and 30 % of the excess over this amount.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Seamen serving on Danish vessels sailing to foreign or domestic ports.

Seamen's tax is deducted at source from the remuneration of all seamen employed aboard Danish ships.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The monthly pay earned on board. The value of free food etc. on board included.

D e d u c t i o n s :

In calculating taxable income, a fixed monthly allowance of DKr. 520 for expenses and a personal allowance of DKr. 500 are deductible. The non-used allowances of one spouse may be transferred to the other as in the calculation of ordinary taxable income.

DK 01

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

Married couples are taxed separately.

Children are taxed separately.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Residents of Finland, Norway and Sweden are taxed under the same regulations as those mentioned above for Danish residents.

For other non-residents, tax is paid only on the cash earnings on board, after deducting DKr. 300 per month. No other deduction of any kind is permitted.

C o l l e c t i o n :

At the end of each month, or on the seamen's discharge other than at the month end.

R a t e s :

Seamen's taxes are calculated after making the deductions listed in heading "Deductions".

a) Residents of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden :

- On the first DKr. 1.000 at the rate of 34 %
- On the next DKr. 1.200 at the rate of 40 %
- On the next DKr. 800 at the rate of 45 %
- On the next DKr. 1.500 at the rate of 55 %
- On the remainder 61 %

b) Non-residents 15 %.

S p e c i a l c i r c u m s t a n c e s :

So far as earnings on board are concerned, the Seamen's Tax replaces State, District and Local Income Tax, Church dues and old age pension contributions.

PENSIONS CONTRIBUTION (Folkepensionsbidrag)

Statutory Notice No. 155 of 15 April 1970, amended by Law No. 416 of 5 September 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Individuals with unrestricted tax liability.

R a t e a n d b a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

1 % of the basis of assessment of State income tax (taxable income minus personal allowances).

The contribution is paid and collected at the same time as the ordinary State income tax.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Individuals with restricted tax liability do not pay the national pensions contribution.

SPECIAL PENSIONS CONTRIBUTION (Særligt folkepensionsbidrag)

Law No. 270 of 4 June 1970 concerning the social fund

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (the social pension fund).

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Individuals with unrestricted tax liability and who do not reach the age of 67 in the income year concerned.

R a t e s :

2 % of the basis of assessment applied for the pensions contribution.
The contribution is paid and collected at the same time as the pensions contribution.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Individuals with restricted tax liability do not pay the special pensions contribution.

CHURCH TAX (Kirkeskat)

Law No. 294 of 18 June 1969

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The churches in each municipality.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The members of the "Established Church" of Denmark.

R a t e , b a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t a n d c o l l e c t i o n :

The rate varies from 0,4 % to 2 % in the different municipalities and is levied on the same basis as municipal income tax.

Collection takes place jointly with municipal income tax.

SPECIAL INCOME TAX (Særlig indkomstskat)

Statutory Notice No. 435 of 18 July 1973;
Decree No. 5 of 10 January 1966 on the Assessment of Special Income
Tax on Emigrants;
Decree No. 284 of 13 June 1970 on the Collection of Special Income Tax

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State and Municipalities.

1/3 of the Special Income Tax devolves to the Municipality.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

- a) Persons and estates who are liable to State Income Tax ;
- b) companies, associations, corporations and autonomous institutions
etc. which are liable to Income Tax under the rules of Corporation
Tax Law.

Estates and joint-stock companies etc. are required to include special income calculated in accordance with the rules in the Law on Special Income Tax in their ordinary taxable income, instead of paying special income tax.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- Profit or loss on disposal of machinery, equipment etc., ships, buildings and building installations used for trading and covered by the Law on Depreciation;
- Profit or loss on the disposal of goodwill, patent rights etc., time-limited rights, rights in virtue of dividend contracts and lease or hire contracts;

- Profit or loss on the disposal of shares, bonds and the rights in such securities;
- Profit or loss on the distribution of liquidation assets of joint-stock companies and cooperative societies during the calendar year in which the company was finally liquidated;
- Certain compensation and bonuses, received from the taxpayer's employer;
- Some payments pertaining to pension funds;
- Exgratia payments made from public funds, from charities and from cultural funds;
- Profit on the disposal of property. Exceptions to this are one and two family houses occupied by the owner, on conditions which are specified in detail;
- Capital goods acquired for purposes of trade or speculation are not covered by the Law on Special Income Tax.

Ex e m p t i o n s :

Profit realised on the disposal of property is not included under special income, where such disposal attracts Disposal Tax under the rules of the Law on Property Derestriction Tax etc.

Profit realised on the receiving of damages or insurance amounts is exempt from special income tax, if rebuilding is undertaken.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Certain types of special income are subject to special rules for the calculation of profit and loss.

This applies, for example, in the following case : assets used for business purposes are governed by the Law of Depreciation.

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

The wife is taxed jointly with the husband.

However, the wife is assessed separately for special income deriving from the disposal of personal property belonging to her own business, as well as for some kinds of special income deriving from her occupation as employer or employee.

Children are taxed separately.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Those taxpayers who have limited tax liability, are only taxed on special income deriving from personal goods covered by the limited tax liability pertaining to the exercise of a trade or to property transactions.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Special income tax is payable in 3 instalments on 1st September, 1st October and 1st November in the year in which the tax is assessed, the last date for payment being the 20th of the month in which it falls due.

If this term is exceeded, interest is payable at 0,5 % per month for every month commenced following expiry of the term.

R a t e s :

Before calculating Special Income Tax, the special income is reduced by DKr. 6.000.

On the income thus reduced, tax is calculated at 50 %.

S u p p l e m e n t a r y t a x :

If the proper annual declaration is not submitted on time, the tax is increased in accordance with the rules of the Law on Tax Control.

S p e c i a l c i r c u m s t a n c e s :

When a person's liability to tax in Denmark ceases, because of his departure abroad etc., he is required, before the end of the month following the date on which his tax liability ceases, to submit a declaration of special income during the current income year. Persons concerned are required, before the end of the month following the date on which their tax liability ceases, to calculate and pay the Special Income Tax.

Regarding merger of joint-stock companies and cooperative societies etc., special regulations are provided in Law No. 143 of 2nd May 1967 as amended by Law No. 586 of 13th December 1972 and the Ministry of Finance's Decree No. 126 of 1st April 1966.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

In certain cases it is permitted to calculate special income so as to produce a negative amount, in so far as the rules of calculation show a loss.

In so far as the special taxable income is negative, an amount equal to the negative special income may be deducted when calculating the ordinary taxable income.

In so far as the ordinary taxable income calculated for any income year shows a loss, this loss may be deducted from the special taxable income for the same income year. If this loss is in excess of the special income, the excess amount may be carried forward to the two immediately succeeding income years.

CORPORATION TAX (Selskabsskat)

Statutory Notice No. 399 of 13 August 1972 on Tax on Company Incomes etc.;
Decree No. 466 of 20 October 1972 on the Collection of Corporation Tax etc.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State and Municipalities.

3/20ths of the tax goes to the Municipality.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :**I. Companies resident in Denmark :**

- (a) Registered joint-stock companies and similar companies,
- (b) Co-operatives,
- (c) Buying Associations and Production and Sales Associations,
- (d) Mutual Insurance Associations,
- (e) Other associations, foundations, trusts or self-owned institutions.

II. Companies mentioned above, but resident in Greenland, the Faroes or abroad in so far as they :

- (a) Carry on business from a permanent establishment in Denmark or participate in a trading activity from a permanent establishment in Denmark or are otherwise entitled to share in the profits of such undertakings ;
- (b) In their capacity as owner, co-owner, or beneficiary of the use or income thereof, they derive income from real property situated in Denmark ;
- (c) Derive income from dividends.

III. The following are exempted from liability to the tax :

- (a) The State and its institutions,
- (b) Municipal Authorities and Institutions,
- (c) Recognised religious communities, and church institutions, connected with the national church,
- (d) Harbours, airports, and power stations providing public services,
- (e) The National Bank of Denmark,
- (f) The Labour market's supplementary pension fund.

The following institutions etc. listed under g)-m) are wholly or partially exempt from tax liability :

- (g) Schools, hospitals, convalescent and children's homes, libraries and museums,
- (h) Credit institutions, the Building Industries Property Credit Fund and other property credit institutions,
- (i) The Building Societies Guarantee Fund, the Rural Building Fund for house building and building associations for the benefit of the general public,
- (j) Certain finance institutions,
- (k) Pension Funds,
- (l) Auctions held by agricultural or smallholder associations covered by Law No. 80 of 4th March 1949,
- (m) Reconstruction companies covered by the Law on Reconstruction.

IV. The Minister of Finance may decide to grant complete or partial concessionary exemption from tax to companies and associations whose objects as laid down in their articles of association are for the benefit of the general public.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- (a) The ordinary taxable income during the income year is calculated in general according to the same rules as for personal State Income Tax. Included along with the ordinary income is special income calculated according to the rules of the Law on Special Income Tax;
- (b) Those institutions etc. mentioned under heading I (e) above are only liable to tax on their trading income and special income pertaining to trading. Expenses may only be deducted when they relate to sources of income, which are included in the taxable income;
- (c) In the case of buying associations etc. which are liable for tax as mentioned in heading I (c) above, the taxable income is calculated as a percentage of the associations' capital at the end of the income year. The capital is calculated according to the same rules as apply to personal capital tax. When calculating the association's capital, any profit distributed for the income year is disregarded.

The income is calculated as 6 % of that part of the capital corresponding to the ratio between turnover with non-members and members, plus 4 % of the balance.

E x e m p t i o n s :

If the taxable income of joint-stock companies etc. included under heading I (a) above comprises dividends from other companies or if a joint-stock company's sole activity is to own shares in another company, permission may be given for the tax to be reduced.

See also heading IV above.

D e d u c t i o n s :

See "Basis of Assessment".

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

See heading II, "Tax payable by".

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is due for payment on 1st November or on the first day of the month following issue of the demand-note.

R a t e s :

1. Joint-stock companies and cooperatives resident in Denmark pay income tax at 36 %.
2. Buying associations and production or sales associations (heading I c) pay income tax at 14 % of the taxable income.
3. The following taxpayers pay income tax at 34 % of the taxable income :
 - Mutual Insurance Associations (heading I (d));
 - Other associations, foundations etc. (heading I (e));
 - Foreign companies etc. (heading II).

S p e c i a l c i r c u m s t a n c e s :

Part-owners and partners are taxed according to the same rules as individuals.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Losses may be deducted from the taxable income for the 2 immediately succeeding income years.

TAX ON LOTTERY WINNINGS (Afgift af gevinster ved lotterispil)

Law No. 23 of 27 January 1956 as amended by Law No. 331 of 19 December 1959

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons and companies who hold public lotteries and prize and guessing competitions in Denmark.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The market value of prizes.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is settled following each lottery draw or competition.

R a t e s :

The tax on cash prizes is included in the prize and amounts to 15 % thereof in excess of DKr. 200. In the case of other prizes the tax is 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the market value.

S u p p l e m e n t a r y t a x :

In case of late settlement the taxpayer pays a supplement amounting to 50 % of the tax.

S p e c i a l c i r c u m s t a n c e s :

Income tax is not payable on paid out prizes.

In the case of lotteries not covered by the law, the winner pays income tax instead of lottery tax.

LEVY ON HUNTING LICENCES (Jagttegnsafgift)

Law No. 221 of 3 June 1967 concerning hunting ;
Statutory Notice No. 51 of 1 February 1973 concerning levies on hunting licences

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a r i f f :

Hunting licence :

- all land where hunting is allowed 60 DKr.
- one's own land 15 DKr.

WEALTH TAX (Formueskat)

National Tax Law together with Statutory Notice No. 513 of 30 November 1972 concerning the Imposition of State Income and Capital Tax; The Tax Department's circular of 29 December 1972 concerning the Imposition of State Income and Capital Tax on individuals and estates for the calendar year 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Individuals and estates taxable in Denmark, as a result of residence in Denmark.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The taxable capital at the end of the income year calculated according to the same rules as those applicable to the calculation of ordinary taxable income.

D e d u c t i o n s :

See "Basis of assessment".

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

The wife is taxed jointly with the husband.

Children are taxed separately.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Tax is only payable with regard to permanent establishments, land and buildings.

C o l l e c t i o n :

See Income Tax (DK 01).

An annual declaration is submitted by the taxpayer. The correctness of this declaration is checked in accordance with the rules in the Law on Tax Control.

R a t e s :

The tax amounts to 0,9 % on that part of the capital in excess of DKr. 450.000, up to 2 mill. DKr., and 1,1 % of further capital.

When the tax on capital is relatively large compared with the size of the income, the following reduction rules become applicable :

The calculated Capital Tax is reduced by 5 % for every 0,4 % or part thereof, by which the total taxable income for the income year in question is less than 6 % of the assessed taxable capital.

If the taxpayer has no taxable income, the capital tax is reduced by 80 %.

INHERITANCE AND GIFT TAX (Afgift af arv og gave)**1. I n h e r i t a n c e t a x :**

Law No. 147 of 10 April 1922 with later amendments, the latest being Statutory Notice No. 637 of 17 December 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Heirs, including those entitled under interest usufructs, life insurances, etc.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The value of what the heir receives; in principle, the market value.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- estates of less than DKr. 500,
- insurances where the beneficiary is a spouse, provided the insured sum is less than DKr. 3.000,
- if the heir dies and there is a fresh liability to pay inheritance tax within 6 months.

D e d u c t i o n s :

In calculating the value of the inheritance, deduction may be made of the deceased's debts, as also of expenses connected with the administration of the estate.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

If the deceased is resident outside the state, inheritance tax is payable in Denmark only if the inheritance includes real estate, entailed property under Danish State control or benefits under Danish family endowments or foundations.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Via the Probate Courts or District Tax Inspectorates.

R a t e s :

Vary according to the family or marriage relationship between deceased and heir and to the size of the inheritance. The scales are progressive.

Minimum tax 1,2 % on amounts between DKr. 8.000 and 10.000.

Maximum tax approx. 70 % on DKr. 1.000.000, 90 % on the balance.

S u p p l e m e n t a r y t a x :

In certain cases where the calculation is not submitted on time, the inheritance tax may be increased by 1/10th, alternatively 1/3rd.

2. Tax on gifts :

Part III of Law No. 147 of 10 April 1922 on Tax on Inheritance and Gifts with later amending laws (cf. now Statutory Notice No. 443 of 28 September 1972)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Gifts made to a spouse, provided the gifts are separate property, to issue, parents and grandparents.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The commercial value of the gift after deduction of debts and other costs connected with acquisition of the gift.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Gifts of a value of less than DKr. 8.000 p.a. ;
- Maintenance in the giver's home ;
- Gifts to issue of furniture and other chattels up to a value of DKr. 5.000 p.a.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

In cases where neither giver nor receiver is resident in Denmark, gift tax is only paid on real estate situated in Denmark.

C o l l e c t i o n :

On the basis of gift declarations submitted by giver and receiver.

R a t e s :

The tax rates vary between $\frac{1}{2}$ % and 90 %.

There are three classes of tax, where the tax rate depends on the family relationship between giver and receiver.

The tax is progressive in each tax class.

STATE INCOME TAX ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS (Beskatning af dødsboer)

Tax on Estates (of deceased persons), Law on Tax at source, cf. latest Statutory Notice No. 599 of 23 November 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State and local authorities.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Estates which pass in Denmark.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The taxable income and fortune of the estate, broadly speaking calculated as per the rules applying to persons.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Estates with assets of not more than DKr.270.000 and net value not exceeding DKr. 200.000 are tax-free. However, this freedom from tax ceases if, for example, the sum of the net values paid as inheritance (legacies) etc. exceeds DKr. 240.000.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Estate allowance of DKr. 36.000 p.a.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

The law only covers estates which pass in Denmark.

C o l l e c t i o n :

As arranged by the Tax Commissions.

R a t e s :

Income Tax 40 % ;

Capital Tax 0,9 % on a capital exceeding DKr. 450.000, but not exceeding 2 mill. DKr., and 1,1 % of further capital.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

The estate's or the deceased's losses can be carried forward for a maximum of 2 years. If the estate is found to be in loss and this loss cannot be utilised, it is possible under certain conditions to ask that an amount equal to 30 % of the non-utilised loss be paid from public funds.

VALUE ADDED TAX (Moms)

Law on General Turnover Tax (Value Added Tax), cf. proclamation
No. 241 of 7 May 1973, as amended by Law No. 565 of 7 November 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Liability to this tax covers all new and second-hand goods.

Gas, water, electricity, heating, etc. are regarded as goods. Liability to the tax also covers a number of services specified in the law :

- Work done on goods ;
- Hiring of goods ;
- Work done on real estate ;
- Planning work etc. relating to real estate ;
- Transport and storage of goods ;
- Telephone etc.;
- Advertising etc.;
- Typewriting, electronic data processing ;
- Hairdressing, beauty treatment and the like ;
- Letting of hotel rooms ;
- Service in restaurants etc.;
- Amusements ;
- Radio and Television broadcasts ;
- Sporting contests and similar, where professionals take part.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The tax is levied on businesses which sell goods or render taxable services. Such businesses are required to register with the Department of Customs and Excise. However, businesses with an annual turnover not exceeding Dkr. 5.000 per annum are not liable to pay tax and are therefore not required to register.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The price charged excluding Value Added Tax.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- exports ;
- sale of newspapers which are normally published at least once weekly ;
- sale and hire of aircraft and of ships of 5 GRT and over (except privately owned aircraft and pleasure boats).

C o l l e c t i o n :

Registered businesses are required within 1 month and 20 days following the end of each tax period to declare to the Customs service the amount of the business's output and input tax (see below) during the period.

Registered businesses are required for each tax period to pay to the Treasury the difference between the output tax (tax on the business's taxable turnover during the period) and the input tax (tax on the business's purchases of goods and taxable services for own use).

The tax period corresponds to the quarter-year, and the tax must be paid within 1 month and 20 days of the end of the quarter.

For businesses engaged in agriculture, fishing, etc. the tax period is the half-year. One half of the tax due for a tax period is payable not later than by the 20th day of the sixth calendar month and the other half not later than by the 20th day of the ninth calendar month following the end of the tax period.

R a t e s :

15 % of the taxable value.

I m p o r t s :

Taxable on entry.

The tax due on goods imported during any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

EXCISE DUTY ON PETROL (Benzinafgift)

Law No. 510 of 18 December 1970 amended by Law No. 415 of 15 September 1972, by Law No. 518 of 13 December 1972 and by Law No. 532 of 15 October 73

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Petrols, blends of petrol and other products which can be used for road use.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Petrol used (inter alia) for agricultural tractors, stationary motors, aircraft and fishing vessels is exempt from tax.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d p a y m e n t :

Registered businesses are required, not later than the 15th day of each month to declare to the Customs service the quantity liable to tax for the previous month.

Payment of tax must be made not later than the first working day of the second month following the month in which the taxable delivery is made.

R a t e :

86,88 öre per litre of product at 15°C.

REGISTRATION TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES (Registreringsafgift af motorkøretøjer)

Law No. 221 of 26 May 1971 as amended by Law No. 603 of 15 December 1972, by Law No. 380 of 13 June 1973 and by Law No. 529 of 10 October 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Motor vehicles liable for registration under the Road Traffic Act and on trailers, semi-trailers and side-cars for such motor vehicles.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

As a general rule when the vehicle is registered with the police for the first time.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The value of a new vehicle on which tax is payable is the usual consumer selling price, including Value Added Tax, but excluding Registration Tax.

In the case of passenger motor cars and vans with a permitted total weight not exceeding 2 tons, which are imported second-hand and which are not considered as part of a personal removal of household goods, the taxable value is 90 % (or 100 %) of the price of a corresponding motor vehicle when new.

Ex e m p t i o n s :

Among others :

- commercial goods lorries and goods vans with a permitted total weight exceeding 4 tons ;
- buses and tractors ;
- bicycles with an auxiliary motor (mopeds) ;
- in the case of motor-vehicles for disabled persons, the tax may be refunded in full or in part.

R e d u c t i o n s :

Tax reductions are available for passenger motor vehicles fitted with certain safety equipment.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d p a y m e n t :

The tax is normally payable by motor-car dealers registered with the Customs service.

Registered businesses are required to declare not later than the 15th day in any month the tax due for the previous month.

The tax for any month must be paid not later than by the 20th day of the following month. The Customs service is empowered to grant up to 3 months' respite for payment of tax due against security.

R a t e s :

The tax on ordinary passenger motor-cars amounts to the following :

Price excluding the tax :

Not exceeding DKr. 2.000	32 % of the value
Over DKr. 2.000 but not exceeding DKr. 5.000	DKr. 640 on DKr. 2.000 and 102 % of the remainder
Over DKr. 5.000 but not exceeding DKr. 10.000	DKr. 3.700 on DKr. 5.000 and 113 % of the remainder
Over DKr. 10.000 but not exceeding DKr. 15.000	DKr. 9.350 on DKr. 10.000 and 124 % of the remainder
Over DKr. 15.000	DKr. 15.500 on DKr. 15.000 and 156 % of the remainder

In the case of commercial lorries and vans not exceeding 4 tons permitted total weight and specifically built and equipped for the transport of goods, the scale of tax is as follows :

- permitted total weight nor exceeding 2 tons	60 % of the taxable value
- permitted total weight over 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons	DKr. 7.500
- permitted total weight over 3 tons	DKr. 5.000

In the case of motor-coaches, taxis and hackney carriages the tax amounts to 20 % of the vehicle's selling price excluding the tax.

EXCISE DUTIES ON TOBACCO (Tobaksafgift)

1. Tax on cigarettes, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco and snuff

Law on taxes on tobacco, cf. proclamation of Law No. 297 of 1st June 1973, as amended by Law No. 536 of 15 October 1973

Beneficiary :

The State.

Tax payable on :

- Cigarettes ;
- Cigarette paper ;
- Smoking tobacco (pipe-tobacco and fine cut tobacco) ;
- Chewing tobacco ;
- Snuff.

Tax payable when :

Before the goods leave the factory.

Collection :

Businesses which import or manufacture tobacco are required to register with the Customs service.

The tax is payable by means of a stamp affixed to the packet by the manufacturer. The stamps are bought from the Customs service at a price equal to the tax on the goods in question.

By providing a security, however, businesses may be granted 3 months' credit for the purchase of these stamps.

R a t e s :

The cigarette tax is payable at 23,16 öre per cigarette plus 17,75 % of the retail price including tax and VAT. Thus the tax on cigarettes at a retail price of $43\frac{1}{2}$ öre is 30,88 öre.

The tax on cigarette paper for one cigarette amounts to 10 öre.

The tax on smoking tobacco is also payable on the full retail price (i.e. inclusive of tobacco tax and VAT) of the product in accordance with the following scale :

For sliced tobacco, known as cut plug, granulated and similar tobacco, also for other smoking tobacco with width of cut at least 1.5 mm :

<u>Retail price :</u>	<u>Tax per kg</u>
- not exceeding DKr. 71 per kg	DKr. 39,05
- over DKr. 71 but not exceeding DKr. 78 per kg	DKr. 41,93
- over DKr. 78 but not exceeding DKr. 85 per kg	DKr. 45,63
- over DKr. 85 but not exceeding DKr. 91 per kg	DKr. 49,19
- over DKr. 91 but not exceeding DKr. 99 per kg	DKr. 53,49
- over DKr. 99 but not exceeding DKr. 104 per kg	DKr. 56,29
- over DKr. 104 but not exceeding DKr. 109 per kg	DKr. 58,79
- over DKr. 109 but not exceeding DKr. 116 per kg	DKr. 62,83
- over DKr. 116 but not exceeding DKr. 121 per kg	DKr. 65,13
- over DKr. 121 per kg	DKr. 67,16

For smoking tobacco other than that mentioned above, i.e. fine cut (cigarette tobacco) :

Retail price	<u>Tax per kg</u>
- not exceeding DKr. 123 per kg	DKr. 79,31
- over DKr. 123 but not exceeding DKr. 130 per kg	DKr. 82,45
- over DKr. 130 per kg	DKr. 85,16

The tax on chewing tobacco and snuff is calculated on the retail price less Value Added Tax. For packeted chewing tobacco and snuff the tax amounts to 38 % of this price. For other chewing tobacco it amounts to 23 %.

I m p o r t s :

The tax on imported goods is payable on entry. The regulations relating to tax rates, payment of tax by means of stamps and credit for the payment of the tax are the same as those which apply to domestic products.

2. Tax on cigars, cheroots and cigarillos

Law on taxes on tobacco, cf. proclamation of Law No. 297 of 1 June 1973
as amended by Law No. 536 of 15 October 1973

Beneficiary :

The State.

Tax payable on :

Cigars, cheroots and cigarillos.

Basis of assessment :

The taxable value of the goods is the ordinary wholesale price charged
by the business concerned.

Tax payable when :

The goods are delivered from the producer or wholesaler to the retailer.

Declaration and payment :

Businesses which pay tax on these goods are required to declare to the
Customs service not later than the 8th of each month, their total tax-
able turnover during the previous month.

The tax payable on taxable turnover during any month must be paid before
the end of the following month. By providing security, however, the
business may be allowed to defer payment for 2 months. In such cases,
therefore, the tax on any month's taxable turnover must be paid not
later than by the end of the third month thereafter.

R a t e s :

For goods weighing over 315 g per 100 :

- wholesale price, inclusive of tobacco tax, but exclusive of Value Added Tax, not exceeding 91,8 öre each 27,2 öre each
- wholesale price, inclusive of tobacco tax, but exclusive of Value Added Tax, exceeding 91,8 öre each 27,2 öre on 91,8 öre and 50 % on remainder

For goods weighing 315 g or under per 100 :

- wholesale price, inclusive of tobacco tax, but exclusive of Value Added Tax, not exceeding 40,5 öre each 19,9 öre per piece
- wholesale price, inclusive of tobacco tax, but exclusive of Value Added Tax, greater than 40,5 öre each 19,9 öre on 40,5 öre and 42,5 % on remainder, but not more than 27,2 öre each

I m p o r t s :

The tax is payable by the importer or wholesaler on the same terms as for domestic products.

DUTY ON MATCHES AND LIGHTERS (Afgift af cigartændere og tændstikker)**1. Tax on cigar and cigarette lighters**

Law on Sundry Excise Duties, cf. proclamation of Law No. 242 of 7 May 1973

Beneficiary :

The State.

Tax payable on :

Cigar and cigarette lighters of any kind.

Tax payable when :

When the goods reach the stage in their manufacture where they are usable.

Declaration and payment :

Businesses producing goods liable to the tax are required to register with the Customs service.

The businesses are required, after the end of a tax month, to declare to the Customs service, not later than the 10th of the following month, the quantity of goods delivered during that month.

Tax on goods delivered during any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

Rate :

DKr. 2 per lighter.

I m p o r t s :

The tax on imported goods is payable on entry. Tax on goods imported during any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

2. Tax on matches

Law on Sundry Excise Duties, cf. proclamation of Law No. 242 of 7 May 1973

Beneficiary :

The State.

Tax payable when :

When the goods are delivered in retail packs from the registered businesses.

Tax payable on :

Matches in retail packs.

Declaration and payment :

Businesses manufacturing or importing matches are required to register with the Customs service. The packing of matches in retail packs is regarded as manufacturing.

The businesses are required after the end of a tax period of one month and not later than by the 10th day of the following month to declare to the Customs service the month's taxable quantity.

The tax for any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

R a t e s :

Retail packs of :

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| - not exceeding 35 matches | 1 öre per pack |
| - 36 - 55 matches | 2 öre per pack |
| - 56 matches or over | 2 öre per unit of 55 matches
or part thereof. |

I m p o r t s :

On goods imported in retail packs, tax is payable on entry.

The tax on goods imported during any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

When goods are imported in other packs, tax is payable by the business which packs the goods in retail packs within the State.

EXCISE DUTIES ON SPIRITS (Afgift af spiritus)

Law on Tax on Spirits etc., cf. proclamation of Law No. 247 of 7 May 1973; Decree No. 399 of 2 July 1973 on collection of the equalisation supplement

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

As a general rule, drinks with an ethyl alcohol content of more than 2,5 % volume, except beer, wine, fruit-wine and the like, are taxable. In addition to spirits, including ethyl alcohol, wines with an ethyl alcohol content exceeding 23 % volume and wines which, because they contain bitter or aromatic substances, sugar etc., have the character of spirits, are taxable. The same applies to fruit-wines with a specific gravity of more than 1,06 or an ethyl alcohol content of more than 20 % volume and to lemonades, mineral waters and the like to which spirits have been added. Extracts, essences, etc. containing ethyl alcohol, which without the addition of spirits or wine, can be used to make drinks with a significant ethyl alcohol content, are also taxable.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

On delivery of the goods from the registered business or in some cases when a tax-band is affixed to the goods.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d p a y m e n t :

Businesses which manufacture or import taxable goods are required to register with the Customs service.

Registered businesses are required to declare to the Customs service

before the end of each month the quantity of taxable goods delivered during the previous month.

The tax on the taxable quantity for any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Denatured spirits (common spirits) and taxable goods which are not tax-banded and after some form of denaturing are used for technical, scientific, educational, medical, etc. purposes or for the commercial production of non-taxable goods, may be exempted from the tax.

R a t e s :

For acquavit and snaps the tax amounts to DKr. 92,80 per litre of 100 % ethyl alcohol strength and for other goods DKr. 137 per litre of 100 % ethyl alcohol strength.

I m p o r t s :

In addition to tax on spirits, imported goods are subject to an equalization supplement amounting to either 2 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ % of the tax payable on spirits, depending upon the size of the container used.

The equalisation supplement is intended to produce equality in taxation between imported goods and goods produced in Denmark since the Danish goods are subject to tax on the wastage occurring during production, storage and bottling.

The spirits and equalisation taxes are payable on entry. Registered businesses are, however, allowed to take the goods into stock without payment of tax at the time of entry.

Various edible or potable imports which contain spirits are chargeable with tax in proportion to their spirit content.

EXCISE DUTY ON WINE AND FRUIT-WINE (Afgift af vin og frugtvin)

Law proclamation No. 245 of 7 May 1973 on Tax on Wine and Fruitwine
etc. ;

Decree No. 398 of 2 July 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

1. Goods falling under customs tariff items 22.04 - 22.06 (grape-wine etc.) with an ethyl alcohol content of 23 % maximum (volume) and specific gravity of 1,07 maximum at 15°C.
2. Goods falling under customs tariff item 22.07 (fruit-wine etc.) with an ethyl alcohol content of 20 % maximum (volume) and - except in the case of mead produced without the addition of ethyl-alcohol - a specific gravity of 1,06 maximum at 15°C and
3. Other goods with an ethyl alcohol content of 23 % maximum (volume) and a specific gravity of 1,07 maximum at 15°C, in so far as the goods are drinkable and are produced using wine or fruit-wine etc. falling under customs tariff items 22.04 - 22.07.

The tax on goods covered by paragraphs 1 and 3 above amounts to :

	<u>per litre</u>
A. Table wine and goods of table wine type (non-sparkling)	DKr. 4,00
B. Sparkling wine	DKr. 8,70
C. Other	DKr. 8,70

The tax for goods covered by paragraph 2 above amounts to :

A. Goods of table wine type having an ethyl alcohol content of 14 % maximum (volume) and not containing ingredients derived from grapes, grape wine or raisin wine	DKr. 2,60
B. Other	DKr. 4,70

On imported lemonade, mineral waters etc., which are added to taxable goods and on various imported articles of food which contain taxable goods there is a financial levy on entry. The levy is paid at the abovementioned rates and in proportion to the quantity of taxable goods used in the manufacture.

Ex e m p t i o n s :

Exemption from the tax applies to goods (inter alia) with an ethyl alcohol content of 2,5 % maximum (volume). Goods which, because they contain bitter or aromatic substances, sugar etc., have the character of spirits, are taxable as spirits.

Due regard being paid to the control regulations, exemption from tax may be granted in the case of goods used for technical, scientific, medical purposes etc., or for the commercial production of goods which are not liable to tax under the Law on Tax on Wine and Fruit-wine, etc. Permission for tax exemption can be given provided that the goods are added to substances which render them unsuitable for drinking or for the production of drinks.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Businesses producing or importing taxable goods for sale in this country are required to register with the Customs service.

Tax is payable when the goods are delivered from the registered business, alternatively at the time of the tax-banding of the goods (affixing a taxband on the neck of the bottle), the business being able to choose between several methods of accounting for the quantity of goods on which tax is payable during the tax period (month).

Registered businesses are required to declare to the Customs service not later than by the 15th of any month the quantity for the previous month on which tax is payable.

The tax due for any month is payable at the end of the following month and must be paid within 20 days maximum thereafter.

I m p o r t s :

The same rates of tax apply to imported goods as to goods produced in this country.

The tax is paid on entry. Registered businesses are, however, allowed to take the goods into stock without tax being paid at the time of entry.

On goods imported bottled etc. an equalisation supplement is levied which amounts to 3 % of the tax mentioned above.

EXCISE DUTY ON BEER (Afgift af øl)

Law on Tax on Beer, cf. proclamation of Law No. 242 of 1 June 1971, as amended by Law No. 518 of 13 December 1972 and Law No. 534 of 15 October 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n a n d r a t e s :

Beers with an alcohol content of 2 1/4 % by weight or over (known as strong beers) :

- beer brewed with an extract content of 10 3/4 Balling or less (tax class I) is taxable at the rate of DKr. 238,20 per hl.
- beer brewed with an extract content of more than 10 3/4 Balling but not more than 13 % Balling (luxury beer, class A) is taxable at the rate of DKr. 297,60 per hl.
- beer brewed with an extract content of more than 13 % Balling (luxury beer, class B) is taxable at the rate of DKr. 351,85 per hl.
- beer with an alcohol content of less than 2 1/4 % by weight (known as weak beer, tax class II) is taxable at the rate of DKr. 39,50 per hl.

R e d u c t i o n s :

The smaller breweries are accorded some reliefs in the treatment of beer tax. In the case of strong beer the relief amounts to a maximum annual allowance of DKr. 66,50 per hl for the first deliveries up to a total of 2,000 hl.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

On delivery from the place of production.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Exemption from the tax applies to top-fermented beers of the ordinary white beer (mild ale) type, provided the goods are sold with the clear description of the words "White Beer" or "Ship's Beer".

C o l l e c t i o n :

Businesses which produce or import beer of any kind are required to register with the Customs service.

After the end of a tax period of 1 month, but not later than by the 10th day of the following month, the breweries are required to send a tax declaration to the Customs service covering the quantities delivered during the month, broken down by tax classes.

The tax due on goods delivered during any month is payable to the Customs service before the end of the following month.

I m p o r t s :

Imported beer is taxed on entry at the same rates as beer produced in Denmark.

The tax on goods imported during any month is payable before the end of the following month.

EXCISE DUTY ON MINERAL WATERS (Afgift af mineralvand)

Law on Sundry Consumption Taxes, cf. proclamation of Law No. 242 of 7 May 1973, as amended by Law No. 533 of 15 October 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Mineral waters, lemonade and similar non-alcoholic beverages.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

On delivery of the goods from the registered business.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Juice and must and similar fruit drinks.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d p a y m e n t :

The businesses are required, following the end of a tax period of one month and not later than by the 10th of the following month to declare to the Customs service the taxable quantity delivered during the month.

The tax on goods delivered during any month is payable before the end of the following month.

R a t e :

80 öre per litre.

I m p o r t s :

The tax on imported goods falls due on entry. The tax on goods imported during any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

EXCISE DUTY ON COFFEE AND COFFEE EXTRACTS (Afgift af kaffe, kaffeekstrakt)

Law on Taxes on Sundry Consumer Goods, cf. proclamation of Law No. 242 of 7 May 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n a n d r a t e s :

The following goods attract a tax on entry amounting to :

	<u>tax per kg nett weight</u>
- Raw coffee (Tariff No. 09.01.AI)	DKr. 1,35
- Roasted coffee (Tariff No. 09.01.AII)	DKr. 1,70
- Coffee extracts not containing ingredients other than coffee (Tariff No. 21.02.A)	DKr. 4,05

Goods coming under Tariff Nos. 09.01.C and 21.02.A which are not themselves taxable as shown above, but which contain coffee or coffee extract, attract tax on entry at the above rates, calculated on their content of coffee or coffee extract.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

Tax liability becomes operable on importation of the goods.

P a y m e n t :

The tax on goods imported during any quarter must be paid not later than 1 month 20 days after the end of the quarter.

EXCISE DUTY ON COFFEE-SUBSTITUTE AND COFFEE-ADDITIVE (Afgift af kaffeerstatning og kaffetilsætning)

Law on Sundry Consumer Goods, cf. proclamation of Law No. 242 of 7 May 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Coffee-substitute and coffee-additive, including mixtures of these products with coffee.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

On delivery of the goods from the registered businesses.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d p a y m e n t :

The businesses are required, after the end of a tax period of 1 month but not later than the 10th of the following month, to declare to the Customs service the quantity delivered during the month.

The tax on goods delivered during any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

R a t e s :

64 öre per kg net weight of the content of coffee-substitute and coffee-additive in the goods.

I m p o r t s :

The tax on imported goods becomes due on importation; the tax on goods imported during any quarter must be paid within 1 month and 20 days after the end of the quarter.

EXCISE DUTY ON CHOCOLATE AND SWEETS ETC. (Afgift af chokolade og sukkervarer)

Law on Tax on Chocolate and Sweets, cf. proclamation of Law No. 244 of 7 May 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Chocolate and chocolate products, liquorice products, marzipan, sweets, effervescent products, chewing gum etc.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

As a general rule on the delivery of goods from the premises of registered businesses.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Businesses producing taxable goods are required to register with the Customs service. Wholesale businesses are not bound, but are entitled to register.

Registered businesses are required, after the end of a tax period of one month but not later than by the 8th of the following month, to declare to the Customs service the weight of the goods on which the business is required to pay tax.

Producers calculate the tax on the basis of the weight of goods delivered by the business in any month, and the tax must be paid before the end of the following month. Wholesale businesses calculate the tax on the basis of the weight of goods taken into stock by the business during any month, and the tax must be paid before the end of the 2nd month following receipt of the goods.

Both producer and wholesale businesses may, by providing security, obtain 2 months' grace on the above-mentioned payment time-limits.

R a t e :

DKr. 6 per kg on the net weight of the goods.

I m p o r t s :

The tax on imported goods becomes due on entry. Registered businesses are however allowed to take the goods into stock without being assessed for tax at the time of entry.

T a x o n r a w m a t e r i a l s :

Certain products which can be used for the production of chocolate and sweets, such as almonds, nuts and cocoa nuts, are subject to raw materials tax on import into this country. The tax is not payable on nuts etc. which are imported by the production businesses registered with the Customs service and used by them for the manufacture of chocolate and sweets subject to turnover tax. The rates of tax vary from DKr. 1,80 per kg to DKr. 9 per kg.

F i n a n c i a l l e v y :

Ministerial Decree No. 400 of 2 July 1973

At the entry of certain articles of food which contain stimulants e.g. cakes, which are not themselves subject to tax as above, but which contain ingredients e.g. chocolate or nuts, which are taxable according to these regulations a duty is levied on the basis of the weight of the appropriate taxable ingredients. When the ingredient is cocoa the levy amounts to DKr. 1,80 per kg ; otherwise DKr. 6 per kg.

TAX ON ICE-CREAM (Afgift af konsumis)

Law on Tax on Ice-cream, cf. decree No. 141 of 1 April 1971, as amended by Law No. 518 of 13 December 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Ice-cream, either made in this country or imported.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

On delivery of the goods from the registered businesses.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Businesses are required to register with the Customs service.

The businesses are obliged, after the end of a tax period of 1 month and not later than the 15th of the following month, to declare to the Customs service, the quantity of goods delivered during the month.

The tax on goods delivered during any month must be paid before the end of the following month. The businesses may, however, by providing security obtain a 2 month extension of this payment time-limit.

Assessment of the tax is the responsibility of the manufacturer or importer of the taxable goods.

R a t e :

DKr. 1,45 per litre.

TAX ON PERFUMES, TOILETRIES (Afgift af parfume)

Law on Tax on Perfumes, Toiletries etc., cf. proclamation of Law No. 142 of 1 April 1971, as amended by Law No. 518 of 13 December 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Perfumes, cosmetics and toiletries.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

On delivery of the goods from registered premises.

A s s e s s m e n t o f t h e t a x :

Assessment of the tax is the responsibility of the business producing or importing the product. These businesses are required to register with the Customs service. The tax is assessed by affixing to the packing a stamp provided by the Customs service, which states the maximum retail price of the product, including perfume tax and Value Added Tax. Retailers are forbidden to sell taxable goods at a price higher than that marked on the price-stamp.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Amongst others soap and toothpaste.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d p a y m e n t :

The businesses are required, at the end of a tax period of 1 month and not later than by the 15th day of the following month, to declare to the Customs service their delivery of taxable goods during the tax period.

Tax on the goods delivered during the tax period must be paid before the end of the following month. The businesses may, by providing security, obtain a 2 month extension of this time-limit.

R a t e :

36 % of the business's highest retail price for the product, including this tax but after deduction of Value Added Tax.

TAX ON RADIO AND TELEVISION-RECEIVERS (Afgift af radio og fjernsynsmodtagere)

Law on measures to limit consumption, cf. proclamation of Law No. 243 of 7 May 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Radiogramophones and other radio- and television-receivers, gramophones, record-players and loudspeakers.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

On sale to retailers by registered businesses.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d p a y m e n t :

Any businesses producing or engaged in the distribution of the taxable goods are required to register with the Customs service.

The businesses are required, after the end of a tax period of one month and not later than by the 8th day in the following month to declare to the Customs service, the taxable turnover during the tax period and the amount of tax.

The tax due on taxable turnover in any month must be paid not later than the 15th day of the 3rd month following that in which the turnover occurred. By providing security the businesses may obtain a 2 month extension of time-limit.

R a t e s :

Television-receivers:1/6th of the wholesale value, including this tax but excluding Value Added Tax. Other taxable goods 1/11th of the value calculated in the same way.

I m p o r t s :

Registered businesses must take imports into stock without paying tax at the time of entry.

In other cases the tax becomes due at the time of entry and is payable before the end of the month following that during which the goods were imported.

TAX ON GRAMOPHONE RECORDS (Afgift af grammofonplader)

Law on Taxes on Sundry Consumer Goods, cf. proclamation of Law No. 242
of 7 May 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Gramophone records: 1/6th of the record's ordinary retail price,
inclusive of this tax but exclusive of Value Added Tax.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

On delivery of the goods from the registered businesses.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d p a y m e n t :

Businesses making or importing gramophone records are required to register with the Customs service.

Such businesses must, after the end of a tax period of 1 month and not later than by the 10th day in the following month, declare to the Customs service the quantity delivered during the month.

The tax on goods delivered during any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

I m p o r t s :

Imported goods can either be added to the untaxed stock of a registered business and assessed on delivery from the business or they can be assessed for tax on entry. In the latter case, the tax on goods imported during any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

TAX ON INCANDESCENT LAMPS AND ELECTRIC FUSES (Afgift af glødelamper og sikringer)

Law on Taxes on Sundry Consumer Goods, cf. proclamation of Law No. 242 of 7 May 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n a n d r a t e s :

Electric light bulbs with a maximum width of over 19 mm or a maximum length of over 35 mm	DKr. 1,-- each
Other electric light bulbs	DKr. 0,20 each
Vapour lamps including luminescent lamps	DKr. 4,-- each
Neon tubes and similar lighting tubes	DKr. 4,-- each
Fuses for power current appliances	DKr. 0,20 each

Fuses for high tension appliances are exempt from the tax

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

On delivery of the goods from the registered businesses.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d p a y m e n t :

Businesses producing or importing taxable goods are required to register with the Customs service.

The businesses are required, after the end of a tax period of 1 month but not later than the 10th of the following month, to declare to the Customs service the quantity of taxable goods delivered during the month.

The tax for goods delivered during any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

I m p o r t s :

The goods can either be added to the businesses' untaxed stocks and assessed on delivery from the businesses, or they can be assessed for tax on entry. In the latter case the tax on goods imported during any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

TAX ON PLAYING CARDS (Afgift af spillekort)

Law on Taxes on Sundry Consumer Goods, cf. proclamation of Law No. 242
of 7 May 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n a n d r a t e s :

Playing cards DKr. 2,-- per pack.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

On delivery of the goods from the registered businesses.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d p a y m e n t :

Businesses producing or importing playing cards are required to register with the Customs service.

Businesses are required, after the end of a tax period of 1 month and not later than the 10th day in the following month, to declare to the Customs service, the taxable quantity delivered during the month.

The tax on goods delivered during any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

I m p o r t s :

Imported goods may either be added to a registered business's untaxed stock and assessed on delivery from the business or they may be assessed on entry. In the latter case the tax on goods imported during any month must be paid before the end of the following month.

TAX ON TOTALISATOR BETTING (Afgift på spil ved totalisator)

Statutory Notice of 5 August 1968 as amended by Law of 28 November 1969,
Law of 21 May 1971, and Law No. 282 of 23 May 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State and the county in which the betting takes place.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Companies and associations with permission to operate totalisator betting on horse racing, pigeon racing and cycle racing.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total stakes paid for the bets.

C o l l e c t i o n +

The tax is settled after each race-meeting.

R a t e s :

The tax is calculated on a progressive scale from 10 - 30 % depending on the size of the total stakes. The total tax cannot exceed 25 % of the total stake.

From the tax calculated as per the above rules, 10 % of that part of the stakes placed on a winner or place is deducted.

In the case of horse and cycle races a further deduction is allowed which may not exceed DKr. 5.000 per race-day.

S p e c i a l c i r c u m s t a n c e s :

Winners are liable to income tax on their winnings.

TAXES ON FOOTBALL-POOL BETTING (Afgift af tipping)

Law No. 265 of 11 June 1951 on Tax on Football Pools ;
Statutory Notice of 3 August 1967 as amended by Law of 13 November 1970

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State and sports organizations.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Pursuant to the Law on Football Pools : A/S Dansk Tipstjeneste and pools winners. Pursuant to the Law on Tax on Football Pools : the punter.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The company pays tax on the total stakes subscribed by punters and the winners pay tax on their winnings. Furthermore, the punters pay a tax on every line in their pools coupon.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Settlement is made with each Pool that takes place.

R a t e s :

15 % is paid on the total stakes, 1/3rd of which goes to the sports organizations. Winnings are taxed at 15 % of the amount in excess of DKr. 200. Punters' tax amounts to 5 øre for every line in the pools coupon.

S p e c i a l c i r c u m s t a n c e s :

Income tax is not payable on paid-out winnings. The majority of A/S Dansk Tipstjeneste's profit goes to promote sport, the remainder to cultural, public utility and charitable objects.

LEVY ON CINEMA TICKETS (Afgift af biografbilletter)(*)

Law No. 236 of 7 June 1972 concerning films and cinemas ;
Statutory Notice No. 298 of 22 June 1972 concerning levy on the showing of films ;
Statutory Notice No. 425 of 14 September 1972 concerning reductions of the levy on cinema tickets for certain cinemas

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Danish Filminstitut.

R a t e s a n d b a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

For the 1974-75 financial year the levy is 4 % of the total entrance-fee.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Cinemas whose entrance-fees for one financial year do not exceed DKr. 150.000 have a reduction of the levy by reimbursement of a certain percentage according to the special regulations, after payment of the normal levy.

(*) From 1 April 1975 there will be no further levy.

COUNTY LAND TAX (Amtskommunal grundskyld)

Decree of 30 May 1973 relating to the Law on tax payable to municipalities on real property; Decree No. 103 of 21 February 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The county in which the property is situated.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Real property in Denmark except for property situated in the municipalities of Copenhagen and Frederiksberg.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

See "Municipal Land Tax" (DK 38).

E x e m p t i o n s :

See "Municipal Land Tax" (DK 38).

C o l l e c t i o n :

County land tax is collected by the municipality together with municipal property tax.

R a t e s :

1 ⁰/₀₀ of the land value multiplied by not more than 20. The rate is fixed by the County Council but the law stipulates that the counties' expenditure should be provided for partly by means of the land tax and partly by levying income tax in the counties.

MUNICIPAL LAND TAX (Kommunal grundskyld)

Decree of 30 May 1973 relating to the Law on tax payable to municipalities on real property;
Ministry of the Interior's Circular No. 80 of 31 March 1962 on municipal property tax and county tax.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipality in which the property is situated.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Real property situated in Denmark with certain exceptions mentioned below.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The land value after deducting an allowance for improvements.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Municipal land tax may not be remitted or reduced in any other way without express statutory authority. The most important exemptions are as follows :

- (a) Properties which are exempted from public assessment (cemeteries, public streets and roads, squares, railways etc.) receive obligatory exemption from municipal land tax, as well as property owned by the State or the Municipalities, with the exception of those which are used commercially, the embassies and consulates of foreign states and property belonging to certain international organisations.

(b) The municipal council may give partial or full exemption from land tax to private or other non-profit making institutions and to power stations, gasworks, waterworks and district heating stations.

C o l l e c t i o n :

In two or more equal instalments in accordance with more detailed provisions laid down by the municipal authorities.

R a t e :

1 ^o/oo of the land value multiplied by a factor fixed in accordance with the municipality's estimated levy requirements. There is no limit on this factor.

SUPPLEMENTARY LAND TAX (Tillægsgrundskyld)

Decree of 30 May 1973 relating to the Law on tax payable to the municipalities on real property

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipality in which the property is situated.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The municipal authorities in a municipality may stipulate that a supplementary land tax is payable on properties which are used for agriculture, horticulture, nursery gardening or fruit growing, unless the owner (tenant) pays income tax to the municipality.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The land value.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Properties owned by companies, or by the State or its institutions.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By the municipality together with the municipal property taxes.

R a t e s :

1 0/00 multiplied by the supplementary land tax factor fixed by the municipal authorities which may amount to one half of the municipality's general land tax factor but not more than 10.

FIXED STATE PROPERTY TAX (Fikseret ejendomsskyld til staten)

Statutory Notice No. 183 of 30 April 1970

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Property situated in Denmark.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

See "Rates".

E x e m p t i o n s :

- property belonging to the State and local authorities ;
- schools, hospitals, sports and athletic grounds etc.;
- electricity, gas, and water works;
- foreign embassy and consulate properties;
- orchards and moorland.

Moreover, this property tax does not apply, or is reduced if the differential value (as a general rule = the construction value) is inconsiderable or is permanently reduced.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Collection, which in most cases occurs quarterly, is made by the local authorities.

R a t e s :

The property tax is fixed at the amount of the State Property Tax for the fiscal year 1965-1966. The tax is, however, reduced every 4th year and will disappear entirely by 1990.

The property tax fixed for 1965-66 was calculated at 4,5 % of the differential value after various deductions.

S p e c i a l c i r c u m s t a n c e s :

Property tax may be deducted when calculating taxable income.

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FIXED REAL PROPERTY MUNICIPAL TAX (Fikseret ejendomsskyld til kommunen)

Decree of 30 May 1973

Ministry of the Interior's Circular No. 80 of 31 March 1962

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipality in which the property is situated.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

All properties for which there are fixed values i.e. values established on the basis of assessments made before the 11th general assessment (1 September 1956) in the towns and assessments made before the 12th general assessment (1 September 1960) in other municipalities. Property tax is therefore not payable on properties built after these dates.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The fixed values referred to under "Tax payable on".

E x e m p t i o n :

If a property is exempted from municipal land tax it is also exempted from municipal property tax.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Municipal property tax is collected by the municipality.

R a t e s :

The 1⁰/00 used in financial year 1960/61 which was reduced by 1/7 on and after 1965/66 and reduced again by 1/7 on and after 1970/71. Similar reductions were made after the 15th general assessment (1 April 1973) and will be made for every subsequent general assessment so that property tax will completely disappear at the end of financial year 1989/90.

FINANCIAL LEVY ON PUBLIC PROPERTY (Dækningsafgift af offentlige ejendomme)

Decree of 30 May 1973 relating to the Law on tax on real property payable to the municipalities.

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

In all municipalities the municipal authorities or the County Council may stipulate that a financial levy is to be made on assessed properties which are exempted from land tax and property tax because they belong to the state or the municipality. The financial levy is payable to the municipality/county in question.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

See "Beneficiaries".

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The financial levy is payable on the land value and the difference in value between the land value and the value of the property with a building on it.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Properties belonging to a municipality are exempted from paying a financial levy to the county concerned. The municipal authorities may exempt from the financial levy properties which belong to the county in question.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The financial levy is collected by the municipality together with the municipal property taxes.

R a t e s :

The financial levy on the land value is 1⁰/00 multiplied by half the municipality's general land tax factor but this may not exceed 10.

The financial levy on the "difference value" is fixed by the municipal authorities or County Council and may not exceed 1⁰/00 multiplied by 5 and 3,75 respectively.

**FINANCIAL LEVY ON COMMERCIAL PREMISES (Dækningsafgift af
forretningsejendomme)**

Decree of 30 May 1973 relating to the Law on tax on real property
payable to the municipalities

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipality in which the premises are situated.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The municipal authorities may stipulate that properties used as offices, shops, hotels, factories, workshops or for similar purposes shall pay a financial levy as a contribution towards expenditure. A condition of this is that at least half the difference in value of the property is used for the purpose given above.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The above mentioned difference in value.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Properties which are exempted from land tax.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The financial levy is collected by the municipality.

R a t e :

10/00 multiplied by the financial levy factor fixed by the municipal authorities and which must not exceed 10.

STATE INSTITUTIONS' INCOME TAX (Indkomstskat af statsinstitutioner)

Decree No. 101 of 20 February 1973 relating to the Law on municipal income tax ;
Ministry of the Interior's Circular No. 121 of 18 June 1969 on municipal income tax

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State and its institutions are liable to pay municipal income tax to the municipality where the taxable establishment operates.

If an establishment operates in several municipalities then the tax is divided up in proportion to the revenue which is regarded as emanating from each of the municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The State and its institutions.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Revenue from rented property, agricultural property, forests or manufacturing industries.

C o l l e c t i o n :

According to a decision by the municipal administration the tax is collected on one particular date or on several dates.

R a t e :

The tax corresponds to the amount of the levy (in percent) by the municipality in question.

TAX ON RENTS RELEASED FROM LANDLORDS INVESTMENT FUND (Grundejernes investeringsfond)

Para 14 C of Statutory Notice No. 306 of 29 May 1973 on the Assessment of State Income and Capital Tax as amended by Law No. 383 of 15 June 1973 ;
The Tax Department's circular of 28 September 1967 on State Tax on Release of Blocked Rent Increases

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State and the local authority.

1/3rd of the tax devolves to the local authority.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The person entitled to the released rent.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Owners of rented properties are obliged to pay part of any rent increases into a blocked account in the Landlords' Investment Fund. These amounts plus accrued interest, are normally released after being blocked for a 20-year period or to meet additional expenditure on upkeep, in which event they are included as part of taxable income. The amounts paid in are deductible when calculating ordinary taxable income.

Earlier release may take place in special cases ; for example when the owner of the property dies or has bankruptcy proceedings taken against him or compounds with his creditors. Also in the event of a building society's liquidation. These amounts are then not reckoned as part of ordinary taxable income.

The tax is calculated on the amount freed.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The Landlords' Investment Fund deducts the tax from the amount released and pays the tax to the Treasury.

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R a t e :

The tax amounts to 30 % of the amount released.

REAL PROPERTY DISPOSAL TAX (Afståelsesafgift)

Statutory Notice No. 301 of 12 June 1970 on Real Property Derestriction Tax etc. ;
Decree No. 389 of 24 August 1970 on Real Property Derestriction Tax etc.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Disposal Tax is divided equally between the municipality and county.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The owner of the property, in so far as he is liable for State Income Tax in the income year in which the property is disposed of and the property has not been acquired for business or speculative purposes.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The profit arising from the first disposal of properties on which there has been an obligation to pay Derestriction tax.

This profit is calculated as the difference between the consideration and the final amount used for calculating the derestriction value (the property value at the time of the first valuation following transfer to an urban or week-end cottage area or to another use).

The purchase price may be used instead of the final amount. Conveyance to the owner's spouse or heirs, arising from administration of the deceased owner's estate is regarded as the equivalent of disposal.

A declaration must be submitted according to the same rules as apply to ordinary income tax.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Estates exempted from Income Tax are also exempted from Disposal Tax.

Disposal Tax is not payable on one or two family houses etc. covered by the Law on Special Income Tax, Para 2 A. This regulation in the law relates to the disposal of one and two family houses etc. occupied by the owner.

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

Married couples are taxed jointly in the same way as for tax in accordance with the Law on Special Income Tax.

Children are taxed separately.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Disposal Tax is payable in 3 instalments on the 1st of September October and November in the year in which the tax is assessed, the last date for payment being the 20th day of the month in which payment falls due.

In the case of late payment, interest is charged in accordance with the rules applicable to State Income Tax.

Disposal Tax is collected by the local authority assessing the tax.

R a t e :

Disposal Tax amounts to 60 % of the difference, calculated as capital gains.

S p e c i a l c i r c u m s t a n c e s :

Disposal Tax operates instead of the tax on profit realised on the disposal of real property in accordance with the rules of the Law on Special Income Tax, Para 2, No. 13.

SPECIAL TAX ON CONVEYANCE OF REAL PROPERTY (Særlig afgift ved overdragelse af fast ejendom) (*)

Law No. 419 of 15 September 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Anyone who conveys real property.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The consideration or the valuation of the property, whichever is the greater.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By excise stamps or by stamping in specially authorised machines with adding mechanism.

R a t e :

2½ %.

(*) Abolished with effect from 1 October 1974.

STAMP DUTY (Stempelafgifter)

Statutory Notice No. 471 of 15 August 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The parties to the legal relationship to which the document liable to stamp duty relates.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The consideration agreed in the document, alternatively the document's face value.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Numerous, e.g. :

- contracts for the sale of goods in which the buyer trades ;
- contracts for the sale of personal property the value of which does not exceed DKr. 10.000 ;
- insurance documents where the insured sum does not exceed DKr. 10.000;
- documents relating to the establishment and standing orders of joint-stock companies, institutions and partnerships ;
- contributions to joint-stock companies and similar organisations, not consisting of real property ;
- "mass" instruments of debt, when negotiable, unless security is provided by a mortgage on real property ;
- securities for the payment of customs and excise duties to Denmark or another Member State of the Community ;
- bank securities for the "EEC-Directorate" relating to the import or export of certain agricultural products through the external frontiers of the EEC.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

The documents are subject to stamp duty only when either

(a) the parties are resident in Denmark or

(b) one of the parties is resident in Denmark and the document is signed in Denmark. On the other hand, all documents pertaining to Danish real estate and all officially registered documents etc. are subject to stamp duty.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By excise stamps or by stamping in specially authorised machines with adding mechanism.

R a t e s :

Between 0,1 % and 2 % depending on the document's consideration or face value.

STOCK EXCHANGE STAMP DUTY (Børsstempelafgift)

Law No. 313 of 20 December 1915 as amended by Law No. 135 of 30 March 1946

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Buyers and sellers of shares.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Consideration for the shares.

E x e m p t i o n s :

The duty is not payable on deals conducted between two brokers who both trade on a commission basis.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

The duty presupposes that one of the parties is resident in Denmark.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By excise stamps affixed to the transfer deeds, alternatively by direct settlement by certain brokers who have received special permission to do so.

R a t e s :

0,5 % of the consideration (it is customary for the duty to be shared between buyer and seller).

WEIGHT TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES (Vægtafgift af motorkøretøjer)

Law relating to Weight Tax on Motor Vehicles etc., cf. proclamation of Law No. 629 of 29 December 1972, as amended by Law No. 537 of 15 October 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The tax applies to registerable motor vehicles, tractors, trailers, semi-trailers, side-cars and trailer equipment. All vehicles are liable to weight-tax. Vehicles equipped to use a fuel other than petrol or towed by such a vehicle pay an equalisation tax in addition to weight-tax.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

In the case of passenger motorcars, buses and taxis, the vehicle's own weight. In the case of vans and lorries the tax basis is the vehicles' permitted total weight. Tax is levied on certain vehicles at a fixed amount per vehicle.

P a y m e n t :

The tax is paid periodically (1 or 2 or 4 times a year) by the person in whose name the vehicle is registered at the time of payment.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Vehicles equipped exclusively for the transport of sick persons and vehicles used exclusively as buses on fixed routes are exempt from

weight-tax and equalisation tax. Invalid vehicles may be exempted from weight-tax. No tax is payable on bicycles with auxiliary motors (mopeds).

R a t e s :

The annual amount of tax on petrol-driven passenger motor vehicles is as follows :

<u>Weight</u>			
Motorcycles	-	600 kg	DKr. 129,60
Other passenger motor vehicles	-	600 kg	DKr. 388,80
	601	- 800 kg	DKr. 475,20
	801	- 1.100 kg	DKr. 648,00
	1,101	- 1.300 kg	DKr. 864,00
	1,301	- 1.500 kg	DKr. 1.122,60
	1,501	- 2.000 kg	DKr. 1.555,20
	2.001	-	DKr. 86,40 per 100 kg own weight.

Special scales of tax apply to motor-coaches and taxis.

The tax on vans and lorries increases with the vehicle's permitted total weight. The tax is lower than that applying to private motorcars.

Diesel-driven vehicles, the fuel for which is not taxed - as is petrol -, are liable to an equalisation tax as specified earlier. In the case of motor-coaches and vans and lorries the equalisation tax is equal to 3 times the weight-tax.

DK 41

LEVY ON BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS (Afgift af banker og sparekasser)

Statutory Notice of 15 June 1956 concerning banks ;
Statutory Notice No. 8 of 15 January 1960 concerning savings banks

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (to meet its expenses incurred in the supervision of the activities of banks and savings banks).

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The total debits of a bank or savings bank.

R a t e s :

1/33 ‰ of the total debits.

LEVY ON INSURANCE BUSINESSES (Afgift af forsikringselskaber)

Law No. 147 of 13 May 1959 concerning Insurance Business

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (to meet its expenses incurred in the supervision of the activities of Insurance Companies and branches of foreign Insurance Companies situated in Denmark to which the law refers).

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The gross sum of insurance premiums received by the Insurance Company from direct insurance in Denmark.

R a t e s :

Life Insurance Companies	1,29 ‰
Indemnity Insurance Companies	0,55 ‰

but in neither case less than 200 DKr.

Mutual indemnity insurance companies with special limited purposes pay only 50 % of the normal levy.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Companies authorised to insure against accidents must pay a further levy in accordance with the provisions of Statutory Notice No. 137 of 16 April concerning accident insurance.

LEGAL ACTION TAX, INCLUDING ESTATE ADMINISTRATION TAX (Retsafgifter)

Law No. 206 of 21 May 1969

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

However, tax payments recovered by a Municipal bailiff go to the local authority.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The person issuing the writ.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Generally speaking, the amount involved in the case is the decisive factor.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Certain kinds of action, e.g. cases dealing with adoption, marriage, paternity etc. ;
- Among others, State institutions and persons who have been granted legal aid.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The Courts collect these taxes.

R a t e s :

These vary according to the type of action and the amount involved. Civil cases are, for example, taxed at the rate of DKr. 50 + 1 % of the amount in excess of DKr. 3.000.

With particular regard to estate administration tax, this is paid
at the rate of :

2 % on amounts dealt with by the Probate Courts

1 % on amounts dealt with by executors.

CAPITAL DUTY (Kapitaltilførselsafgift)

Law No. 284 of 23 May 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

- companies incorporated with limited liability and kommandittaksjeselskap ;
- other companies where members have the right to dispose of their shares to third parties without prior authorisation and are only responsible for the debts of the company to the extent of their shares ;
- companies or associations whose shares are registered on the Stock Exchange in Copenhagen or on the Stock Exchange of another Member State of the European Community.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

- The formation of a company ;
- the increase in capital of a company ;
- the increase in capital of a company by incorporating profits, reserves or reserve funds ;
- the transfer of the registered office or of the effective centre of management of a company to Denmark under certain conditions.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The actual value of the contribution, after the deduction of liabilities assumed and of expenses borne by the company in connection with the contribution. A contribution made by a member with unlimited liability for the obligations of the company is not included in the basis of assessment.

Where capital is increased by an incorporation of profits, reserves or reserve funds, the basis of assessment is the nominal amount of the increase.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- companies which supply public services, such as transport, water, gas or electricity, when at least half the capital is owned by the State or regional or local authorities;
- the Minister of Finance may exempt a company where its object, exclusively and directly, is charity.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d d a t e o f p a y m e n t :

Companies must make a declaration to the tax authorities within four weeks of becoming liable.

The tax must be paid four weeks after the declaration is made.

R a t e s :

2 %.

The rate is reduced by 50 % for certain merger transactions.

REAL PROPERTY DERESTRICTION TAX (Frigørelsesafgift)

Statutory Notice No. 301 of 12 June 1970 on Real Property Derestriiction Tax etc. ;
Decree No. 389 of 24 August 1970 on Real Property Derestriiction Tax etc.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The tax is divided equally between the municipality and county where the property is situated.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The owner of the property.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The law comprises two categories of derestriiction values (I and II).

I. The derestriiction value of property used for agriculture, market gardening, nurseries or orchards.

The derestriiction value arises when the properties in question are, pursuant to Law on Urban and Rural Zones, transferred to an urban zone or week-end cottage district.

The derestriiction value is the amount by which an end amount exceeds a basic amount.

The final amount is the value of the property at the time of its first valuation following transfer to the urban zone or week-end cottage district.

The basic amount is the value of the property at the time of the last valuation prior to transfer, less any difference arising pursuant to the Law on Valuation, Para 14, subpara 6 increased by 50 %.

The value of the property at the time of the 13th general valuation as at 1 August 1965 may be used as the basic amount.

It is possible when calculating the derestriction value to deduct certain expenses incurred for improvements to the property and any loss in the value of the buildings.

- II. The derestriction value of properties used for agriculture, market gardening, nurseries or orchards and covered by Para 14, subpara 7, of the Law on Valuation of Danish Real Property. That is to say where the properties were situated prior to 1 January 1970 in the middle or inner zone of an approved urban development plan.

The income of derestriction value is conditional upon the property owner's having made a declaration pursuant to Para 6 B of the Law on Local Taxation of property, to the effect that the property is covered by Derestriction Tax and Disposal Tax (this declaration also involves a reduction of land tax payable to the municipality and to the county).

The derestriction value arises when the property is put to a different use.

The derestriction value is calculated in the same way as for properties mentioned in heading I.

I and II. Declaration of the taxable derestriction value is made at the request of the public authorities concerned.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The Derestriction tax is payable one month following the taxpayer's receipt of notice of calculation of the tax.

The tax is collected by the local authorities in which the property is situated.

R a t e s :

The Derestriction tax amounts to 40 % of the first DKr. 200.000 of the derestriction value and 60 % of the balance.

S p e c i a l c i r c u m s t a n c e s :

It is possible for the taxpayer to require that the local authority purchases the property.

GERMANY
Deutschland

INCOME TAXES (Einkommensteuer)

Income Tax Law for 1971 of 1 December 1971 (BGBl. I, p. 1881) ; Income Tax Implementing Regulation 1971 (BGBl. 1972,I, p. 125) ; Supplementary levy law of 21 December 1967 (BGBl. I, p. 1254) amended through law of 23 December 1970 (BGBl. I, p. 1856)

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

The Federal Government the Länder governments and the municipalities.
For the 1974 budgetary year : Federal Government and Länder governments 43 % each, local authorities 14 %.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Individuals domiciled or ordinarily resident in Germany and other individuals to whom income accrues in Germany.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total income from seven types of income after offsetting losses which result from the individual types of income and deducting special expenditure and certain other items; nevertheless, no losses from commercial stock-breeding or keeping can be offset against or deducted from other types of income.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Among others, certain receipts and business expenses. Certain kinds of exceptional income (e.g. lottery winnings) are tax-free.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Special expenses (deductible insurance premiums, payments to building societies and loan associations and gifts, up to certain maximum amounts together with interest on debts owed to private individuals, wealth tax, the surcharge for church funds, etc.) at a flat rate; if great expense has been incurred, documentary proof is required. Allowances for dependent children (DM 1.200 p.a. for the first child; DM 1.680 p.a. for the second child, DM 1.800 for the third child and any further children. Allowance for taxpayers over a certain age, and exceptional expenses, special tax allowances for single persons who are over 50 or who receive a tax allowance for at least one child.

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

Married couples are assessed jointly, their combined income halved, and tax on this sum is doubled ("splitting"); alternatively, they may, if they wish, be assessed separately. In the year of marriage, they are assessed as single persons.

C h i l d r e n ' s o w n i n c o m e :

Tax on such income is assessed separately.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Non-resident persons and companies are taxed only on certain income arising in Germany ; there are special regulations governing deductions, rates of tax and tax withheld at source.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Tax is assessed annually. In the case of income from employment, tax is withheld at source by the employer = wages tax (see following section,

"Wages Tax"); in the case of certain kinds of income from capital assets (in particular dividends) = capital yield tax, the tax is withheld at source, generally at a rate of 25 % (see section "Capital Yield Tax").

Wages tax and capital yield tax are credited at the time of final settlement.

R a t e s :

Tax is payable at a rate of 19 % on the first DM 8.000 (DM 16.000 in the case of married couples assessed jointly); the rate ranges from 19 % to about 53 % for income, between DM 8.000 (DM 16.000 in the case of married couples) and DM 110.000 (DM 220.000 in the case of married couples); a maximum rate of 53 % is payable where income exceeds DM 110.000 (or DM 220.000 in the case of married couples).

S u p p l e m e n t a r y l e v y :

3 % of the amount of tax.

There is a personal allowance of DM 1.680 (DM 3.360 in the case of married couples). Employed persons get a special additional allowance of DM 240.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

In partnerships (Personengesellschaften), each partner's profits are taxed separately. The Personengesellschaft itself cannot be a taxpayer.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Losses resulting from farming and forestry, industrial or commercial activities, and self-employment, may be carried over for a period of five years.

WAGES TAX (Lohnsteuer)/A form of collection of income tax, for income from paid employment

Income tax Law of 1971, paragraphs 38 - 42a ;
Wages Tax Implementing Regulation of 29 April 1971 (BGBI. I, p. 397) ;
Regulation on the Annual Adjustment of Wages of 16 March 1971 (BGBI. I, p. 195)

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

See under "Income Tax" (D 01/04).

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons in employment, domiciled or ordinarily resident in Germany, and other persons to whom income accrues from employment which is or was performed or used in Germany and also when earnings from present or past employment are paid through a German public cash office.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Wages less professional expenses, special expenditure and certain other deductions.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Certain benefits, as in the case of income tax, and especially unemployment pay, lodging allowance, and certain insurance expenses provided they are made as a result of legal obligation.

D e d u c t i o n s :

As for income tax, plus an allowance for Christmas and an allowance for employed persons.

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

"Splitting" (see under "Income Tax") is allowed through classification in certain wages-tax brackets, depending on size of family.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Taxation with deduction procedure and special provisions in respect of tax brackets and other allowances.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Tax is withheld by the employer on the basis of a wages-tax card and wages-tax tables for daily, weekly or monthly wage payments. By the establishment of tax brackets, the basic personal allowance of DM 1.680, the employed person's allowance of DM 240, the allowances for dependent children, and the lump sums for professional expenses and special expenditure are incorporated in the tables.

The grounds for tax relief in the case of an individual employed person can be allowed at the outset in the current deduction procedure by recording a tax-free amount on his wages-tax card. At the end of the calendar year, an application for annual adjustment of wages tax may be submitted. Any wages tax withheld in excess may thus be refunded. Where appropriate, an income tax assessment is required after the end of the year.

R a t e s :

As for income tax.

S u p p l e m e n t a r y l e v y :

**3 % of the amount of tax, if the annual earnings reach a certain level.
It is levied by deduction at source.**

CAPITAL YIELDS TAX (Kapitalertragsteuer) SPECIAL FORM OF LEVY FOR INCOME TAX/CORPORATION TAX

Paragraphs 43 to 45 of the Income Tax Law, from 1971. Capital Yield Tax Implementing Regulation of 8 August 1966 (BGBI. I, 472).

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

The Federal Government and the Länder governments - 50 % each.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t a n d t a x d e d u c t i o n s :

Gross capital yields from certain contributions to capital and fixed interestbearing securities of domestic debtors.

1. Normal capital yield tax (25 %)

This comprises : profits from shares in domestic joint stock companies, cooperative societies, mining associations, sleeping partners' holdings and interest on domestic loans in the form of convertible bonds and participating debentures.

Tax deducted at source is taken into account on assessment. In the case of non-residents, income tax/corporation tax is refunded, provided the capital yields do not belong to the operating receipts of a domestic permanent establishment ; in the latter case, the tax is set off against income tax/corporation tax.

2. Old-type tax on coupons (30 %)

This covers : interest on certain fixed interest-bearing securities (mortgage bonds for social purposes) issued prior to 1 January 1955 :

- (a) Settlement of income tax for residents in Germany ; inclusion in income tax assessment on request ;
- (b) Refund to non-residents, provided the interest does not constitute operating receipts of a domestic permanent establishment ; in the latter case, offsetting against domestic income tax/corporation tax.

3. New-type tax on coupons (25 %)

This covers : interest on bonds or Debt Register claims of domestic debtors, if the capital yield accrues to a non-resident, and, in certain cases, interest for broken periods as well.

Income tax is settled by deduction at source, provided the interest does not constitute the operating receipts of a domestic permanent establishment or complete or partial refund has taken place under a double taxation agreement.

In the case of a domestic permanent establishment, the withheld tax on coupons is deducted from or refunded on income tax/corporation tax.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- 1. In respect of ordinary capital yield tax
 - (a) participation by one company in another ;
 - (b) if the capital yield accrues to bodies whose objects are religious, for municipal benefit or charitable;
 - (c) interest from fixed interest-bearing bonds issued before 1 January 1955 on tax-free interest terms ;
 - (d) individuals resident in Germany, where there is no assessment for income tax or no establishment of income tax liability (certification procedure).

2. In respect of old-type tax on coupons :

- (a) interest from fixed interest-bearing bonds issued before 1 January 1955 on tax-free interest terms ;
- (b) capital yield accruing to non-residents (except for loans in the form of convertible bonds, and participating debentures).

3. In respect of new-type tax on coupons :

- (a) certain cases of interest on tax-free terms ;
- (b) capital yield which is subject to ordinary capital yield tax or the old-type tax on coupons ;
- (c) capital yield accruing to certain international organizations.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Deduction at source; in the case of new-type tax on coupons, the agency (credit institution) which pays out or credits the capital yields to the creditor or to an agency abroad, or the person owing the capital yields if he pays out or credits the capital yields directly to an agency abroad ; in the case of interest for a broken period, the domestic agency which pays out or credits the interest to the seller.

S u p p l e m e n t a r y l e v y :

3 % of the amount of tax.

CORPORATION TAX (Körperschaftsteuer)

1968 Corporation Tax Law of 13 October 1969 (BGBl. I, p. 1 869) as amended by the Law reforming on External Transactions of 8 September 1972 (BGBl. I, p. 1713);
Corporation Tax Law Implementing Regulation 1968 - as amended on 26 March 1969 (BGBl. I, p. 270) ;
Supplementary levy law of 21 December 1967 (BGBl. I, p. 1 254), amended through law of 23 December 1970 (BGBl. I, p. 1 856)

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

The Federal Government and Länder governments 50 % each.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Unrestricted tax liability :

The following are liable to corporation tax without restriction in respect of all income :

Joint stock companies, co-operatives, other legal persons incorporated under private law, associations not possessing legal personality, institutions, foundations and other special-purpose funds, enterprises of an industrial and commercial nature run by bodies incorporated under public law whose management or head office is in Germany (domestic corporations).

Restricted tax liability :

The following are liable to corporation tax with restrictions :

corporations, associations and funds which have neither their management nor head office in Germany, on their domestic income within the meaning of paragraph 49 of the Income Tax Law (foreign corporations) ;

corporations, associations and funds which are not liable to tax without restriction, on the domestic income from which tax may be deducted at source.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

In the case of income from agriculture and forestry, industrial or commercial activities and self-employment, the profits, and in the case of other kinds of income the surplus of receipts over operating expenses, are used as a basis. As regards taxpayers who are obliged to keep accounts by the Commercial Code, all income is to be treated as income from industrial or commercial activities.

Tax is calculated on total income received during the year.

E x e m p t i o n s :

The bodies exempted include the Federal Postal Administration; the Federal Railways ; the Central Bank ; State banking institutions in so far as they perform national financial functions ; corporations, associations and funds which, according to their statutes and their actual management, are conducted for religious, non-profit-making or charitable purposes ; housing and settlement associations recognized as working for the public good ; professional and trade associations not conducted for commercial ends ; pension and similar funds with legal personality which provide against emergencies or unemployment ; and, under certain conditions, agricultural cooperatives.

D e d u c t i o n s :

For the calculation of income the following amounts, among others, may be deducted, provided they do not already constitute deductible expenditure under the Income Tax Law :

- In the case of joint-stock companies, and under specified conditions, the cost of issuing shares ;
- Increase of assets resulting from a remission of debts with a view to re-establishment of the company's finances on a sound footing ;

- Expenses, up to a certain maximum sum, incurred for the promotion of charitable, ecclesiastical, religious and scientific objects, objects of national policy, and other objects which are recognized as being ventures of general benefit to the community and worth promoting.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

No account is taken of dividends attributable to participation in the case of joint-stock companies with unlimited tax liability and friendly societies, and enterprises of an industrial and commercial nature run by bodies incorporated under public law, which, since the beginning of their financial year, have participated directly and uninterruptedly to an extent of at least one quarter in the nominal capital of a joint-stock company with unlimited tax liability. Provided the dividends left out of account are not further distributed, they are subject to a special corporation tax (additional tax) which is usually 36 %.

If a joint-stock company whose management and head office are in Germany (subsidiary company) undertakes to remit its total profits to another enterprise in Germany by an agreement for the transfer of profits, then, under certain conditions, the income from the subsidiary company must be imputed to the institution responsible for it (parent company).

D e d u c t i o n o f l o s s e s :

Taxpayers who keep accounts can deduct losses incurred in agricultural, forestry, industrial or commercial activities and self-employment over the five preceding assessment periods, provided it had not been possible for them to offset or deduct the losses during those periods.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By annual assessment. Assessment is not made in the case of corporations associations and funds with limited tax liability which, together with

their domestic income from which tax is to be deducted, have a limited liability to corporation tax. The corporation tax is settled by deduction at source.

R a t e s :

In the case of joint-stock companies with unlimited tax liability which are not in the category of personally conducted joint-stock companies, corporation tax amounts to 51 % of income; for distributed profits, corporation tax is reduced to 15 % of income.

In the case of personally conducted joint-stock companies the corresponding rates of tax are 49 % and 26,5 % ; if income is less than DM 50.000, the 49 % rate is replaced by a degressive sliding scale.

For the other persons liable either to restricted or to unrestricted taxation, corporation tax amounts to 49 % of income.

Reduced rates of tax are applicable to certain credit institutions and certain income from long-term credit operations. Reduced rates are also applicable to persons liable to unrestricted taxation on foreign income from merchant shipping in international trade.

Deductible foreign taxes and the capital yields tax withheld on income subject to deduction at source are set-off against assessed corporation tax.

S u p p l e m e n t a r y l e v y :

3 % of the amount of tax.

TAX ON DOGS (Hundesteuer)

For Baden-Württemberg : Tax on Dogs Law of 25 May 1965 (GBI. p. 91) ;
for Bavaria : Bavarian Tax on Dogs Law of 5 March 1937 (BayBS. I, p 560);
for Hesse : Tax on Dogs Law of 9 March 1957 (GVBl. 1970, p. 225);
for North Rhine-Westphalia : Municipal Tax Law of 21 October 1969 (GVBl,
p. 712);
for Lower Saxony : Prussian Municipal Tax Law of 14 July 1893 (Nieders,
GVBl. Sb III, p. 46), Article 44 of the first Adapting Law of 24 June
1970 (Nieders. GVBl. 1970, p. 237) ;
for Rhineland-Palatinate : Tax on Dogs Law of 2 February 1951 (GVBl. 1964,
p. 76) ;
and other laws for the remaining Länder

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities; in some Länder, also the districts (Landkreise).

T a x p a y a b l e i n :

All Länder of the Federal Republic.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The possession of a dog ; in some Länder, only the possession of a
dog more than three or four months old.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The number of dogs.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Include guide dogs for the blind, working dogs, and dogs belonging to
foresters and gamekeepers.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Monthly, quarterly or annually.

R a t e s :

Between DM 3 and DM 120 per year. The rate may increase considerably for the second and further additional dogs.

HUNTING TAX (Jagdsteuer)

For Baden-Württemberg : Hunting and Fishing Tax Law of 22 June 1937 (RGBl. p. 61) and Hunting Tax Regulation of 24 June 1939 (GVBl. p. 109) ;
for Bavaria : Municipal Tax Law of 20 July 1938 (BayBS. I, p. 553) ;
for Hesse : Law on Municipal Taxes of 17 March 1970 (GVBl. p. 225) ;
for North Rhine-Westphalia : Municipal Regulation and/or District Regulation of 11 August 1969 (GVBl. p. 670) and Municipal Tax Law of 21 October of 1969 (GVBl. p. 712) ;
for Lower Saxony : Prussian Municipal Tax Law of 14 July 1893 (Nieders. GVBl. Sb III, p. 46), Article 44 of the first Adapting Law of 24 June 1970 (Nieders. GVBl. 1970, p. 237) ;
for Rhineland-Palatinate : Municipal Tax Law of 8 November 1954 (GVBl. 1968, p. 276),
and other laws for the remaining Länder

B e n e f i c i a r y :

City boroughs and districts (Landkreise).

T a x p a y a b l e i n :

The Länder of the Federal Republic with the exception of the city states of Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Exercise of hunting rights.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The annual value of the hunting rights i.e. the actual leasing value or, if the rights are not leased the annual attainable leasing price.

Ex e m p t i o n s :

Hunting in Federal or Länder game preserves that are not let.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Quarterly, half-yearly or annually.

R a t e s :

Generally, up to 10 %, sometimes up to 15 %, of the annual value of the hunting rights (Foreigners sometimes up to 60 % - provided no convention for avoidance of double taxation exists).

FISHING TAX (Fischereisteuer)

The same laws and amendments as for Hunting Tax

B e n e f i c i a r y :

City boroughs and districts (Landkreise) where fishing is practised.

T a x p a y a b l e i n :

Only in Hesse and Rhineland-Palatinate.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Exercise of fishing rights.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The number of fishing districts.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Quarterly or half-yearly.

R a t e s :

At least DM 10 per year for each fishing district.

WEALTH TAX (Vermögensteuer)

Wealth Tax Reform Law of 17 April 1974 (BGBI. I, p. 949)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Länder governments (part of the proceeds of this tax goes into the Equalization of Burdens Fund administered by the Federal Government).

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

All individuals and legal persons.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total assets (working assets, farm and forestry holdings, real estate and other property), less debts.

E x e m p t i o n s :

The bodies exempted include the Federal Postal Administration, the Federal Railways, certain banks, recognized bodies operating for public benefit, religious or charitable bodies, recognized housing and settlement organizations, professional and trade associations, certain cooperatives, and political parties in respect of their various assets.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Allowances are granted on certain assets ; an allowance of DM 70.000 is granted for each taxpayer, his wife and children; allowances are also granted to taxpayers over a certain age.

**EQUALIZATION OF BURDENS LEVIES (Lastenausgleichsabgaben)
(Property levy, levy on mortgage profits, levy on profits from credits)**

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

Married couples are assessed jointly.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Non-resident persons and companies are taxed on their assets situated in Germany.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books.

R a t e s :

The rate is 0,7 % (this is reduced to 0,55 % for sum corresponding to the Equalization of Burdens debt).

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Wealth tax paid is deductible from taxable personal income.

Equalization of Burdens Law of 14 August 1952 (BGBI. No. 34 of 18 August 1952) with 24 Amending Laws and 28 Implementing Regulations

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Equalization of Burdens Fund.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Individuals and legal persons.

The object of the levies is to share out the burdens between those people who have retained their wealth despite the Second World War and the currency reform of 21 June 1948 and those who have lost all or part of it.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- in the case of the property levy, gross assets, less debts, as at 21 June 1948 ;
- in the case of the levy on mortgage profits, profits made by the debtor following the currency reform of 21 June 1948 ;
- in the case of the levy on profits from credits, profits made by the debtor as a result of the currency reform of 21 June 1948 in connection with the debts of industrial and commercial undertakings, after deduction of losses suffered as a creditor and operating losses.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Certain monetary institutions, employees of the United Nations, etc.

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

Married couples are assessed jointly.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Non-resident persons and companies not exempt are assessed on the basis of their property in Germany.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books ; in the case of the property levy and the levy on profits from credits, tax contributions and interest are paid on a quarterly basis ; as regards the levy on mortgage profits, tax contributions and interest are payable at regular intervals according to the amount owed in Reichsmark.

R a t e s :

50 % for the property levy, to be paid off, together with interest, over a period of 30 years from 1 April 1949.

In the case of the levy on mortgage profits, the rate of tax is generally 100 % of the debtor's profits, to be paid off, together with interest.

In the case of the levy on profits from credits, the rate of tax amounts to 100 % of the debtor's profits, after deduction of losses suffered as a creditor and operating losses, to be paid off as from 1 July 1952, the interest being payable as from 1 July 1948.

SUCCESSION DUTY (Erbschaftsteuer)

Succession Duty and Gift Tax Reform Law of 17 April 1974 (BGBI. I, p. 933)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Länder governments.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons receiving inheritances, legacies or gifts.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Inheritances, legacies, legal portions, gifts inter vivos, and family endowments every 30 years.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Value of estate received, after deduction of debts and expenses involved.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Certain kinds of gifts.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Certain expenses and debts; allowances are granted for the deceased's spouse and relatives.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

In cases where neither the deceased person nor the beneficiary are resident in Germany, only property situated in Germany is taxable.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books.

R a t e s :

The rates range from 3 % to 70 %. The scale contains four classes depending on the degree of relationship between the deceased person and the beneficiary. The rates are progressive within each class.

TURNOVER TAX (Value-Added-Tax) (Umsatzsteuer – Mehrwertsteuer)

Turnover Tax Law (Value-Added-Tax) of 29 May 1967 (BGBI. I, p. 545) and Law of 18 October 1967 amending the Turnover Law (BGBI. I, p. 991) ; various other laws such as the Revaluation Equalization Law of 23 December 1969, the 1971 Valuation Amending Law and the Financial Adjustment Law of 30 August 1971, as well as eight implementing regulations

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

The Federal Government (63 %), the Länder governments (37 %).

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

- Entrepreneurs making sales or rendering taxable services ;
- Persons liable for customs duties (on imports).

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

- Sales and services rendered for consideration by an entrepreneur in Germany as part of his business (multi-stage cumulative system) ;
- Import of goods into the customs territory ;
- Consumption of own produce.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- The remuneration received for sales or services (without Value-Added-Tax) ;
- As regards imports : customs value (the remuneration in the case of imports purchased from EEC countries) plus import duties (minus import value-added-tax) and cost of carriage to the first destination in Germany ;
- In the case of consumption of own produce by domestic producers : the value of the goods (minus value-added-tax).

Ex e m p t i o n s :

Without pre-tax deduction :

- Certain cultural and social services (e.g. schools, theatres, social insurance institutions, hospitals and welfare organizations) ;
- Other (e.g. postal services, banks and insurance companies etc.) ;

With pre-tax deduction :

- Deliveries for export, the making up of customers' own materials on one's premises, and certain other services made on behalf of foreign principals.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Pre-tax deduction.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Tax returns and advance payments on a monthly or quarterly basis; annual final settlement.

R a t e s :

- Normal rate 11 %
- Reduced rate 5,5 %

The reduced rate applies in particular to food, printed matter and other cultural services, also to professional services, services for public benefit, services in the interests of health and local public transport.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

- Special taxation for small entrepreneurs whose turnover in the preceding year did not exceed DM 60.000 ;
- Averaged rates for agricultural and forestry enterprises.

E x p o r t s :

Tax-free with pre-tax deduction.

EXCISE DUTY ON MINERAL OILS (Mineralölsteuer)

Mineral Oil Tax Law 1964, Notification of 20 December 1963 (BGBl. I, p. 1003) as last amended by the Law of 26 June 1973 (BGBl. I, p. 691) ; Regulation of 26 May 1953 implementing the Mineral Oil Tax Law (BGBl. I, p. 237) and 14th Regulation of 3 January 1969 amending the implementing regulation (BGBl. I, p. 13)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Mineral oil and similar products, which are manufactured in the area to which the Mineral Oil Law applies, apart from foreign customs enclaves on German territory and customs-free zones (collection area), or are imported into the collection area.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

When the goods leave the manufacturing enterprise, or are withdrawn for consumption in it for purposes other than the day-to-day running of the enterprise.

I m p o r t s :

The rates are the same as for domestic products. The circumstances giving rise to liability for the duty, identification of persons liable, personal responsibility, dates when payment is due, taxation procedure and some other aspects, are governed by the relevant provisions of the Customs Law of 14 June 1961 (BGBl. I, p. 737).

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

In principle, the owner of the manufacturing enterprise (producer) or the owner of a bonded warehouse.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Where mineral oil is used other than as a motor fuel, lubricating oil, or for heating purposes, it may be used duty-free under customs control. It can also be exported duty-free or admitted for clearance under special customs procedures.

P e r i o d f o r s u b m i s s i o n o f d e c l a r a t i o n :

Until the 15th day of the month following the month in which liability arose.

R a t e s :

- Light oils and medium oils	DM	44/hl
- Heavy oils (gas oils, lubricating oils) and cleansing oils	DM	49,65/100 kg
- Liquid gases	DM	61,25/100 kg
- Products listed under Nos. 27.12, 27.13-B, 27.14 and 27.16-Bd of the Customs Tariff	DM	1,50/100 kg
- Fuel oils		
Gas oils	DM	1/100 kg
Other heavy oils	DM	2,50/100 kg

Duty is also payable on the proportion of mineral oil contained in preparations listed under No. 27.10, lubricating oils listed under No. 34.03, graphites listed under No. 38.19 and additives listed under sub-headings No. 38.14 B-I-a and B-III of the Customs Tariff.

B e c o m e d u e :

Counting from the date when liability arose, the duty is payable either :
one half by the last working day of the subsequent month and one half by
the 20th day of the month following that, or in one instalment by the
10th day of the second subsequent month.

R e f u n d :

Allowed on dutiable products which the manufacturer can prove he has
taken back into his enterprise.

DUTIES ON TOBACCO (Tabaksteuer)

Tobacco Tax Law of 1 September 1972 (BGB1. I, p. 1633) ;
 Implementing Provisions on Tobacco Tax Law of 1 September 1972 (BGB1. I,
 p. 1645)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

- Cigarettes,
- Cigars,
- Pipe and cigarette tobacco,
- Cigarette tubes,

which are manufactured in the area to which the Tobacco Tax Law applies,
 apart from foreign customs enclaves on German territory and customs-
 free zones (collection area), or are imported into the collection area;

- Unmanufactured tobacco,
- Cigarette paper,

which are withheld or withdrawn from customs control (tobacco equaliza-
 tion tax) ;

- Unmanufactured tobacco for use in the manufacture of chewing tobacco or
 snuff (unmanufactured tobacco tax) ;
- Chewing tobacco,
- Snuff,

which are imported into the collection area (compensatory tax on unma-
 nufactured tobacco).

D u t y d u e w h e n :

Duty on tobacco becomes due when the goods leave the manufacturing enterprise or when they are withdrawn for consumption in the enterprise.

Unmanufactured tobacco tax becomes due when the tobacco is withdrawn for processing. Equalization tax on tobacco becomes due when unmanufactured tobacco or cigarette paper is withheld or withdrawn from customs control for the first time.

I m p o r t s :

The circumstances giving rise to liability for the duty, the identification of persons liable, dates when payment is due and tax exemption, are governed by the relevant provisions of the Customs Law. This is also the case where no customs duty is payable.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

In the case of tobacco duty and the tax on unmanufactured tobacco, the proprietor of the enterprise (producer).

In the case of equalization tax on tobacco; the person who has to place or store unmanufactured tobacco or cigarette paper under customs control.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Exemption from tobacco duty is granted on tobacco products which:

- the producer gives as an allowance in kind to his employees,
- are to be administered for the relief of asthmatic disorders, provided they are medicinal preparations solely dispensed by pharmacists,
- are prepared from smallholders' tobacco and not in a factory and are intended neither for trade nor for industrial use,

- are used for official sampling,
- are consumed in tests in a registered factory,
- are put up in such a manner that they can only be used for display.

In addition to these, cigarettes which are manufactured from dutiable or duty-free tobacco and cigarette shells, if they are not to be disposed of for a consideration.

Tobacco products may, without liability for duty and as permitted by the customs authorities, be used, outside a registered factory, for :

- industrial purposes, apart from smoking and manufacturing of tobacco products for commercial ends,
- scientific experiments,
- research into scientific techniques.

P a y m e n t :

Tobacco duty must be paid by means of tax bands.

1. Tax bands bought before or on the 15th day of any month must be paid for
 - (a) in respect of cigarettes and pipe tobacco, by the 12th of the following month but, in the case of cigarette tax bands bought between 1 and 15 December, by 27 December ;
 - (b) in respect of cigars, by the 10th day of the next month but one.
2. Tax bands bought after the 15th day of any month must be paid for
 - (a) in respect of cigarettes and pipe tobacco, by the 27th day of the subsequent month ;
 - (b) in respect of cigars, by the 25th day of the next month but one.

The unmanufactured tobacco tax which became due in one calendar quarter must be paid by the 18th day of the second month following that calendar quarter.

Tobacco equalization tax must be paid as it becomes due.

R a t e s :

1. Cigarettes :
5,152 pfg. per unit and 15,62 % of the retail price ;
2. Cigars :
18,58 % of the retail price, at least 2,6 pfg. per unit ;
3. Fine-cut tobacco :
 - (a) fine-cut chewing tobacco :
DM 4,50 per kg ;
 - (b) other fine-cut tobacco :
DM 4,70 per kg and 15 % of the retail price, at least DM 10,10 per kg ;
4. Smoking tobacco other than fine-cut (pipe tobacco) :
 - (a) Pipe tobacco made only of cut rolled stems :
DM 1,30 per kg ;
 - (b) Pipe tobacco containing at least 30 % of cut rolled stems and at a retail price less than DM 30 :
DM 4 per kg ;
 - (c) Strand tobacco :
DM 3 per kg ;
 - (d) Other pipe tobacco :
 1. Pipe tobacco at a retail price less than DM 100 per kg :
DM 1,30 per kg and 14 % of the retail price, at least DM 6,20 per kg ;
 2. Pipe tobacco at a retail price of DM 100 or more per kg :
DM 1,30 per kg and 18 % of the retail price ;
5. Cigarette paper and tubes :
DM 1,10 per 1.000 units ;
6. Unmanufactured tobacco and cigarette paper, which are withheld or withdrawn from customs control (tobacco equalization tax) :
 - (a) Unmanufactured tobacco : DM 7 per kg ;
 - (b) Cigarette paper : DM 0,50 per m²

7. Unmanufactured tobacco for use in the manufacture of chewing tobacco or snuff (unmanufactured tobacco tax) :
DM 1 per kg of tobacco ready for use ;
8. Chewing tobacco and snuff which are imported into the collection area (compensatory tax on unmanufactured tobacco) :
DM 0,50 per kg.

The minimum retail price is 12,5 pfg. for cigars and DM 3⁴ for fine-cut tobacco.

R e f u n d :

Granted on dutiable tobacco products which are supplied to a registered factory and on imported tobacco products which are cleared under a particular customs procedure or exported from the collection area.

EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES AND TAPERS (Zündwarensteuer)

Matches and Tapers Tax Law of 9 June 1961 (BGBl. I, p. 729) as last amended by the Law amending the penal provisions of the Reich Taxation Ordinance (Reichsabgabeordnung) and other laws of 10 August 1967 (BGBl. I, p. 877) ;
Provisions of 3 August 1961 implementing the Matches and Tapers Tax Law (BGBl. I, p. 1 249) as last amended by the 2nd Regulation amending the Implementing Provisions on Excise Duties of 17 September 1973 (BGBl. I, p. 1 333)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

- Matches and all other products serving the same purpose as matches, which are provided with a combustible substance that ignites by friction, or which consist of a combustible substance of this type, and
- Tapers of stearine wax, paraffin wax, or similar substances, which are manufactured in the area to which the Matches and Tapers Tax Law applies, apart from foreign customs enclaves on German territory and customs-free zones (collection areas), or are imported into the collection area.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

When the dutiable products are removed from the manufacturing enterprise;
In the case of imported matches : when put into free circulation.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

Proprietor of the manufacturing enterprise (producer) or the person liable for customs duty.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Matches and tapers exported from a manufacturing enterprise or cleared under a particular customs procedure. Imported matches and tapers are exempt from the duty if they are imported in circumstances under which, according to the relevant customs regulations, no customs duty would be payable on them upon entry into the customs zone.

P e r i o d f o r s u b m i s s i o n o f d e c l a r a t i o n :

Until the 5th day of the month following the month when tax liability arose.

R a t e s :

For products which can be used only once : DM 0,01 per 100 units. For products which can be used more than once : the duty is assessed according to the number of times the product can be lit.

B e c o m e d u e :

On the 25th day of the month following the month when tax liability arose.

D e f e r m e n t o f p a y m e n t :

None.

R e f u n d :

Allowed on matches and tapers which the producer can prove he has taken back into his enterprise.

DUTIES ON SPIRITS (Alkoholsteuer)

Spirits Monopoly Law of 8 April 1922 (RGL. I, pp. 335, 405), as last amended by the 15th Law amending Custom's duties of 3 August 1973 (BGBI. I, p. 940) ; Paragraph 132 and seq. of the Spirits Utilization Order of 12 September 1922 and the Regulation of 16 December 1969 amending the Spirits Utilization Order (BGBI. I, p. 2 341).

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

- Alcohol, i.e. ethyl alcohol (C_2H_5OH), which is obtained from the Federal Monopoly Administration. The duty on spirits is included in the Administration's sales price ;
- Spirits which are not delivered to the Federal Monopoly Administration but are disposed of by the manufacturer himself. The spirits duty, which allows for the duty on alcohol governed by monopoly and is graduated according to the manufacturing enterprise, is, in this case, called the spirits surcharge.
- Spirits which are imported, as well as alcohol and spirits contained in imported products (in this case, the spirits duty which is designed to correspond to the duty on domestic alcohol governed by monopoly is called the monopoly equalization charge). Where the monopoly equalization charge is not altogether equal to the duty on domestic spirits governed by monopoly contained in the sales price of the Federal Monopoly Administration, an additional special charge is levied in accordance with the EEC Commission's Recommendation of 20 December 1969 on alcoholic beverages from EEC Member States and associated countries and territories.

L i a b i l i t y :

1. Spirits duty :
Supply of alcohol by the Federal Monopoly Administration.
2. Spirits surcharge :
Manufacture of spirits.
3. and 4. Monopoly equalization charge and special equalization charge :
Transfer of the goods to the open market outside the customs duty area.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

1. Spirits duty :
The Federal Monopoly Administration.
2. Spirits surcharge :
The manufacturer.
3. and 4. Monopoly equalization charge and special equalization charge :
The person liable for customs duty.

R a t e s :

Per hectolitre of ethyl alcohol	<u>DM</u>
1. Spirits duty on alcohol	
- for drinking and all other purposes not specifically referred to	1.500,--
- undenatured for use in pharmaceutical preparations and for medical purposes by physicians and hospitals	1.200,--
- for the preparation of medicaments for external use and of toilet articles	600,--
- for the manufacture of table vinegar	50,--
- for exports, for the manufacture of fuel, for cleaning, heating and lighting as well as for special industrial uses	0,--

Per hectolitre of ethyl alcohol	<u>DM</u>
2. Spirits surcharge	1.210,60 - 1.790,--
3. Monopoly equalization charge	
- for spirits and alcoholic beverages	1.576,--
- for medicaments for internal use	1.276,--
- for medicaments for external use and for toilet articles	636,--
- for other products	0,--
4. Special equalization charge	68,-- - 151,--

B e c o m e d u e :

1. Spirits duty :

Paid in by the Federal Monopoly Administration immediately on receipt of the purchase money.

2. Spirits surcharge :

8 - 38 days after manufacture of the spirits.

3. and 4. Monopoly equalization charge and special equalization charge:
in accordance with the customs regulations.

D e f e r m e n t o f p a y m e n t :

Provided the full amount of security has been deposited, spirits duty (DM 1.500,--) spirits surcharge, and the portion of the monopoly equalization charge corresponding to the spirits duty, need not be paid until the 15th day of the 3rd month following the month when payment is due.

The period for payment of the monopoly equalization charge and of the special equalization charge is determined by the customs regulations.

R e f u n d :

In all cases in which no tax exemption is granted on exports.

EXCISE DUTY ON SPARKLING WINES (Schaumweinsteuer)

Law governing Duty on Sparkling Wines of 26 October 1958 (BGBI. I, p. 764) as last amended by the Law amending the Law governing Duty on Sparkling Wines of 4 June 1971 (BGBI. I, p. 745) ; Provisions of 6 November 1958 implementing the Law governing Duty on Sparkling Wines (BGBI. I, p. 766), as last amended by the 2nd Regulation amending the provisions implementing the Law on Excise Duties of 17 September 1973 (BGBI. I, p. 1333)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

- Sparkling wines,
- Beverages classed as sparkling wines,
- Beverages similar to sparkling wines,

which are manufactured in the area of application of the duty, apart from foreign customs enclaves on German territory and customs-free zones (collection area), or are imported into the collection area.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

When the dutiable products leave the enterprise manufacturing them or are set aside for consumption within the enterprise.

I m p o r t s :

The same rates of duty apply as in the case of domestic products. The circumstances giving rise to liability for the duty, identification of persons liable, personal responsibility, dates when payment is due, taxation procedure and some other aspects, are governed by the relevant provisions of the Customs Law. This is also the case where no customs duty is payable. Payment cannot be deferred.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The owner of the manufacturing enterprise (producer).

E x e m p t i o n s :

Sparkling wines and beverages similar to sparkling wines may, on a duty-free basis :

- be exported from a manufacturing enterprise or admitted for clearance under particular customs procedures,
- be dispatched to another manufacturing enterprise for further treatment or processing.

Exemption from duty may be granted in the case of the requisite samples for technical tests and tasting which are provided free of charge in the manufacturing enterprise.

In respect of tourist traffic, sparkling wines may be imported free of duty up to the following amounts :

1. For imports of products in free circulation in a Member State of the European Community :

(a) for long-distance travellers	3 litres
(b) for frontier zone travellers	0,5 litres
2. For other imports 2 litres

The exemption provided in respect of tourist traffic does not, however, apply when the products are already exempt under the provisions relating to exemptions for distilled beverages, spirits, aperitifs with a wine or alcohol base and liqueur wines in the case of tourist traffic.

Imported sparkling wines etc. are exempt from tax if their import fulfils the conditions under which the provisions applied to imports into the customs territory provide an exemption from import duties.

P e r i o d f o r s u b m i s s i o n o f d e c l a r a t i o n :

Until the 15th day of the month following the month when liability arose.

R a t e s :

Duty on sparkling wines amounts to the following :

- Sparkling wines :

DM 1,50 per full bottle (0,75 litre) or

DM 2,-- per litre

- Beverages similar to sparkling wines :

DM 0,30 per full bottle (0,75 litre) or

DM 0,40 per litre.

B e c o m e d u e :

The 25th day of the month following the month when liability arose.

Payment cannot be deferred.

R e f u n d :

Allowed on dutiable products which the manufacturer can prove he has taken back into his enterprise.

DUTY ON BEER (Biersteuer)

Beer Tax Law of 14 March 1952 (BGBl. I, p. 149), as last amended by the Law amending the Penal Provisions of the Reich Taxation Ordinance (Reichsabgabenordnung) and other laws of 12 August 1968 (BGBl. I, p. 953), Provisions of 14 March 1952 implementing the Beer Tax Law (BGBl. I, p. 153), as last amended by the 3rd Regulation amending the provisions implementing the Beer Tax Law of 22 October 1973 (BGBl. I, p. 1505)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Länder governments.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Beer and beverages similar to beer which are brewed in the area of application of the Beer Tax Law, apart from foreign customs enclaves on German territory and customs-free zones (collections area), or are imported into the collection area.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

When the dutiable products leave the brewery or are set aside for drinking within the brewery.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The person who produces, or causes to be produced, beer or beverages similar to beer, for his account.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- No duty is payable on beer and beverages similar to beer which are exported from a brewery or cleared under a particular customs procedure ;
- Distributed against payment or free by a brewery to its workers as the firm's drinks ;
- Consumed by a brewery for the requisite technical tests or withdrawn for purposes of fiscal control or brewery inspection.

Imported beer, etc., is exempt from the duty if it is imported in circumstances under which, according to the relevant customs regulations, no customs duty would be payable on it upon entry into the customs zone.

P e r i o d f o r s u b m i s s i o n o f d e c l a r a t i o n :

Until the 5th working day of the month following the month when tax liability arose.

R a t e s :

- Strong beer (wort content 11 % to 14 % by weight), according to annual output : DM 12 to 15 per hl;
- Medium-strong beer (wort content 7 % to 8 % by weight); 75 % of the rates applicable to strong beer;
- Small beer (wort content 2 % to 5,5 % by weight): 50 % of the rates of duty on strong beer;
- Extra-strong beer (wort content 16 % and above): 150 % of the rates applicable to strong beer;
- Beverages similar to beer : 75 % of the maximum rate applicable to beer having the same wort content.

The quantity of beer is determined by the capacity of the containers. The wort content of beer is the quantity of unfermented wort to be pitched with yeast (original wort) from which the beer is brewed or, according to its quality, could have been brewed, expressed in percentage weight of dissolved substances.

I m p o r t s :

Strong beer	DM 14,40/hl
Medium-strong beer	DM 10,80/hl
Small beer	DM 7,20/hl
Extra-strong beer	DM 21,60/hl
Beverages similar to beer - as above.	

The circumstances giving rise to liability for the duty, identification of persons liable, personal responsibility, dates when payment is due, taxation procedure and some other aspects, are governed by the relevant provisions of the Customs Law. This is also the case where no customs duty is payable, Payment cannot be deferred.

B e c o m e d u e :

On the 20th day of the month following the month when tax liability arose. Payment cannot be deferred.

R e f u n d :

Allowed on beer and beverages similar to beer which are taken back into the brewery or sent to another brewery.

DUTY ON BEVERAGES (Getränkesteuer)

For Bavaria : Municipal Tax Law of 20 July 1938 (BayBS. I, p. 553),
For Hesse : Law on the Duty on Beverages and Ice Cream of 6 December
1951 (GVBl. 1970, p. 225),
For Lower Saxony : Prussian Municipal Tax Law of 14 July 1893 (Nieders.
GVBl. Sb. III, p. 41), Article 44 of the 1st Adopting Law of 24 June
1970 (Nieders. GVBl. 1970, p. 237) ;
For Schleswig-Holstein: Municipal Tax Law of 10 March 1970 (GVBl., p. 44)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

City boroughs and districts (Landkreise); in Bavaria and Hesse the
Municipalities.

D u t y p a y a b l e i n :

Only in Bavaria, Hesse, Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The sale of wines, sparkling wines, spirits, mineral waters, cocoa,
coffee, tea, and other beverages made from vegetable matter.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The retail price of the beverages sold.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Sale of beverages in hospitals, welfare homes or works canteens (in the
last case, only non-alcoholic beverages are exempted).

C o l l e c t i o n :

Monthly

R a t e s :

At least 5 % of the retail price.

Hesse : the maximum rate is 15 % ; There is no minimum rate.

EXCISE DUTY ON SUGAR (Zuckersteuer)

Sugar Tax Law of 19 August 1959 (BGBl. I, p. 645), as last amended by the 3rd Law of 4 June 1970 amending the Sugar Tax Law (BGBl. I, p. 673); Provisions of 19 August 1959 implementing the Sugar Tax Law (BGBl. I, p. 647), as last amended by the 2nd Regulation of 17 September 1973 amending the implementing provisions on Excise duties (BGBl. I, p. 1333).

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

- Beet sugar ;
- Starch sugar ;
- Sugar having the same chemical composition as these kinds of sugar which is manufactured in the area to which the Sugar Tax Law applies, apart from foreign customs enclaves on German territory and customs-free zones (collection area), or is imported into the collection area.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

When the dutiable products are removed from the manufacturing enterprise or are withdrawn for consumption in the enterprise.

I m p o r t s :

The rates are the same as for domestic produce. The circumstances giving rise to liability for the duty, identification of persons liable, personal responsibility, dates when payment is due, taxation procedure and certain other aspects, are governed by the relevant provisions of the customs law. This is also the case where no customs duty is payable. Payment cannot be deferred.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The proprietor of the manufacturing enterprise (producer).

E x e m p t i o n s :

No duty is payable on sugar :

- Exported from a manufacturing enterprise or export depot, or cleared under a particular customs procedure ;
- Dispatched to another manufacturing enterprise for further processing, storage, repacking or unpacking ;
- Used inside or outside the manufacturing enterprise for investigations and tests required for industrial purposes, or removed for reasons of fiscal control or factory inspection ;
- Used for industrial purposes, or for public benefit, other than the production of food or of goods under heading 24.02 of the customs tariff ;
- Used in the manufacture of goods for export ;
- Beet juices and mixtures thereof with other substances which are exclusively prepared for private household use ;

Imported sugar if imported in circumstances under which, according to the relevant customs regulations, no customs duty would be payable on it upon entry into the customs zone.

P e r i o d f o r s u b m i s s i o n o f d e c l a r a t i o n :

Until the fifth working day of the month following the month when customs liability arose.

R a t e s :

- Solid beet sugar and sugar having the same chemical composition as this kind of sugar (e.g. cane sugar) : DM 6,--/100 kg ;
- Beet sugar juices extracted, under pressure and without chemical purification, from boiled and crushed fresh beet or high-quality dried slices of beet whose degree of purity is between 70 % and 95 % : DM 1,80/100 kg ;
- Other beet-sugar syrups, and sugar syrups of the same chemical composition as beet sugar (e.g. maple syrup)
 - of a degree of purity between 70 % and 95 % : DM 3,60/100 kg
 - of a degree of purity exceeding 95 % : DM 4,20/100 kg ;
- Starch sugar and sugar of the same chemical composition (e.g. glucose obtained by the saccharification of wood)
 - of a degree of purity of up to 95 % : DM 2,40/100 kg
 - of a degree of purity exceeding 95 % : DM 5,40/100 kg.

R e f u n d :

Duty on sugar used for the manufacture of certain exported products is refunded, as is also that on dutiable products which the manufacturer can prove he has taken back into his enterprise.

EXCISE DUTY ON COFFEE (Kaffeesteuer)

Coffee Tax Law of 23 December 1968 (BGBl. 1969 I, p. 1), as last amended by the 14th Law of 3 August 1973 amending Customs duties (BGBl. I, p. 933); Regulation of 4 June 1970 implementing the Coffee Tax Law (BGBl. I, p. 669), amended by the Regulation of 26 June 1972 amending the implementing provisions on Excise duties (BGBl. I, p. 989)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

- Coffee (unroasted, roasted, whether or not decaffeinated) ;
- Coffee extracts or essences (solid, liquid, whether or not freed from caffeine) ;
- Products containing coffee which are imported into the area to which the Coffee Tax Law applies, with the exception of foreign customs enclaves on German territory and customs- free zones (collection area).

I m p o r t s :

The customs regulations are applicable to duty on coffee. As an exception to these regulations, at the request of the person liable for duty, payment may be deferred until the 15th day of the second month following the month when tax liability arose.

E x e m p t i o n s :

In respect of tourist traffic the following quantities of coffee may be imported duty-free :

1. From the open market of a Member State of the European Communities :

750 g of coffee or
300 g of coffee extracts or essences ;

2. From other sources :

250 g of coffee or
100 g of coffee extracts or essences.

This also applies to products containing coffee provided their coffee content does not exceed these quantities.

In other cases, coffee, coffee extracts or essences, and products containing coffee are exempt from the duty if they are imported in circumstances under which, according to the relevant customs regulations, no customs duty would be payable on them upon import into the customs zone.

R a t e s :

	<u>per kg net weight</u>
- Unroasted, undecaffeinated coffee	DM 3,60
- Unroasted, decaffeinated coffee	DM 3,80
- Roasted, undecaffeinated coffee	DM 4,50
- Roasted, decaffeinated coffee	DM 4,75
- Solid extracts of undecaffeinated coffee	DM 10,80
- Solid extracts of decaffeinated coffee	DM 11,35

	<u>per kg of content of dry matter</u>
- Liquid extracts or essences of undecaffeinated coffee	DM 10,80
- Liquid extracts or essences of decaffeinated coffee	DM 11,35
Coffee preparations or coffee pastes if, in the manufacture of 1 kg of these products	<u>% of the rates for roasted coffee</u>
- less than 100 g of roasted coffee (whether or not decaffeinated) is used	5
- at least 100 g but less than 200 g of roasted coffee is used	15
- more than 200 g of roasted coffee is used, for every additional 100 g or fraction of 100 g	10
- For other imported products containing coffee (preparations and simple mixtures), the general rates of duty according to coffee content apply.	

R e f u n d :

On application, manufacturers of products containing coffee are reimbursed or compensated for the duty on the quantity of coffee employed in manufacture if they can prove that the products have been exported under customs control.

EXCISE DUTY ON TEA (Teesteuer)

The Tea Tax Law of 23 December 1968 (BGBl. 1969, I, p. 4), as last amended by the 14th Law of 3 August 1973 amending Customs duties (BGBl. I, p. 933); Regulation of 4 June 1970 implementing the Tea Tax Law (BGBl. I, p. 671), amended by the Regulation of 26 June 1972 amending the implementing provisions on Excise duties (BGBl. I, p. 989)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

- Tea ;
- Extracts (solid or liquid) or essences of tea ;
- Products containing tea.

which are imported into the area to which the Tea Tax Law applies, apart from foreign customs enclaves on German territory and customs-free zones (collection area).

I m p o r t s :

The customs regulations are applicable in the case of duty on tea. As an exception to these regulations payment may be deferred, at the request of the person liable for duty, until the 15th day of the second month following the month in which the tax liability arose.

E x e m p t i o n s :

In respect of tourist traffic, tea may be imported free of duty up to the following amounts :

1. For imports of tea in free circulation in a Member State of the European Community :

150 g of tea, or
60 g of tea extracts or essences.

2. For other imports :

100 g of tea, or
40 g of tea extracts or essences.

Products containing tea are also free from duty, provided that their tea content does not exceed these limits.

In other cases, tea, tea extracts or essences and products containing tea are exempt from the duty if they are imported in circumstances under which according to the relevant customs regulations, no customs duty would be payable on them upon entry into the customs zone.

R a t e s :

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| - Tea | DM 4,15/kg net weight |
| - Solid extracts of tea | DM 10,40/kg net weight |
| - Liquid extracts or essences of tea | DM 10,40/kg of content of dry matter |
| - Imported mixtures of tea and other substances (no. 21.07-F of the Custom's Tariff) if, in the manufacture of 1 kg of these products, | |
| - less than 100 kg of tea is used | 5 % of the rate applicable to tea |
| - at least 100 g but less than 200 g of tea is used | 15 % of the rate applicable to tea |
| - 200 g of tea or more is used, for every additional 100 g of tea or fraction thereof | 10 % of the rate applicable to tea |
| - For other imported products containing tea, the general rates of duty according to tea content apply. | |

R e f u n d :

The duty applicable to tea, tea residues and products containing tea which are re-exported under customs control can be refunded, under certain conditions. The same applies to tea residues which are destroyed under customs control.

EXCISE DUTY ON SALT (Salzsteuer)

Salt Tax Law of 15 January 1960 (BGBl. I, p. 50), as last amended by the 2nd Law amending the penal provisions of the Reich Taxation Ordinance (Reichsabgabenordnung) and other laws of 12 August 1968 (BGBl. I, p. 953); Provisions of 25 January 1960 implementing the Salt Tax Law (BGBl. I, p. 52), as last amended by the 2nd Regulation of 17 September 1973 amending the implementing provisions on Excise Duties (BGBl. I, p. 1333)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

- Rock salt, salt obtained chemically, salt obtained by the evaporation of the water of salt marshes and salt springs, sea salt,
- Salt obtained as a by-product in the chemical industry and containing at least 75 % by weight of sodium chloride,
- Unrefined potassium salts and potassium-magnesium salts containing at least 85 % by weight of sodium chloride,
- Salt waste and bath salts containing at least 75 % by weight of sodium chloride,
- Salt liquors, unless used as smelling salts, beverages or bath salts, which are manufactured in the territory to which the Salt Tax Law applies, apart from foreign customs enclaves on German territory and customs-free zones (collection area), or are imported into the collection area.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The dutiable products leave the manufacturing enterprise or are withdrawn for consumption in it, or when denatured (duty-free) salt is purified.

I m p o r t s :

The rates are the same as for domestic products. The circumstances giving rise to liability for the duty, identification of persons liable, personal responsibility, dates when payment is due, taxation procedure and certain other aspects are governed by the relevant provisions of the Customs Law. This is also the case where no customs duty is payable. Payment cannot be deferred.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

Proprietor of the manufacturing enterprise (producer) and any person who outside the manufacturing enterprise, completely or partially removes the denaturing agent from denatured salt or adds to the denatured salt substances which reduce the effect of the denaturing agent on the taste, odour and appearance of the salt.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Salt exported from a manufacturing enterprise or export depot or cleared under a particular customs procedure ;
- Salt sent to another manufacturing enterprise.

- Salt used for the salting of herrings and similar fish, or for purposes other than the preparation of foodstuffs and condiments, provided the relevant stipulations of the Salt Tax Law are observed ;
- Imported salt if it is imported in circumstances under which, according to the relevant customs regulations, no duty would be payable on it upon entry into the customs zone.

P e r i o d f o r s u b m i s s i o n o f d e c l a r a t i o n :

Until the 5th day of the month following the month when tax liability arose.

R a t e :

DM 12 per 100 kg net weight.

B e c o m e d u e :

On the 20th day of the month following the month when tax liability arose. Payment cannot be deferred.

R e f u n d :

Allowed on dutiable products which the producer can prove he has taken back into his enterprise.

EXCISE DUTY ON ACETIC ACID (Essigsäuresteuer)

Spirits monopoly law of 23 December 1971 (BGBI. I, p, 2173) paragraphs 160-169

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Acetic acid which is produced otherwise than by fermentation, and is manufactured in the area in which duty is payable or is imported into this area, is subject to duty.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

When acetic acid is put on the open market in the monopoly area.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

Duty on acetic acid

- in the case of home-produced acetic acid, the person on whose behalf acetic acid is put on the market ;
- in the case of imported acetic acid, the person liable for customs duty.

R a t e s :

The acetic acid duty, per 100 kg. of anhydrous acid, is	<u>DM</u>
- in the case of acetic acid for use in foodstuffs	185,80
- in all other cases (including export)	0

B e c o m e d u e :

- Home-produced acetic acid :
25th day of the month following the month when the tax liability
arose ;
- Imported acetic acid :
in accordance with the customs regulations.

D e f e r m e n t o f p a y m e n t :

None.

R e f u n d :

Provided for in all cases in which no exemption is granted on exports.

EXCISE DUTY ON LAMPS (Leuchtmittelsteuer)

Lamps Tax Law of 22 July 1959 (BGBI. I, p. 613), as last amended by the Law amending the penal provisions of the Reich Taxation Ordinance and other laws of 10 August 1967 (BGBI. I, p. 877); Provisions of 4 August 1959 implementing the Lamps Tax Law (BGBI. I, p. 615), as last amended by the 2nd Regulation of 17 September 1973 amending the implementing provisions on Excise Duties (BGBI. I, p. 1333)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

- Electric filament lamps and tubes ;
- Electric discharge lamps and tubes ;
- Electrodes for arc lamps ;
- Mantles to improve the illuminating power of flames,

which are manufactured in the area to which the Lamps Tax Law applies, apart from foreign customs enclaves on German territory and customs-free zones (collection area), or are imported into the collection area, if they are designed, by character and purpose, to serve for illumination.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

When the dutiable products leave the manufacturing enterprise or are withdrawn for use in it.

I m p o r t s :

The rates are the same as for domestic products. The duty here is based on the retail prices of similar home-produced lamps (except for high-tension electric discharge lamps (fluorescent tubes) for advertising purposes).

The circumstances giving rise to liability for the duty, identification of persons liable, personal responsibility, dates when payment is due, taxation procedure and some other aspects, are governed by the relevant provisions of the Customs Law. This is also the case where no customs duty is payable. Payment cannot be deferred.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The owner of the manufacturing enterprise (producer).

E x e m p t i o n s :

Lamps may, on a duty-free basis :

- be exported from a manufacturing enterprise or admitted for clearance under particular customs procedures,
- be sent from one manufacturing enterprise to another.

Imported lamps may, on a duty-free basis :

- be sent to a manufacturing enterprise for further processing,
- be used, under customs control, in the fitting out, building, conversion or improvement of ships or aircraft.

The following products are exempt from duty :

- Lamps with a luminous flux of not more than 10 lumens

- Electric metallic filament lamps for voltages up to and including 42v, provided their power consumption does not exceed 15w ;
- Carbon filament lamps ;
- Spectral rod carbons.

Imported lamps are exempt from the duty if they are imported in circumstances under which, according to the relevant customs regulations, no customs duty would be payable on them upon entry into the customs zone.

P e r i o d f o r s u b m i s s i o n o f d e c l a r a t i o n :

Until the 15th day of the month following the month when liability arose.

R a t e s :

- On electric filament lamps and discharge lamps (except for high tension discharge lamps (fluorescent tubes) for advertising purposes), 10 % of the retail sales price, including duty on lamps ;
- On electrodes, 10 % of the catalogue price on which the manufacturer bases his own prices ;
- On mantles, 10 % of the gross price, including duty on lamps, on which the manufacturer bases his own prices ;
- On high voltage discharge lamps (fluorescent tubes) for advertising purposes, DM 1 per linear metre of tube.

B e c o m e d u e :

The 15th day of the third month following the month when liability arose. Payment cannot be deferred.

R e f u n d :

Allowed on dutiable products which the manufacturer can prove he has taken back into his enterprise.

EXCISE DUTY ON PLAYING CARDS (Spielkartensteuer)

Playing Cards Tax Law of 3 June 1961 (BGBl. I, p. 681), as last amended by the Law amending the penal provisions of the Reich Taxation Ordinance and other laws of 10 August 1967 (BGBl. I, p. 877); Provisions of 3 June 1961 implementing the Playing Cards Tax Law (BGBl. I, p. 684), as last amended by the 2nd Regulation of 17 September 1973 amending the implementing provisions on Excise Duties (BGBl. I, p. 1333)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Playing cards which are manufactured in the area to which the Playing Cards Tax Law applies, apart from foreign customs enclaves on German territory and customs-free zones (collection area), or are imported into the collection area.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The dutiable products leave the manufacturing enterprise.

I m p o r t s :

The rates are the same as for domestic products. The circumstances giving rise to tax liability, identification of persons liable, personal responsibility, dates when payment is due, taxation procedure and certain other aspects, are governed by relevant provisions of the Customs Law. This is also the case where no customs duty is payable. Payment cannot be deferred.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The proprietor of the manufacturing enterprise (producer).

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Playing cards may be exported from a manufacturing enterprise, or sent from one manufacturing enterprise to another for further processing, free of duty.
- Imported playing cards are exempt from the duty if they are imported, in circumstances under which, according to the relevant customs regulations, no duty would be payable on them upon entry into the customs zone.

P e r i o d f o r s u b m i s s i o n o f t h e d e c l a r a t i o n

Until the 5th day of the month following the month when liability arose.

R a t e s :

- Each pack of cards where the individual cards are composed :

- of less than three sheets of paper	DM 0,30
- of three sheets of paper or more	DM 0,50
- Where the cards are made of materials other than paper DM 1,50

For packs of cards comprising more than 48 cards, the rates are increased by 50 %.

B e c o m e d u e :

On the 20th day of the month following the month when liability arose.
Payment cannot be deferred.

R e f u n d :

Allowed on dutiable products which the manufacturer can prove he has
taken back into his enterprise.

INSURANCE TAX (Versicherungsteuer)

Insurance Tax Law. as amended 24 July 1959 (BGBl. I, p. 539), Taxation Amendment Law 1968 of 20 February 1969 (BGBl. I, p. 141), Law Providing for Continued Wage Payments of 27 July 1969 (BGBl. I, p. 946), Regulation of 20 April 1960 implementing the Insurance Tax Law (BGBl. I, p. 278)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The payment of insurance premiums.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The amount of the premium, including certain duties and expenses; in the case of hail insurance, the sum insured.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Certain kinds of insurance are tax-free.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Tax returns and payment are made at regular intervals.

R a t e s :

5 %, 2 % for insurance of hull for ships ; the rate in the case of hail insurance is DM 0,20 per DM 1.000 of insured capital.

FIRE INSURANCE TAX (Feuerschutzsteuer)

Fire Protection Tax Law of 1 February 1939 (RGL. I, p. 113), Regulation of 1 February 1939 implementing the Fire Protection Tax Law (RGL. I, p. 116)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Länder governments.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total amount of payment received by the insurer for fire insurance.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Tax returns and payment are made at regular intervals.

R a t e s :

4 % to 12 %.

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX – Including cinema tax (Vergnügungsteuer – mit Kinosteuer)

For Bavaria : Entertainments Tax Law of 22 April 1965 (GVBl. p. 72) ;
 for Hesse : Entertainments Tax Law of 14 March 1956 (GVBl. 1970, I, p. 566),
 for North Rhine-Westphalia : Entertainments Tax Law of 14 December 1965 (GVBl. p. 361);
 for Lower Saxony : Entertainments Tax Law of 5 May 1972 (Nieders. GVBl. p. 255);
 for Rhineland-Palatinate: Entertainments Tax Law of 29 November 1965 (GVBl. 1968, p. 2)
 for Schleswig-Holstein: Entertainments Tax Law of 10 October 1961 (GVBl. 1966, p. 257) and other laws for the remaining Länder

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities or the districts (Landkreise).

T a x p a y a b l e i n :

Only in Bavaria, Bremen, Hesse, Lower Saxony, North Rhine-Westphalia, Rhineland-Palatinate, Schleswig-Holstein and the Saarland.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The provision of entertainment. In most Länder this includes, for example, the operation of slot machines or jukeboxes, film shows, dances, circus and theatrical performances, concerts and speeches provided they are given for entertainment purposes only and are not of a predominantly edifying, instructive, advertising or exclusively political, religious, educational or scientific nature.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Generally, the profit from the sale of entrance tickets ; however, under certain circumstances, also the gross receipts, the initial purchasing price, the number of gambling machines or jukeboxes available, or the size of the premises used.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Frequently, operas, theatrical performances, concerts, ballets, speeches, non-professional sporting events - sometimes, however, only provided that the performance or event in question is recognized as having high artistic value - as well as the showing of films that have been recognized by the film authorities as artistically "valuable" or "highly valuable" works.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Following the performance or event in question.

R a t e s :

Between 10 % and 25 % of the profit or gross receipts (between 10 % and 20 % of the profit in the case of film shows), between 0,25 % and 2 % per month of initial purchasing prices, between DM 10 and DM 30 per month for each slot machine or jukebox, or between DM 0,20 and DM 0,30 per month for every 10 sq.m of the premises used.

BETTING AND GAMING TAX (Rennwett- und Lotteriesteuer)

Betting and Gaming Law of 8 April 1922 (RGBl. I, p. 393) and Amending Law of 19 March 1964 (BGBl. I, p. 213); Regulations of 16 June 1922 implementing the Betting and Gaming Law (printed in the Sammlung des Bundesrechts - BGBl. III, 611-14-1)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Länder governments.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Bets on the results of horse and greyhound races either by the totalizator system or through bookmakers, lotteries, bingo and similar games of chance and football pools.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The amount of bets or prizes.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Tax returns and payment at regular intervals, or by means of assessment books.

R a t e :

16 2/3 %.

TAX ON REAL ESTATE (Grundsteuer)

Real Estate Tax Law of 1 December 1936, Notification of 10 August 1951 (BGBL. p. 519, Ber. p. 790), Amending Laws of 23 June 1960, 12 April 1961, 10 June 1964, 24 March 1965 and 24 August 1965 (the last-mentioned : BGBL. I, p. 905).

Regulation implementing the Real Estate Tax Law, Notification of 29 January 1952 (BGBL. I, p. 79), Article II of the Law amending real estate tax provisions of 12 April 1961 (BGBL. I, p. 425) and Article I of the Regulation amending real estate tax provisions of 31 July 1961 (BGBL. I, p. 1118)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Real estate situated in the municipality concerned.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Standard value (Einheitswert).

E x e m p t i o n s :

Real estate belonging to the public authorities and used for municipal purposes ; real estate used for public, charitable or religious purposes; land used for sports, etc.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books.

R a t e s :

The rates range from 5 ‰ to 10 ‰ multiplied by the municipal factor fixed by the municipality.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Real estate tax payments are generally an allowable expense for the calculation of taxable profits or income.

REAL ESTATE – TRANSFER TAX (Grunderwerbsteuer) (including surcharges on transfers of property payable to districts (kreise) or municipalities)

Real Estate Transfer Tax Law of 29 March 1940, notified in amended form by most of the Länder; Regulation of 30 March 1940 implementing the Real Estate Transfer Tax Law; Numerous special laws promulgated by the Länder, relating particularly to tax exemption

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Länder governments.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Sales of real estate, investment of assets in a company, etc.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Purchase price or equivalent value, or standard value.

E x e m p t i o n s :

There are a large number of exemptions depending on the nature of goods.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books.

R a t e s :

The standard rate is 3 % ; in cases where assets are brought into companies, or companies are merged or converted, the rate is 2 % ; there is a surcharge of 4 % accruing to the districts or municipalities.

CAPITAL DUTY (Gesellschaftsteuer)

Capital Transactions Tax Law of 23 December 1971 (BGBI. I, p. 2129),
Regulation of 20 April 1960 implementing the Capital Transactions Tax
Law (BGBI. I, p. 243)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The first acquisition of shares in joint-stock companies situated in
Germany and other capital contributions to companies situated in Ger-
many.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Purchase price or equivalent value, or (normal) value of shares.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Legal proceedings concerning charitable institutions serving the
public interest : public utilities providing gas, water, electri-
city or heating and public transport and port authorities, in cases
where their shares are held by public authorities and their profits
accrue to them exclusively.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books.

R a t e s :

1 % (0,5% in certain cases).

STOCK-EXCHANGE TURNOVER TAX (Börsenumsatzsteuer)

Capital Transactions Tax Law and Regulation implementing the Capital Transactions Tax Law	} } }	Capital Duty
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B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Stock-exchange transfers of securities in Germany, or abroad, when at least one party is a person having his domicile, ordinary residence or a permanent representative in Germany.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The agreed price, stock-exchange price or market price; occasionally, the value.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Transactions between banks, dealers or brokers, and certain other kinds of transaction.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By periodical tax returns and payment, by assessment or by affixing tax stamps.

R a t e s :

The rates range from 0,1% to 0,25 %. The rate is halved if the transaction takes place abroad and one of the two parties is a non-resident.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE TAX (Wechselsteuer)

Law on the Bill of Exchange Tax, as amended on 24 July 1959 (BGBI. I, p. 536) ; Regulation as amended on 20 April 1960, implementing the Bill of Exchange Tax (BGBI. I, p. 274)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Federal Government.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The issue of bills of exchange.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Face value of the bill.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Bills drawn abroad, cheques, etc.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By the use of tax stamps or authorized machines with registering device.

R a t e s :

DM 0,15 for each DM 100, or part thereof, of face value; in certain cases, the rate is reduced by 50 %.

TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES (Kraftfahrzeugsteuer)

Motor Vehicles Tax Law of 1 December 1972 (BGBI. I, p. 2209);
Motor Vehicles Tax Implementing Regulation of 14 June 1961 (BGBI. I,
p. 764)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Länder governments.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Holder of log-book.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The cylinder capacity or overall weight.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Certain vehicles and vehicles for certain uses.

N o n-- r e s i d e n t s :

The tax is payable by German nationals using vehicles registered
abroad.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Tax returns and payment are made on an annual, half-yearly, quarterly
or monthly basis. Payment for foreign vehicles is also made on a
day-to-day basis.

R a t e s :

DM 3,60 per 25 cc, DM 14,40 or DM 16 per 100 cc for vehicles taxed on the basis of cylinder capacity; as follows in the case of all other vehicles with overall weights of :

- up to 2.000 kg DM 22/200 kg
- between 2.000 kg and 3.000 kg DM 23,50/200 kg
- between 3.000 kg and 4.000 kg DM 25/200 kg
- etc.

Reduced tariff for vehicles with more than two wheels of a total weight over 7.000 kg and reductions for certain types of vehicles.

**TAX ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE (including payroll tax) (Gewerbsteuer
(mit Lohnsummensteuer)**

Trade Tax Law 1968 of 20 October 1969 (BGBI. I, p. 2 021), as last amended by the Wealth Tax Reform Law of 17 April 1974 (BGBI. I, p. 949) Trade Tax 1968 implementing Regulation of 22 October 1969 (BGBI. I, p. 2057)

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

The municipalities about 60 %, the Federal Government and the Länder governments about 20 % each.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

All industrial or commercial undertakings, provided their activities are carried on in Germany.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Trading profit (profits together with certain additions or deductions, as appropriate) and trading capital (taxable value of trading capital with certain additions or deductions, as appropriate). Besides trading profit and trading capital, the total wage bill may be chosen as the basis of assessment (payroll tax) if the Land government agrees.

E x e m p t i o n s :

In the main, the same as those granted in the case of corporation tax.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax on industry and trade is levied by assessment based on trading profit and trading capital. The tax offices are responsible for fixing the basis of assessment and establishing and reallocating the standard tax rates; as a rule, the municipalities are responsible for fixing and collecting of tax on industry and trade as well as for specifying periods of grace, reductions and remissions. A monthly or quarterly statement for purposes of the tax must be submitted to the municipal authorities. The tax offices intervene here only in exceptional cases.

R a t e s :

- (a) Trading profits : tax-free allowance of DM 15.000 ; the rate of tax ranges from 1% to 4% in the case of profits between DM 15.000 and DM 29.400; tax is levied at a rate of 5 % on profits in excess of DM 29.400 (for joint-stock companies, 5 % of all trading profits) ;
- (b) Trading capital : 2 ‰ ;
- (c) Total wage bill : 2 ‰ (there is a tax-free allowance of DM 9.000 if the total wage bill does not exceed DM 24.000 over the year).

These rates are multiplied by the municipal factor fixed by the municipality.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

The tax on industry and trade is considered as operating expenditure for the purpose of calculating trading profit.

TAX ON THE LICENCE TO SELL BEVERAGES (Schankerlaubnissteuer)

For Hesse : Municipal Tax Law of 17 March 1970 (GVBl. p. 225) ;
 for Lower-Saxony : Prussian Municipal Tax Law of 14 July 1893 (Nieders.
 GVBl. III, p. 46) Article 44 of the 1st Adopting Law of 24 June 1970
 (GVBl. 1970, p. 237) ;
 for Rhineland-Palatinate : Municipal Tax Law of 8 November 1954 (GVBl.
 1968, p. 276) ;
 for Schleswig-Holstein : Municipal Tax Law of 10 March 1970 (GVBl. p.44)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities ; in Hesse, Lower Saxony and the Rhineland-Palatinate:
 the districts (Landkreise) and the city boroughs ("kreisfreie Städte").

T a x p a y a b l e i n :

Hesse, Lower Saxony, Rhineland-Palatinate and Schleswig-Holstein.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The acquisition of a licence to manage a public house, or the manage-
 ment of such an establishment that does not require the aforementioned
 licence for a period of more than six months.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The annual attainable leasing value or the turnover of the first finan-
 cial year, account sometimes being taken of the surface area of the
 premises.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Include cases when the licence is granted to the surviving spouse of
 the late holder, or to the new spouse, the children or the parents of
 the holder.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Upon issue of the licence.

R a t e s :

Between 2 % and 30 % of the attainable leasing value or turnover - in special cases (e.g. where the retail of spirits is predominant, cabarets, etc.) the rate is higher - and between DM 1 and DM 8 for every sq.m of the premises.

FRANCE

PERSONAL INCOME TAX (Impôt sur le revenu)

Article 1 of Law No. 59-1472 of 28 December 1959, Article 2 (II) of Law No. 73-1150 of 17 December 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Individuals.

In the case of partnerships (sociétés de personnes) which have not opted to pay company tax, tax is payable by each member.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total net income (including income from foreign sources in cases where taxpayers are resident in France).

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Individuals receiving income mainly from salaries, wages and pensions that does not exceed FF. 10.000 ;
- other individuals receive an exemption when their net revenue does not exceed FF. 8.000 in 1973, and FF 10.000 in 1974 ;
- Interest on certain government loans ;
- Certain pensions, benefits and allowances (war pensions, family allowances, for example) ;
- Capital gains are generally tax-free unless they are realized in the course of business.

D e d u c t i o n s :

- All expenses involved in earning or maintaining income. In the case of employed persons, expenses of employment are fixed, as a general rule, at 10 % of the wage or salary ;
- In the case of salaries, wages, pensions and free life annuities, an allowance of 20 % is granted after deduction of expenses of employment where applicable, or an allowance of 10 % where the salaries and pensions are more than one and a half times the limit of the last part of the graduated scale ;
- In the case of individuals of more than 65 years of age or the disabled whose total net income is less than FF 12.000, an allowance of FF 2.000 is granted. This allowance is FF 1.000 for individuals of more than 65 years of age or the disabled whose total net income is between Ffrs. 12.000 and 20.000.

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

Two incomes treated as one, but this total net income is divided into a number of parts, according to the taxpayer's family responsibilities ; family quotient (quotient familial).

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Tax is payable by non-resident persons on income derived from French sources, subject to the provisions of the relevant international conventions.

C o l l e c t i o n :

As a general rule, by means of assessment books. Certain income from movable capital, however, is compulsorily subject to a withholding tax of 10 %, 12 % or 25 %⁽¹⁾, which is deductible from personal income tax and, in the case

(1) 10 or 12% : rates applicable to interest on negotiable loans issued by French companies or other bodies, according to the date of issue; 25 % : rate applicable to dividends of French companies paid to non-residents and to distributions of profits made by foreign companies operating in France.

of residents, may be refunded. Alternatively, persons to whom income accrues in France from fixed-interest investments (interest on negotiable bonds, interest on Treasury bonds and miscellaneous claims) may opt to be subject to a final levy on the interest of $33 \frac{1}{3} \%$ (or 25% for bonds), deducted when the interest is paid. This levy is, under certain conditions, in full discharge of personal income tax. It is applied automatically to income accruing to non-residents, and to interest on certain claims, even when paid to residents.

Tax amounting to 24% is also withheld at source in the case of non-commercial and similar income accruing to persons not maintaining permanent business premises in France.

Lastly, on certain profits made on the construction and sale of buildings a levy is charged when the property is transferred of 25% (building permit issued between 1.1.1966 and 21.12.1971) of 30% (building permit issued after December 31st 1971) or of $33 \frac{1}{3} \%$ (building permit issued after December 31st 1973). In certain circumstances this levy is in full discharge of personal income tax.

Furthermore, as regards shares, a fraction (50%) of the tax already incurred by the distributed profits as company tax is taken into account in calculating personal income tax. This fraction (tax already paid to the Treasury or tax credit) is deducted from the amount of personal income tax or is refunded.

R a t e s :

0 - 60 %, graduated, the scale is applicable to gross income divided by the number of parts (see under Married couples). The resulting figure is then multiplied by the total number of parts.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Agricultural profits are determined by the application of average rates, provided receipts from the farm concerned have not exceeded FF 500.000 for two consecutive years, unless the taxpayer opts to be taxed on the actual profits.

Industrial and commercial profits of small enterprises may be determined by the application of average rates or by a simplified form of taxation on actual profits.

Non-commercial profits may be assessed administratively (if annual receipts do not exceed FF 175.000).

In some cases, the amount of income liable to tax may be determined by external criteria (mode of living) or on the basis of personal expenses which are obvious or well known.

Personal income tax is not deductible.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Five years.

FLAT RATE CORPORATION TAX (Imposition forfaitaire sur les sociétés)

Article 22 of Law No. 73-1150 of 27 December 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

All companies and public corporations whatever their nationality who are covered by the rules for corporation tax under the provisions of Articles 206-1 to 206-4 of the General Tax Code.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Bodies, public undertakings, associations and public corporations, which are non-profit-making, referred to in Article 206-5 of the General Tax Code (these legal persons are covered by special taxation rules for corporation tax and this tax is collected by means of assessment books) ;
- Legal persons exempt from corporation tax, by reason of all or part of their operations, under Articles 207 and 208 of the General Tax Code (agricultural trade unions or co-operatives ; H.L.M. bodies (subsidized housing) and real estate companies ; departments, municipalities and municipal associations and municipal public service corporations ; companies which finance research into and the working of beds of liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons etc.).

C o l l e c t i o n :

Annual taxation.

R a t e :

FF 1.000.

D e d u c t i o n s :

The amount of the flat-rate taxation of FF 1.000 is deductible from corporation tax payable during the year in which this taxation is due and the two following years.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Where 95 % of the capital of a French company is held directly or indirectly by another French company, and the former comes under the special rules provided in Article 209 point 6 of the General Tax Code, the flat-rate taxation must be paid in the name of the subsidiary, by the parent company.

**TAX ON FURNISHED ACCOMMODATION (Taxe d'habitation
– ex Contribution mobilière)**

Law No. 73-1229 of 31 December 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The departments, municipalities and groups of municipalities (districts, urban communities, associations of municipalities).

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Any person having furnished accomodation at his disposal.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The rentable value according to the register of land assessed on 1st January 1970.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Premises subject to the application of Business Tax and buildings used for rural improvements ;
- Public, scientific and public assistance establishments, schools and universities ;
- the diplomatic corps ;
- the poor, the lower-income group, invalids and disabled persons.

D e d u c t i o n s :

An allowance must be granted for family expenses and a basic allowance may be granted for minimum rent.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books.

R a t e :

The rate of tax varies from municipality to municipality.

CORPORATION TAX (Impôt des sociétés)

Article 205 et seq. of the General Tax Code.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Joint-stock companies and companies having the same status, and certain public undertakings ; public corporations and associations not specifically exempted from payment; partnerships (sociétés de personnes) may opt to pay company tax.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Profits : the difference between net assets at the beginning and end of a financial year less additional assets invested, plus sums withdrawn by members.

E x e m p t i o n s :**- Personal :**

The bodies exempted from payment include, in certain circumstances, departments, municipalities and their public service authorities, agricultural trade unions and cooperatives, HLM bodies (subsidized housing), investment companies ;

- Real :

Profits made by businesses outside France.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Non-resident persons and companies pay tax on profits made in France.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Four quarterly instalments followed by settlement.

R a t e :

50 %.

Rate reduced to 15 % for certain capital gains on disposal of assets.

Special arrangements for building profits.

Rate of 24 % for income from land or farming or certain types of income from movable property accruing to public institutions and non-profit-making associations and bodies.

Tax deducted at source on companies' income from movable property is deductible in full from company tax, but cannot be refunded.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Special arrangements apply only to parent companies and their subsidiaries :

receipts from the subsidiary company, less 5 % of gross expenses and charges, are deducted from the parent company's net profit.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Losses may be carried over for a period of five years.

EXCEPTIONAL LEVY ON BANKS (Prélèvement exceptionnel sur les banques)⁽¹⁾

Article 6 of Law No. 69-872 of 25 September 1969

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

P a y a b l e b y :

Banks and credit institutions which are bound to keep reserves with the Bank of France, provided they were subject to the first levy introduced in 1969.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Average of the deposits repayable on demand shown in the statements which the establishments liable to the levy have drawn up for calculating the compulsory reserves for the first two quarters of 1969. Only half of the part of this figure not exceeding FF 10 million is counted.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The levy is paid automatically by the establishment liable in two equal portions (the renewed levies being due on 30 April and 31 October).

(1) Levy introduced as an exceptional measure in 1969 for 1969 and 1970, partially renewed for 1971 by the Law of 21 December 1970, and again for 1972 and 1973 by the Law of 29 December 1971.

R a t e s :

0,75 % for the levy introduced in 1969 for 1969 and 1970. The amounts of the renewed levies are calculated as a percentage of the previous payments (20 % of the payments introduced in 1969 for each payment of the renewed levies for 1971 and 1972; 25 % of each of the payments made in 1971 for the renewed levy for 1973).

**ADVANCE PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY COMPANIES ON
DISTRIBUTED PROFITS (Précompte dû par les sociétés au titre des
bénéfices distribués)**

Articles 3-1, 3 and 44-1 of Law No. 65-566 of 12 July 1965.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

P a y a b l e b y :

Companies which distribute dividends drawn from sums on which the companies did not pay company tax at the rate of 50 % or when the dividends distributed are drawn from the results of financial years closed more than five years previously.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The amount of distributed profits which gives shareholders the right to "avoir fiscal" tax credits and which fall into the above categories. To determine this basis, companies are subject to certain rules as regards the way in which their distributed profits are charged.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Companies whose shareholders are not entitled to benefit from the "avoir fiscal" system for distributed profits : foreign companies, investment companies and like bodies, real estate companies for trade and industry, agricultural cooperatives in civil form, mutual agricultural credit funds, HLM (subsidized housing) cooperatives or limited companies, building societies and mutual credit funds.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

The advance payment is due even if those receiving the distributed profits have neither their domicile nor headquarters in France and are not entitled to benefit from the "avoir fiscal" system. However, the advance payment is refunded if a convention has been concluded with France.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax must be paid within one month from when the distributed profits are released for payment.

R a t e s :

50 % of the net dividend paid to the shareholders in respect of the distributed profits involved (advance payment equal to the amount of "avoir fiscal" tax credit attached to the distributed profits). In practice the advance payment is equal to one third of the overall sum (including "avoir fiscal") which the company decides to count as items which, when distributed, give rise to the advance payment.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

The "avoir fiscal" to which shareholders are entitled for dividends distributed by French subsidiaries and the tax credits attached to the proceeds of foreign subsidiaries are counted for the advance payment which might be due when these proceeds are distributed.

SUCCESSION (GIFT) DUTY (Droit de mutation par décès)

Article 751 et seq. of the General Tax Code; Law No. 68-1172 of 27 December 1968; Law No. 73-1150 of 27 December 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e :

Heirs and legatees.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Net share received by each beneficiary.

E x e m p t i o n s :

These include :

- life insurance policies taken out by the deceased for specific beneficiaries ;
- certain woodlands ;
- the first free transfer of buildings completed between 1 January 1948 and 20 September 1973 ;
- shares issued by real property funds ; under certain conditions ;
- rural property rented on a long-term lease and shares in agricultural land organisations, partially exempt under certain conditions.

D e d u c t i o n s :

In the case of heirs in direct line or spouses, a personal allowance of FF 175.000 is granted on the surviving spouse's share, on that of

each ascendant and on that of each child living or represented. In certain circumstances, an allowance may also be granted on the shares inherited by collateral heirs. Disabled persons may be granted an allowance of FF 200.000, which cannot be added to the other allowances. In the absence of other allowances, an allowance of FF 10.000 is granted on each share inherited.

R e d u c t i o n s :

Reductions are granted to heirs or donees having three or more children; a tax reduction of FF 1.000 maximum is granted per child after the second child FF 2.000 in the case of heirs in direct line and spouses).

C o l l e c t i o n :

Normally the duty is payable when the death certificate is issued. In certain cases, payment may be deferred or made by instalments.

R a t e s :

- In the case of heirs in direct line :
 - where the net share does not exceed FF 50.000 5 %
 - where the net share is between FF 50.000 and 75.000 . . . 10 %
 - where the net share is between FF 75.000 and 100.000 . . 15 %
 - where the net share is more than FF 100.000 20 %

- Between spouses :
 - where the net share does not exceed FF 50.000 5 %
 - where the net share is between FF 50.000 and 100.000 . . 10 %
 - where the net share is between FF 100.000 and 200.000 . . 15 %
 - more than FF 200.000 20 %

- Between brothers and sisters :
 - up to FF 150.000 35 %
 - more than FF 150.000 45 %
- Between uncles and nephews, great-uncles and great-nephews, .
 - first cousins 55 %
 - Between others 60 %

G i f t s :

Normally the same system applicable as for estate, but costs are not deductible.

Gifts made according to the laws of inheritance in anticipation of death, are subject to the same rates as those between spouses and also benefit from a reduction of 25 %.

VALUE ADDED TAX (Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée)

Article 256 et seq. of the General Tax Code

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State ⁽¹⁾.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Compulsory for :

- Persons who carry out transactions in France connected with an industrial, commercial or small business activity (manufacture, commission processors, craftsmen, suppliers of services, building contractors and builders, wholesalers, commercial intermediaries, retailers, persons letting furnished accomodation, organizers of entertainment ⁽²⁾);
- Importers ;
- Agricultural cooperatives ;
- Persons who carry out transactions connected with the construction or transfer of buildings (development of land, sale and transfer to a company of building land, certain self-deliveries, sales of buildings completed not more than five years previously and assignment of court rights relating to these buildings) ;
- Persons buying certain specified products from other persons not liable to the tax.

Optional for :

- Farmers ;
- Persons engaged in non-commercial professions ;
- Persons letting industrial or commercial property ;
- Some specified private activities.

(1) A contribution of 0,60 %, the proceeds of which accrue to the supplementary budget for agricultural social benefits, is included in each of the rates of value-added tax.

(2) Most entertainments have now become subject to value-added tax, either since 1 January 1970 (cinema performances) or since 1 January 1971 (theatres, variety shows, travelling shows, etc.).

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The delivery, import or purchase of goods (or, in the case of certain transactions, receipts of payment or transfers).

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Price including all charges and taxes (other than value-added tax).

E x e m p t i o n s :

Fundamentally, exports.

Exemptions continue for certain special activities, notably :

- Banking and financial activities subject to the tax on financial activities ;
- Activities still subject to entertainment tax (sporting events, gambling clubs and houses, automatic machines) ;
- Certain activities of non-profit-making bodies which have a social or philanthropic character ;
- Certain operations carried out by State bodies or local authorities ;
- Activities connected with the editing of newspapers and periodicals.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Apart from some exceptions, tax paid on investments, services and purchases is deductible from the tax due on business done.

Taxable persons can receive a refund of the surplus of non-deductible credit by quarter or by year. ⁽¹⁾

(1) Credit surpluses existing on 31 December 1971 have been refunded in whole or in part, as appropriate, following a special procedure.

P a y m e n t :

By monthly or quarterly payment on the basis of a tax return. Medium-sized firms may, if they wish, pay value-added tax by a simplified system which involves submitting a shortened return and making an advance payment followed by an annual settlement on the basis of a special return.

Small firms may pay the tax under this system or at a flat rate fixed by the administration. In the latter case, the tax due is paid monthly or quarterly without any tax return.

The tax may be waived, either wholly or partially, for very small firms placed under a flat-rate system.

R a t e s :

- standard rate : 20 %
- reduced rate : 7 % (agricultural products and almost all solid foodstuffs)
- intermediate rate : 17,60 % (public and residential buildings, certain services, beverages, sweets, margarine and vegetable fats and certain other solid foodstuffs)
- higher rate : 33 1/3 % (luxury goods)

**DOMESTIC DUTY ON PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND PRODUCTS
TREATED AS SUCH (Taxe intérieure de consommation frappant les
produits pétroliers et assimilés)**

Beneficiary :

The State.

Taxable products and rates :

Customs tariff heading	Description of products	Rates applicable
27 - 09	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	Domestic duty applicable to petroleum oils other than crude oils (tariff heading 27 - 10) according to the characteristics of the product
27 - 10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude ⁽¹⁾ A. Light oils ⁽²⁾	
	(a) Special spirits	
	1. White spirit	
	- fuel	FF 64,52 per hl ⁽³⁾
	- other uses	exempt
	2. Other	
	- fuel	FF 64,52 per hl ⁽³⁾
	- other uses	exempt
	(b) Spirits	
	- aviation	FF 57,39 per hl ⁽³⁾
	- premium grade	FF 68,22 per hl ⁽³⁾
	- other	FF 64,52 per hl ⁽³⁾
	- light fractions for specific uses	exempt

(1) Domestic duty is levied on the entire product including additives, when used as fuel. As regards lubricating preparations, domestic duty is levied on the amount of petroleum products detectable on analysis.

(2) The total volume of products of this kind used as jet fuel, under specific conditions, is subject to domestic duty at a rate of FF 4,57 per hl.

(3) Rates laid down in the provisions of Article 75 of the Finance Law for 1974 (No. 73-1150 of 27 December 1973).

Customs tariff heading	Description of products	Rates applicable
27 - 10 (cont.)	B. Medium oils ⁽²⁾	
	(a) Kerosene	FF 33,20 per hl
	(b) Other	FF 33,20 per hl
	C. Heavy oils	
	I - Gas oil ⁽²⁾	
	(a) For specific uses (product described as Domestic fuel oil No. 1)	FF 1,83 per hl
	(b) Unnamed	
	- with a flash-point below 120°C	FF 37,90 per hl
	- other	FF 27,00 per 100 kg net
	II - Fuel oils	
	(a) Domestic fuel oil No. 2	
	- for specific uses	FF 1,83 per hl
	- unnamed	
	- with a flash-point below 120°C	FF 37,90 per hl
	- other	FF 27,00 per 100 kg net
	(b) Light fuel oil	
	- for specific uses	exempt
	- other	FF 27,00 per 100 kg net
	(c) Heavy fuel oils	
	- for specific uses	exempt
- other	FF 27,00 per 100 kg net	
III - Lubricating oil and other		
- White oils	FF 27,00 per 100 kg net	
- Spindle oils	FF 27,00 per 100 kg net	
- Other	FF 27,00 per 100 kg net	

Customs tariff heading	Description of products	Rates applicable
27 - 11	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons :	
	1 - Commercial propane and butane	exempt
	2 - Other gases	
	- intended for use as fuel in motor vehicles	FF 68,83 per 1000 m ³
	- other	exempt
27 - 12	- Petroleum jelly	exempt
ex 27 - 13 B	- Paraffin wax, microcrystalline wax, other mineral waxes	exempt
27 - 14	A - Petroleum bitumen	exempt
	B - Petroleum coke	exempt
	C - Other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals	exempt
ex 27 - 16 B	Cutbacks, emulsions of petroleum bitumen and the like	exempt
34.03	Lubricating preparations containing less than 70 % of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals(1)	FF 27,00 per 100 kg net
ex 34.04	Prepared waxes, not emulsified or containing solvents based on products of heading 27 - 13 B	exempt
38 - 14 B Ia	Prepared additives for lubricants containing petroleum oils or oils obtained from bituminous minerals	FF 27,00 per 100 kg net

(1) Domestic duty is levied on the entire product, including additives, when used as fuel. As regards lubricating preparations, domestic duty is levied on the amount of petroleum products detected on analysis.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n g o o d s p r o d u c e d i n t h e
t e r r i t o r y i n w h i c h t h e d u t y i s l e v i e d
a n d i m p o r t s :

Domestic consumption duty is levied on petroleum products and products treated as such when the products leave establishments placed under a system of suspension of customs duties; on import ; and when they are released for consumption on the domestic market.

DUES ACCRUING TO SUPPORT FUND FOR HYDROCARBONS
(Redevance perçue au profit du fonds de soutien aux hydrocarbures)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (Support Fund for Hydrocarbons - Fonds de Soutien aux hydrocarbures).

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The Support Fund for Hydrocarbons is financed by dues levied on certain petroleum fuel products. These dues are considered to be equivalent to domestic consumption taxes, and are levied when petroleum products subject to the dues are consigned to distributors, both on import and on leaving establishments where suspensive customs arrangements apply.

R a t e s :

Customs tariff heading	Description of products	Rate applicable
Ex 27 - 10 A	Petroleum spirits ^{(1) (2)}	
	- Aviation spirit	FF 0,08 per hl ⁽³⁾
	- Premium grade	FF 0,08 per hl ⁽³⁾
	- Other	FF 0,08 per hl ⁽³⁾
Ex 27 - 10 CIIc	Light fuel oil for specific uses ⁽¹⁾	FF 0,20 per 100 kg net

(1) The due is levied on the entire product, including additives.

(2) The due is not levied on fuel for jet or turbine engines to which the reduced rate of domestic consumption duty applies.

(3) Rates laid down in the provisions of Article 75 - 1 of the Finance Law for 1974 (No. 73-1150 of 27 December 1973).

DUTY ON TOBACCO (Imposition du tabac)

Articles 565 to 575 of the General Tax Code of 25 June 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Consignment of tobacco to distributors.

The Monopoly Administration of Tobacco and Matches (SEITA) has exclusive production, import, export and selling rights for manufactured tobacco (cigars, cigarettes, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco and snuff).

R a t e s a n d b a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Manufactured tobacco is subject to a proportional duty based on the retail sales prices which are fixed by ministerial decree, the rates of which vary according to the category of tobacco :

Category of products	Rate
Cigars and cigarillos wrapped in natural tobacco .	35,7 %
Cigars and cigarillos wrapped in reconstituted tobacco	40,7 %
Cigarettes	65,89 %
Smoking tobacco	56 %
Snuff	47,70 %
Chewing tobacco	31,70 %

In addition a specific surcharge is applied to cigarettes, at FF 2,945 per thousand units.

The system of taxation has also a double limitation :

- the tax may not be less than a minimum amount, variable according to the category of product ;
- a reduced rate is applied for cigars, cigarillos and smoking tobacco, whose retail price exceeds a certain limit.

I m p o r t s :

Same system as for French production.

MANUFACTURING DUTY ON MATCHES (Droit de fabrication sur les allumettes)

Law No. 72-1069 of 4 December 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

S c o p e :

The tax applies to boxes of matches when they leave production establishments and when imported.

The Monopoly Administration (SEITA) holds the manufacturing monopoly.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Matches bear a specific manufacturing duty based not on the matches but on the packaging unit containing them.

R a t e s :

These are fixed according to the nature of the matches or the packaging units and the number of matches therein.

	Average contents					
	1 to 25	26 to 50	51 to 100	101 to 250	251 to 500	501 to 1000
			(in FF)			
Matches of natural wood packaged in boxes with sliding trays	0,02	0,032	0,07	0,124	0,25	0,60

- Reduction of FF 0,01 per packaging unit for books of matches containing no more than 50 matches in wood or cardboard.
- In the case of other types of packaging and other types of matches, 30 % increase.

I m p o r t s :

Duty at the above-mentioned rates, but under the Customs department, which is the only competent authority for imports.

E x p o r t s :

Exempted.

DUTY ON MANUFACTURED TOBACCOS (Taxe sur les tabacs fabriqués)

Tax Code Article 1618 point 6

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (supplementary budget for agricultural social benefits).

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Sales of manufactured or imported tobaccos (cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, smoking tobacco, snuff, etc...).

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The Monopoly Administration (SEITA).

T e r r i t o r y o f a p p l i c a t i o n :

Continental France and Corsica.

E x e m p t i o n s :

None.

R a t e a n d b a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

2,75 % of a basis exclusive of tax determined as in the case of value added tax.

P a y m e n t :

Upon presentation of monthly statements. Flat rate and simplified system of taxation not applicable.

DUTY ON SPIRITS (Taxe sur les alcools)

Article 401 et seq. of the General Tax Code ; Finance Law 1974

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

Producers or holders of stocks of alcohol who have not yet paid the tax on alcohol.

T a x a b l e p r o d u c t s :**1. Which are subject to the consumption tax :**

Ethyl alcohol and preparations with a basis of undenatured ethyl alcohol ; substances belonging to the alcohol group used to replace ethyl alcohol (such as methyl, propyl and isopropyl alcohols).

2. Which are subject to the production tax :

- (a) Alcoholic beverages resulting from the distillation of cereals, and spirits sold under the same name as these beverages, except for gins ; aperitifs other than those with a wine basis and which meet the three following conditions :

alcoholic strength of at least 18°; spirit content of more than 1/2 gram per litre ; and for spirits flavoured with aniseed, a sugar content of less than 400 grams per litre and for bitters, wood tars, gentian bitters and the like, a sugar content of less than 200 grams per litre ;

- (b) All other beverages with an alcohol basis consumed as aperitifs, also aperitifs with a wine basis, vermouth, liqueur wine and the like which do not have a registered designation of origin (appellation d'origine contrôlée);
- (c) Perfumes and toilet articles ;
- (d) Medicaments or products not to be taken orally.

Due when, in the event of production in the territory in which the duty is levied :

The consumption tax shall be payable when the taxable products are made available for consumption or in the event of establishment of deficiencies in said products.

The production tax shall be payable as soon as the taxable products leave the place of manufacture either in bulk or in bottles. The tax shall be payable in the event of establishment of deficiencies at the factory.

Due when, in the event of importation into the territory in which the duty is levied :

The consumption tax shall be payable when the taxable products are made available for consumption.

The production tax shall be payable on receipt of the taxable products in the importer's warehouse.

R a t e s :

1. Consumption tax :

The alcoholic liquid is taxed on the basis of its pure alcohol content, the minimum taxable content being 15°. There are three rates, depending on the nature of the product :

	per hl of pure alcohol
- Alcohols used in the preparation of sparkling wines and of natural sweet wines taxed as wines	FF 1,120
- Rums and crème de cassis	FF 2,135
- Brandies, liqueurs, French liqueur wines with "appellation d'origine contrôlée", port and Madeira wines, muscat wine, all other alcoholic beverages referred to under (a) and (b) of production tax	FF 2,640

2. Production tax :

Tax is calculated on the basis of the pure alcohol content, the minimum taxable content being 15^o in the case of beverages :

	per hl of pure alcohol
- Products referred to under (a) (including FF 100 which is paid into the supplementary budget for agricultural social benefits)	FF 1,320
- Products referred to under (b)	FF 445
- Perfumes and toilet articles (c)	FF 340
- Medicaments or products not to be taken orally (d)	FF 135

I m p o r t s :

The tariff is applicable to all taxable liquids regardless of their origin.

E x p o r t s :

Exports are not taxable.

**CONSUMPTION TAX ON RUM AND SPIRITS – TAX ASSIMILATED
TO MARITIME DUES (Droits de consommation sur les rhums et
spiritueux – Droits assimilés au droit d'octroi de mer)**

Laws Nos. 63-778 of 31 July 1963 and 70-1199 of 21 December 1970, not codified.

A l l o t t e d t o :

Department.

T a a x p a y a b l e i n :

Overseas Departments only.

T a x a b l e p r o d u c t s :

Rum and spirits manufactured in the Department and consumed locally.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Imports and exports.

P a y m e n t :

According to the arrangements for indirect taxes.

R a t e s :

Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion :

The rates per hectolitre of pure alcohol can vary between a minimum and a maximum level and are fixed on the opinion of the General Council. The current limits are FF 120 and FF 360⁽¹⁾ for Guadeloupe and Martinique, and F CFA 6.000 and F CFA 18.000⁽¹⁾ for Réunion.

French Guiana :

FF 30 per hectolitre of pure alcohol.

(1) Raised to FF 500 and F CFA 25.000 respectively by the rectifying Finance Law for 1972.

SPECIFIC DUTY ON BEER AND CERTAIN NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (Droit spécifique sur les bières et sur certaines boissons non alcoolisées)

Article 520a of the General Tax Code

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

- Manufacturers (or sometimes, in the case of beers, firms carrying out the final packaging) ;
- Importers ;
- Owners of springs.

T a x a b l e p r o d u c t s :

The duty is payable on the following beverages :

- Beer of all kinds ;
- Waters intended for drinking :
 - natural or artificial mineral waters ;
 - table or spa waters having none of the characteristics of mineral water but sold under the same conditions ;
- Other non-alcoholic beverages (with an alcoholic content not exceeding 1°).

D u e w h e n :

The duty is payable on the basis of volume (hectolitre) put on the home market.

Ex e m p t i o n s :

- Syrups and fruit or vegetable juices and fruit essences ;
- Milk, in a natural state or flavoured,
- Beverages on which duty is normally payable but which are consumed by the staff of firms liable to the duty, and also mineral waters given to people taking cures at the springs.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Payments are made monthly on the basis of a return submitted before the twenty-fifth of the month following deliveries.

R a t e s :

- FF 3,50 per hl for waters and beverages with an alcoholic content not exceeding 1° ;
- FF 4,50 per hl for beers not exceeding 4°6⁽¹⁾ in strength or packed in containers of 65 centilitres to one litre ;
- FF 8 per hl for beers other than those mentioned above.

I m p o r t s :

The duty is applied to imported beverages.

E x p o r t s :

Exports are duty-free.

(1) Wort strength or government standard degrees.

OPTIONAL SURCHARGE ON MINERAL WATERS (Surtaxe facultative sur les eaux minérales)

Articles 1582 and 1697-4 of the General Tax Code

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Municipalities in which the mineral springs are to be found and which have introduced the surcharge. When the proceeds of the surcharge exceed the amount of the municipality's ordinary resources, the surplus is allotted, with certain restrictions, to the Department.

**P r o d u c t s a n d o p e r a t i o n s l i a b l e t o t h e
s u r c h a r g e :**

Sales of mineral waters having therapeutic properties and coming from a spring in a municipality which has introduced the surcharge.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Table waters, ordinary spring waters, laboratory waters ;
Mineral waters consumed where they emerge, or exported.

P a y m e n t :

On the basis of special monthly or quarterly returns. Payment at a flat rate or on the basis of a simplified system is not provided for.

R a t e :

FF 0,005 per litre or fraction of a litre.

CONSUMPTION DUTY ON WINES AND OTHER FERMENTED BEVERAGES (Droit de circulation sur les vins et les autres boissons fermentées)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e :

The duty is payable on wine and other fermented beverages : wine ;
cider, perry, mead and slightly fermented, semi-sparkling grape juices
(pétillants de raisin).

D u e w h e n - i n t h e e v e n t o f p r o d u c t i o n i n
t h e t e r r i t o r y i n w h i c h t h e d u t y i s l e v i e d
a n d a l s o i n t h e e v e n t o f i m p o r t a t i o n
i n t o t h e t e r r i t o r y w h e r e t h e d u t y i s
l e v i e d :

As a rule, the duty shall be payable when the taxable products are made available for consumption and also (- in the event of production in the territory in which the duty is levied -) deficiencies being established.

R a t e s :

	<u>per hl</u>
- Musts and wines for aperitifs with a wine base, and vermouth	FF 11,25
- Sparkling wines with registered designation of origin (appellation contrôlée), champagne, natu- ral sweet wines (tax system for wines)	FF 22,50
- Other wines	FF 9,00
- Cider, perry, mead and semi-sparkling grape juice	FF 3,10

E x p o r t s :

Exports are duty-free.

DUTIES ON SUGAR BEET AND ON SUGAR (Taxes sur les betteraves et le sucre)

Articles 422, 563, 564 and 1617 of the General Tax Code

A - Duty on sugar beet :

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (supplementary budget for agricultural social benefits).

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Sugar beet supplied to sugar refineries or distilleries. Tax paid by the manufacturers on behalf of the beet-growers.

R a t e s a n d b a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

10 % of the basic price for beet production as fixed by order for each year, with a possible reduction by decree, limited to 60 %.

I m p o r t s :

The origin of the products is of no importance, the tax being based solely on the particular use for which they are intended.

E x p o r t s :

No exemption.

B - Duty on sugar :

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (General Budget).

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

- sugar used to sweeten wine ;
- sugar and glucose used in the preparation of aperitifs with a wine basis and similar products.

R a t e s a n d b a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- FF 80 par 100 kg of sugar used to sweeten wine ;
- FF 140 per 100 kg of sugar or glucose used in the manufacture of aperitifs with a wine basis and similar products.

I m p o r t s :

The origin of the products is of no importance, the tax being based solely on the particular use for which they are intended.

E x p o r t s :

- sugar used to sweeten wine is not exempt ;
- sugar and glucose used in the manufacture of aperitifs is exempt.

DUTY ON COCOA AND CERTAIN OTHER TROPICAL PRODUCTS
(Taxe sur le cacao et certaines autres denrées tropicales)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e :

A domestic consumption duty on tropical products is levied by the Customs.

R a t e s :

	<u>FF/100 kg</u>
- Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted	7
- Cocoa shells, husks, skins, sheats and waste	7
- Cocoa paste (in bulk or in block) whether or not defatted	8,50
- Cocoa butter (fat or oil)	8,50
- Cocoa powder, unsweetened	8,50
- Pepper and pimento	43
- Vanilla	27,50
- Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers	19
- Cloves	19,50
- Nutmeg	20
	or 29
- Mace	34
- Cardamoms	33
- Cubeb pepper	43

I m p o r t s :

The duty is levied on imports only.

DUTY ON COFFEE (Taxe sur le café)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e :

A domestic consumption duty is payable when the goods are cleared through customs.

R a t e s :

- Unroasted coffee	FF 22,50 per 100 kg ⁽¹⁾
- Roasted coffee, freed of caffeine or not	FF 28,10 per 100 kg ⁽²⁾
- Coffee extracts, essences	FF 0,81 per kg net ⁽²⁾

I m p o r t s :

The duty is payable on imports only.

(1) The consumption duty on unroasted coffee has been temporarily suspended (decree of 17 February 1964).

(2) The consumption duty on roasted coffee, coffee extracts and essences has been temporarily suspended (decree of 24 June 1971).

DUTY ON TEA (Taxe sur le thé)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e :

A domestic consumption tax is payable when the goods are cleared through Customs.

R a t e :

FF 23 per 100 kg.

I m p o r t s :

The duty is payable on imports only.

DUTY ON CEREALS (Taxe sur les céréales)

Laws Nos. 62-873 of 31 July 1962 and 65-997 of 29 November 1965;
Decrees No. 67-79 of 27 January 1967 and decrees appropriate to each
season

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Supplementary budget for Agricultural Social Benefits.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

Approved collectors.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

- (a) quantities of common wheat resold or used by approved collectors,
except for certified seed corn and common wheat exported without
treatment or in the form of derived products ;
- (b) imported quantities of common wheat, flour, groats and common
wheat meal.

R a t e s :

1973 - 1974 season : Common wheat

FF 21,10 per metric ton

STATE HEALTH TAX ON MEAT⁽¹⁾ (Taxe sanitaire d'État sur les viandes)

Articles 302 and 302 bis of the General Tax Code, 102 to 111 of Annex III

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e i n :

Metropolitan France excluding the Overseas Departments.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Owners of slaughtered animals (or slaughtering enterprises), importers.

T a x a b l e o p e r a t i o n s a n d p r o d u c t s :

1. Pre-sale slaughter in private establishments (private or industrial slaughterhouses, butcher's own slaughterhouse) :
 - of animals raised for their meat : (beef and veal cattle, goats, sheep; pigs, horses and asses and crosses of these two) ;
 - of poultry : (cocks, hens, capons, chicks, ducks, geese, guinea fowl, turkeys).
2. Imports of meat from the abovementioned animals and poultry.

(1) See also Inspection and Stamping Tax on meat.

P a y m e n t :

Following monthly or quarterly declarations of slaughters carried out (in the latter case when the tax due is less than FF 500). The payment of tax at a flat rate and the simplified system of taxation are not applicable.

When import declarations are submitted.

. R a t e s :

FF 0,03 (animals raised for their meat) and FF 0,008 (poultry meat) per kg of meat, net.

INSPECTION AND STAMPING TAX ON MEAT⁽¹⁾ (Taxe de visite et de poinçonnage sur les viandes)

Article 203 of the Municipal Administration Code as amended by Law No. 65-543 of 8 July 1965

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

Local authorities operating slaughterhouses ; but these authorities must hand over half the proceeds of the tax to the central government.

T a x p a y a b l e i n :

Metropolitan France excluding the Overseas Departments.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Owners of slaughtered animals.

T a x a b l e o p e r a t i o n s a n d p r o d u c t s :

Slaughter of animals raised for their meat carried out in public slaughterhouses (belonging to one or more municipalities).

P a y m e n t :

Immediately after the weighing for tax purposes which follows the slaughtering operations.

R a t e :

FF 0,03 per kg of meat net.

(1) Tax not collected by the Directorate-General of Taxes but which is the counterpart of the state health tax on meat.

SPECIAL DUTY ON OILS INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
(Taxe spéciale sur les huiles destinées à l'alimentation humaine)

Article 1618 point 5 of the General Taxation Code and 333 A to 333 G of
of Annex III

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (Supplementary budget for Agricultural Social Benefits).

T a x p a y a b l e i n :

Continental France and Corsica.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Producers (harvesters, mill operators, refiners), importers.

T a x a b l e o p e r a t i o n s a n d p r o d u c t s :

Sales, supplies to oneself and imports of :

- vegetable oils, liquid or solid, intended for human consumption
(groundnut, olive, nut, colza, poppy, flax, soya, corn, copra, palm
nut, palm) ;
- marine animal oil intended for human consumption (whale, sperm-whale,
herring, halibut, etc...).

R a t e s a n d b a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The rates are fixed as follows per kilogramme :

- Groundnut and corn oil FF 0,20
- Other fluid marine animal and vegetable oils (other
than whale) FF 0,175
- Copra and palm nut oils FF 0,135
- Palm oil and whale oil FF 0,12
- Olive oil FF 0,225

In the case of imported foodstuffs containing edible oils, the tariff is fixed as a flat rate, by order, on bases equivalent to those for products manufactured in France.

Ex e m p t i o n s :

Exports, family consumption.

C o l l e c t i o n :

- Upon presentation of special monthly or quarterly statements (duty amounting to less than FF 500). Flat rate and simplified system of taxation not applicable ;
- On filing of import statements.

INSURANCE TAX (Taxe sur les conventions d'assurance)

Articles 991 et seq. of the General Tax Code ; Article 12 of Law
No. 72-1121 of 20 December 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Insurance contracts.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Amount of premiums.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Industrial accidents, certain types of life insurance, agricultural
insurance by mutual association, marine insurance, reinsurances.

R a t e s :

The rate of tax ranges from 0,25 % to 30 % according to contingencies
insured against.

The rate of tax on fire insurances, normally 30 %, is reduced to 15 %
on property used permanently and exclusively for industrial, commercial
craft or agricultural purposes, and to 8,75 % for working losses resul-
ting from fire in undertakings of this nature.

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX (Impôts sur les spectacles, jeux et divertissements)

Article 1559 of the General Tax Code.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Sporting events, gambling clubs and houses, automatic machines installed in public places⁽¹⁾.

B a s i s o n a s s e s s m e n t :

- For sporting events, takings ;
- For gambling clubs and houses, proceeds from play ;
- For automatic machines, annual specific tax based on the population of the municipality concerned.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Certain sporting meetings are totally exempted (restrictive list of sports : athletics, swimming, gymnastics, basketball, volleyball, etc.). The others are exempted up to a maximum of FF 10.000 per event.

(1) Other spectacles are not subject to entertainments tax. They are, however, subject to value-added tax.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is collected on the spot by tax officers ; The annual tax is payable when automatic machines come into operation or in January of each year for machines which were already operating the previous year.

R a t e s :

- Progressive rates based on monthly takings for sporting events, and annual takings for gambling clubs and houses ;
- The rate of the annual tax on automatic machines varies from one municipality to another.

These rates can be increased by a decision of the Municipal Council.

TAX ON ELECTROMECHANICALLY CONTROLLED BOWLING ALLEYS (Taxe sur les jeux de boules et de quilles comportant des dispositifs électromécaniques)

Article 1582 bis of the General Tax Code

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities (operation tax adopted in each case after consideration by the Municipal Council).

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Electromechanically controlled bowling alleys.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Tax due in advance when the alley comes into operation, or in January of each year.

R a t e :

Annual tax on each alley, varying according to the size of the municipality.

DUTY ON LEASES (Droit de bail)

Article 736 et seq. of the General Tax Code

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Leases, subleases and extensions by law or agreement of leases of buildings, generally all kinds of letting or subletting of buildings agreed in writing or by word of mouth. Leasing of fishing and hunting rights.

E x e m p t i o n s :

(a) General :

- leases to the State ;
- leases for an annual rent not exceeding FF 200 ;

(b) From duty at the standard rates :

- leases subject to value-added tax (leases of furnished premises, certain leases of premises for industrial or commercial uses) ;

(c) From the increased duty, in which case duty is due at the standard rate :

- leases of fishing rights granted by the State to anglers' associations which undertake not to use nets and other prohibited tackle ;
- leases of fishing rights by cooperatives of professional fishermen;
- leases of hunting or fishing rights to the tenant of the land on which these rights are exercised ;
- leases of hunting rights on land intended to constitute approved hunting reserves.

(1) A surcharge of 3,50 % is collected on premises rented for residential or professional use and on certain commercial premises situated in buildings finished before 1 September 1948. This surcharge is for the benefit of the National Housing Improvement Agency (agence nationale pour l'amélioration de l'habitat).

R a t e s :

(a) Standard rate : 2,5 % of the rent involved.

(b) Increased rate : 18 % on the leases of fishing and hunting rights.

TAX ON BANKING AND FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES (Taxe sur les activités bancaires et financières)

Article 299 of the General Tax Code

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

- Persons engaged professionally in trade in securities and money; banks, financial institutions, stockbrokers, money changers, discount brokers, intermediate brokers and foreign exchange dealers on behalf of banks ;
- Any person engaged principally, though not professionally, in banking or financial operations.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Gross profits excluding the tax. This tax is not deductible.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Hire-purchase operations and transfers of holdings of shares on which value-added tax is due ;
- Operations subject to stock exchange turnover tax ;
- Interest, discount charges and like payments ;
- Operations carried out under certain conditions by mutual credit associations ;
- Some specified banking operations, connected with transactions concluded outside France.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of tax returns.

R a t e :

17,60 % of the price exclusive of tax.

PROPERTY TAX ON LAND WITHOUT BUILDINGS (Taxe foncière sur les propriétés non bâties – ex Contribution foncière des propriétés non bâties)

Law No. 73-1229 of 31 December 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Departments, municipalities and groups of municipalities (districts, urban communities, associations of municipalities).

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Owner or usufructuary.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Land without buildings (except certain kinds of land taxed as buildings and the like : see under F 48).

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Rentable cadastral values on 1 January 1970 assessed by comparison with the valuation tariffs.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- All public land is permanently exempt.
- Certain types of land, such as woodland, are exempted from payment for periods of 15, 20 or 30 years.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books.

R a t e s :

The rate of tax varies from municipality to municipality.

**PROPERTY TAX ON BUILDINGS (Taxe foncière sur les propriétés bâties – ex
Contribution foncière des propriétés bâties)**

Law No. 73-1229 of 31 December 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Departments, municipalities and groups of municipalities (districts, urban communities, associations of municipalities).

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Owner or usufructuary.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Buildings and the like (in particular certain kinds of land).

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The net income from land equal to half the rentable cadastral value assessed on 1 January 1970, by comparison with similar premises or by a direct valuation

On premises subject to the rent regulations the rentable value is based on the amount of rent collected on January 1st of the tax year (real rent on 1 January 1970, to which a coefficient of increase is applied).

Ex e m p t i o n s :

- The tax is not payable on public buildings and the like, or on farm buildings ;
- The tax is not payable for 15 years on HLM (subsidized housing) ;
- The tax is not payable for two years on new buildings used for other purposes.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books.

R a t e s :

The rate of tax varies from municipality to municipality.

STAMP DUTIES (Droit de timbre)

Legal basis : see Registration Duties

I. - S i z e s t a m p (Timbre de dimension) :

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Authenticated deeds, deeds submitted voluntarily for registration,
deeds pledging the payment or repayment of sums of money or securities.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Bailiff's deeds, statements of cases of appeals in administrative
courts, decisions rendered by these courts, general documents con-
cerning public order.

R a t e s :

- Half-sheet of paper, 29,7 by 21 cm	FF 6
- Sheet of normal paper 29,7 by 42 cm	FF 12
- Sheet of register paper 42 by 59,4 cm	FF 24

Rates reduced by half when only one side is used.

II. - B i l l s t a m p (Timbre des affiches) :

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

Central government and the municipalities.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Bills posted on special hoardings visible from the public highway.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Bills posted in municipalities with at least 10.000 inhabitants or in those with a lesser population which form a continuous part of a town with at least 100.000 inhabitants.

Bills giving advance notice on the road of hotels, restaurants, garages and petrol stations ;

Bills with a touristic, artistic, sporting or cultural purpose.

R a t e s :

- FF 4.000 per square metre and per period of two years ;
- FF 8.000 for bills visible from a motorway or a motorway sliproad.

III. - Bills of exchange stamps (Timbre des effets de commerce) :

Beneficiary :

The State.

Duty payable on :

Negotiable instruments (bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills payable to bearer, warrants, etc.).

Exemptions :

- Cheques and transfer orders ;
- Bills created by transactions subject to the tax on financial activities.

Rates :

- Standard rate FF 1,20
- Reduced rate (domiciled bills) FF 0,30

IV. - Receipt stamps (Timbres des quittances) :

Beneficiary :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Receipts for sums of money, securities or objects. Totalizator tickets.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Payments by cheque or transfer order ;
- Tickets issued by theatres, public road passenger transport undertakings, the French railways and the independent Paris transport authority ;
- Entrance tickets to sporting events ;
- Receipts for transactions subject to the tax on financial activities.

R a t e s :

- Receipts for sums of money - up to FF 2,50	exempted
- Receipts for sums of money - between FF 2,51 and FF 4	FF 0,10
- Receipts for sums of money - between FF 4,01 and FF 50	FF 0,30
- Receipts for sums of money - between FF 50,01 and FF 100	FF 0,60
- Receipts for sums of money - above, per fraction of FF 100	FF 0,30
- Receipts for objects	FF 0,30
- Totalizator tickets for horse or greyhound races	3 %

V. - T r a n s p o r t c o n t r a c t s t a m p s (Timbre des contrats de transports) :

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Consignment notes, luggage tickets.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Bills of lading, transport of agricultural parcels weighing less than 50 kg, parcels of newspapers.

R a t e :

FF 0,30.

VI. - S t a m p d u t y o n t h e i s s u e o f c e r t a i n
d o c u m e n t s (Timbre afférent à la délivrance de certains
documents) :

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (or regions other than the Parisian Region for the duty on driving licences).

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t a n d r a t e s :

1. Tickets for entrance to clubs and casinos :

- Ticket valid for the day	FF 5
- Ticket valid for the week	FF 20
- Ticket valid for the month	FF 50
- Ticket valid for the season	FF 100

2. Identity and residence cards :		
(a) Professional identity cards for commercial travellers and representatives	FF	24
(b) Frontier workers' identity cards	FF	6
(c) Other identity cards issued by prefects and sub-prefects	FF	12
(d) Residence cards for foreigners ⁽¹⁾	FF	18
Residence cards for nationals of a Member State of the EEC ⁽¹⁾	FF	12
(e) Special cards for foreigners working in commerce or industry :		
- Valid for more than three years	FF	288
- Valid for more than one year but not more than three years	FF	144
- Valid for up to one year, per month	FF	9
- Rates reduced to half for people classed as small traders and the like for tax purposes.		
(f) Special cards for foreigners working in agriculture	FF	144
(g) Work permits for foreigners :		
- Renewal of the work permit	FF	12
3. Police record :		
- Issue of "Bulletin No. 3"	FF	6
4. Administrative formalities :		
(a) Endorsement of registers kept in certain professions (lodging-house keepers, innkeepers, hoteliers, second-hand dealers, chemists, jewellers, etc.)	FF	12
(b) Certificates of residence and nationality (in addition to the size stamp)	FF	6
(c) Receipt for the professional declaration by dealers in poisons, second-hand dealers, persons wishing to deal in arms and ammunition	FF	60

(1) The first card is exempted from duty.

(d) Issue of the authorization or of the receipt of declarations on the opening of establishments for the sale of beverages of categories 3 and 4, and also on the transferring or changing of these establishments	FF	840
Temporary establishments	FF	170
(e) Authentication by the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs or Secretariat of State responsible for the Overseas Departments and Territories	FF	6
(f) Inland waterways :		
- Registration certificates	FF	6
- Tonnage certificates	FF	24
- Navigation licence	FF	12
- Certificates of capacity	FF	60
5. Passports - Laissez-passer - travel documents :		
- Ordinary passports (valid five years)	FF	60
- Laissez-passer for abroad (valid two days)	FF	6
- Travel documents for refugees and stateless persons	FF	24
- Visas on foreign passports and travel documents for refugees :		
valid for exit and re-entry	FF	18
valid for exit only	FF	6
6. Duty on documents relating to cars :		
- International certificates for cars	FF	6
- International driving licence	FF	6
- For the test to obtain a driving licence for cars, motor cycles with cylinder capacity exceeding 125 cc, and any other motor vehicles	FF	24
- Driving licence for the above vehicles ⁽¹⁾ , (duty also due on duplicates)	FF	60

(1) The rate of FF 60 applies to driving licences issued in the Parisian region. In other regions the rate is fixed by the Regional Council.

R a t e :

From FF 60 to FF 200, according to the size of the territory covered by the hunting rights.

MAIN REGISTRATION TAXES (Principaux droits d'enregistrement)

Law No. 69-1168 of 26 December 1969 ;
Article 677 et seq. of the General Tax Code

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State, local authorities (departments and municipalities for the surcharges).

I. C o n v e y a n c i n g t a x :

Buildings completed more than five years before, or which, in the five years following their completion, have already been transferred for the benefit of a person other than a dealer in real estate.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Price plus costs, or market value of the property in real terms if this is higher.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is collected when the deed is registered.

R a t e :

Cadastral tax	13,8 % (Article 683 of the General Tax Code)
Local taxes	2,8 %

The rate of tax is reduced in the case of certain buildings (in particular buildings used for residential purposes other than those referred to in the section below, buildings in rural districts). (Value-added tax is payable on new buildings and the first transfer of a building in the five years following its completion.)

II. Registration tax payable by companies :

1. Formation of companies :

- Transfers for valuable consideration : same taxation as for the sale of the same goods ;
- Transfers of capital and movable property : 1 % (standard rate) ;
- Transfers of land and buildings : if the transfer is made to a legal person liable to corporation tax by a person, whether natural or legal, not subject to such tax, the following are payable :

Registration tax or cadastral tax	8,6 % ⁽¹⁾
Local taxes	2,8 %
Total	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 11,4 %

In other cases (transfers to a legal person not subject to corporation tax or by a legal person subject to such tax), transfers are taxed as follows :

- Registration or cadastral tax : 1 % ;
- Special arrangements for certain companies, e.g. registration at the fixed rate of FF 150 for deeds recording the formation of investment companies (securities and real estate), real estate companies for trade and industry, and certain agricultural companies (cadastral tax of 0,6 % in the case of transfers of land and buildings, except in the case of building sites).

2. Capital increases :

- By contribution of new capital : same arrangement as for the formation of companies ;
- By capitalization of reserves, profits or deposits : rate 12 % ;
- The rate may be reduced to 7 % under certain circumstances (temporary arrangement).

(1) The rate of 8,6 % is reduced in the case of certain types of property : if the transfer is subject to value-added tax, it is exempt from registration tax, and cadastral tax is charged at the rate of 0,6 % (except when land for building purposes and buildings on the same footing are concerned).

3. M e r g e r s ⁽¹⁾ :

- On transfer of the net assets of the acquired company : fixed rate of FF 150 ;
- If the new capital created on the occasion of the merger by the acquiring company or the new company exceeds the amount of the capital of the merged company or companies, there is a tax of 1,2 % on this surplus ;
- Same arrangements applicable to the splitting of companies and to partial contributions of capital.

4. D i s s o l u t i o n a n d d i s t r i b u t i o n o f a s s e t :

- Deed or performance of dissolution : fixed rate of FF 150 ;
- Instrument or performance of distribution : 1 %, in general.

5. T r a n s f e r o f s e c u r i t i e s :

- Standard rate : 4,8 %.
- For transfers of company shares, the tax is payable only if a transfer deed is executed ;
- but for transfers of partnership shares it is payable irrespective of whether a transfer deed is executed or not.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Actual value of the assets.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is collected when the deed is registered, but an application can be made to effect the payment by instalments of the following duties : 13,80 %, 8,60 % and local taxes ; 12 % and 7 % (cf Article 1717 of the General Tax Code).

(1) System applicable until 31 December 1975.

6. T r a n s f e r s o f g o o d - w i l l , c u s t o m , l e a s e
r i g h t s , a n d t h e h o l d i n g o f a n o f f i c e :

- Registration duty : 13,8 %
- Local taxes : 2,8 %

When the basis of the registration duty does not exceed FF 50.000,
the calculation of the 13,8 % duty is made after granting an allo-
wance of FF 20.000.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Price and expenses, or the market value of the property in real terms
if this is higher.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is collected when the deed or a verbal declaration of transfer
is registered.

**SURCHARGES ON REGISTRATION DUTIES OR ON THE CADASTRAL TAX
(Taxes additionnelles aux droits d'enregistrement ou à la taxe de publicité foncière)**

Legal basis : see Registration Duties.

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

- (a) Departmental tax : the Department where the property sold is located.
- (b) Municipal tax : the municipality where the property sold is located, when it has more than 5.000 inhabitants ; the equalization fund of the Department when the property is located in municipalities with less than 5.000 inhabitants.
- (c) Regional tax : regions other than the Parisian Region.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Transactions subject to the duty on transfers for valuable consideration, registration duty or cadastral tax, i.e. :

- (a) Transfers for valuable consideration of buildings, real property rights, goodwill, custom, lease rights ;
- (b) Contribution of the above to a company liable to company tax by an individual or a company not liable to this tax ; and for Departemental and Municipal taxes only ;
- (c) Transfers of the holding of a ministerial office ;
- (d) Public sales of movable property.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- (a) Transfers of buildings subject to the cadastral tax or the registration duty at 0,6 % or exempted from this duty or tax ;
- (b) Public sales of :
 - intangible movable assets ;
 - livestock, material or crops on a farm ;
 - motor vehicles ;
 - wholesale goods subject to sales duty of 0,25 %.

R a t e s :

(a) Departmental tax : 1,6 %

(b) Municipal tax : 1,2 %

(c) Regional tax : varies according to region (from 0,40 % to 1,30 %).

STOCK-EXCHANGE TURNOVER TAX (Impôt sur les opérations de bourse)

Article 978-986 of the General Tax Code ; Article 4-II-c of Law No. 72-650 of 11 July 1972 and Article 8 of Law No.72-1147 of 23 December 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Each transaction ; tax is payable whenever securities are bought or sold.
Two separate taxes are therefore payable.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Negotiating price.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- "Opérations de contrepartie" made by professionals ;
- Transactions concerning certain bonds at less than 10 years date.

R a t e s :

- | | |
|--|--------|
| - Securities : fraction of each transaction under or equalling
FF 1.000.000 : | 3 ‰ |
| in excess of this sum : | 1,5 ‰ |
| carry-over transactions | 1,5 ‰ |
| - Produce : | |
| sale or purchase of various goods | 0,2 ‰ |
| sale or purchase of cereals | 0,26 ‰ |

DIFFERENTIAL TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES (Taxe différentielle sur les véhicules automobiles)

Article 1007 of the General Tax Code; Articles 11 and 16 of Law No.72-1121 of 20 December 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Motor vehicles with more than two wheels.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Vehicles over 25 years old and certain other vehicles ;
- Taxis and vehicles used to transport groups of persons ;
- Vehicles liable to special tax on cars with engine rating for tax purposes exceeding 16 HP ;
- Etc.

P a y m e n t :

The tax is payable annually (windscreen sticker).

R a t e :

The rate of tax depends on the vehicle's age and horse-power, and ranges from FF 30 to FF 440 per year.

**SPECIAL TAX ON CARS WITH ENGINE RATING FOR TAX PURPOSES EXCEEDING
16 H.P. (Taxe spéciale sur les voitures d'une puissance fiscale
supérieure à 16 CV)**

Article 1007 of the General Tax Code, and Articles 11 and 16 of Law
No.72-1121 of 20 December 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Private cars over 16 HP less than 6 years old.

P a y m e n t :

The tax is payable annually (windscreen sticker).

R a t e :

The rate ranges from FF 250 to 1.000, depending on the vehicle's age.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Exemption from differential tax on motor vehicles.

ANNUAL TAX ON COMPANY CARS (Taxe annuelle sur les voitures des sociétés)

Article 1010 of the General Tax Code, and Article 16 of Law No 72-1121 of 20 December 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Company cars, registered in the category of private cars.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Cars over 10 years old.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By annual tax returns.

R a t e s :

FF 1.000 for company cars of 7 HP or less.

FF 1.400 for company cars over 7 HP.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

The amount of tax may not be deducted from profits liable to company tax; it is payable in addition to the differential tax on motor vehicles and to the special tax on engine rating for tax purposes exceeding 16 HP.

**SURCHARGE ON REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES
(Taxe additionnelle sur les certificats d'immatriculation des véhicules à
moteur)**

Law No. 72-619 of 5 July 1972 Article 968-I and II ; Article 1635 bis D
of the General Tax Code ;

Legal basis : see Registration Duties

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Regions, other than the Parisian Region.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Registration certificates whose issue is subject to the tax on registra-
tion certificates for motor vehicles.

R a t e s :

Vary according to the region.

The same reductions of the tax are applied as for the principal tax.

PAYROLL TAX (Taxe sur les salaires)

Decree of 1 October 1948, Laws of 29 November 1968 and 21 December 1970

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State (sole beneficiary since 1 January 1969).

The Central government pays the local authorities a sum representing the local portion of the payroll tax and thus guarantees them each year revenue equal to that which they would have received under the previous system (compensation for the abolished local tax on turnover).

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

All employers except :

- Farmers and rural craftsmen ;
- Local authorities ;
- Those paying value-added tax on more than 90 % of their business.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total remunerations paid and benefits in kind, except, in particular, compensation for expenses, pensions, and certain benefits and allowances (e.g. family allowances).

C o l l e c t i o n :

Monthly or quarterly payments with final settlement once a year.

R a t e s :

- 4,25 % of personal annual income of FF 30.000 or less ;
- 8,5 % for portion of personal annual income between FF 30.000 and 60.000
- 13,6 % for portion of personal annual income exceeding FF 60.000.

EMPLOYERS' PARTICIPATION IN THE BUILDING EFFORT (Participation des employeurs à l'effort de construction)

Laws of 11 July 1953, 7 August 1957, 28 June 1963, 3 July 1970 and 16 July 1971 ;

Decrees of 7 November 1966 and 30 December 1971

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

P a y a b l e b y :

Employers with at least 10 workers and not in the agricultural sector. The State, local authorities and their public administrative establishments are not liable to the tax.

P r i n c i p l e o f a p p l i c a t i o n :

Employers are bound to invest in house-building in 1974 a sum equal to 0,9 % of wages paid in 1973. Those who do not fulfil this requirement are liable to a payment of 2 % of the sum of these wages.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Gross wages including benefits in kind paid during the year preceeding that in which the investment is made.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Declaration : the 2 % payment is established by means of assessment books.

APPRENTICESHIP TAX (Taxe d'apprentissage)

Laws of 13 July 1925, 7 February 1955, 3 December 1966 and 16 July 1971 ;
Decree of 12 April 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Individuals carrying on a business, industrial or craft activity, and companies operating a business for profit, and agricultural cooperatives. Craftsmen (under certain conditions) and training institutions are not liable for the tax.

P r i n c i p l e o f a p p l i c a t i o n :

Employers, as a rule, are liable for a sum representing 0,50 % of wages paid during the current year. However, they can, under certain conditions deduct from the tax required expenditure incurred for training for beginners (premières formations), on condition that a demand for exemption is presented to the Departmental Committee for Vocational Training, Social Advancement and Employment (Comité départemental de la formation professionnelle, de la promotion sociale et de l'emploi).

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Gross wages including payments in kind.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of statements and payments under the same arrangements as for turnover taxes.

BUSINESS TAX (Contribution des patentes) (1)

Article 1447 et seq. of the General Tax Code

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Local authorities and their groupings (Departments, municipalities, urban communities, districts, associations of municipalities).

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Any individual or legal person carrying on a commercial, industrial or other professional activity in France.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

This is given in the business tax tariff and depends mainly on :

- The nature of the occupation concerned ;
- The population of the municipality ;
- The number of persons employed by the enterprise ;
- The rental value of the business premises and plant.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Employed persons, certain craftsmen, artists, publishers of periodicals, mine concessionaries, farmers, etc.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books.

R a t e :

The rate of tax varies from municipality to municipality.

(1) In the process of being replaced by a tax on a new basis.

SPECIAL TAX ON ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE SALE OF BEVERAGES (Taxe spéciale sur les débits de boissons)

Article 562 bis of the General Tax Code

B e n é f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Retailers of alcohol (establishments for the sale of beverages, restaurants, etc.).

E x e m p t i o n s :

Retailers of non-alcoholic beverages.

P a y m e n t :

At the same time as the licence duty.

R a t e :

30 % of the licence duty actually applied to each establishment (special rates for establishments for the sale of "hygienic" beverages).

**TRANSFER DUTY ON ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE SALE OF BEVERAGES
(Droits de transfert des débits de boissons)**

Article 562 of the General Tax Code

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Transfers of establishments for the sale of beverages authorized by the Code concerning these establishments.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Establishments for the sale of non-alcoholic beverages.

P a y m e n t :

The duty is collected by the purchaser of the business at the time of transfer.

R a t e :

Single rate of FF 300.

**LICENCE DUTY ON ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE SALE OF BEVERAGES
(Droit de licence sur les débits de boissons)**

Article 1568 of the General Tax Code

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Municipalities.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

Retailers of alcohol (establishments for the sale of beverages, restaurants, etc.).

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Retailers of non alcoholic beverages ;
- Retailer of "hygienic" beverages (wines, beer, cider, etc.), other than spirits.

P a y m e n t :

Duty payable in advance in January of each year.

R a t e :

Annual rate varies according to the population of the municipality concerned and the decisions of the Municipal Councils.

SPECIAL TAX ON CERTAIN ROAD VEHICLES (Taxe spéciale sur certains véhicules routiers) (1)

Article 16 of Law No. 67-1114 of 21 December 1967, Decree No. 68-448 of 15 May 1968 ; Article 6 of Law No. 70-601 of 9 July 1970 and Article 25 of Law No. 70-1199 of 21 December 1970, Decree No. 70-1285 of 31 December 1970

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The tax is intended to meet the cost of maintaining and strengthening roads which arises from the passage of heavy vehicles whose total authorized loaded weight exceeds 16 metric tons.

Vehicles with two or three axles, articulated units, semi-trailers and trailers.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total authorized loaded weight (as laid down in the French highway code) or actual total weight when permission has been given to exceed this figure.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Passenger transport vehicles, agricultural and public works vehicles, and special mobile machines.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Choice between quarterly or daily payments in advance.

(1) With effect from 1 January 1971 this tax has been placed under the jurisdiction of the Directorate-General for Customs and Indirect Duties.

R a t e s :

- Quarterly rates :

From FF 50 to FF 3.600 according to the class of vehicle, the number of axles and the total loaded weight.

- Daily rates :

One twenty-fifth of the corresponding quarterly rate.

- The rates are increased by 15 % for trailers or semi-trailers, and are reduced :

- when the carrier operates on own account, by 10 % if he is hiring the vehicle and by 20 % if he is the owner ;

- by 50 % for vehicles operating within their home area ;

- by 75 % for vehicles operating to or from railway stations ;

- by 5 % per stretch of 3.500 km for vehicles using toll motorways.

The same vehicle may benefit from more than one reduction.

I n t e r n a t i o n a l t r a n s p o r t :

The tax is collected by the Customs from vehicles registered abroad when they cross the frontier. Tax exemptions may be granted under international agreements provided they are reciprocal.

EMPLOYERS' PARTICIPATION IN FINANCING CONTINUOUS VOCATIONAL TRAINING (Participation des employeurs au financement de la formation professionnelle continue)

Law No. 71-575 of 16 July 1971 ; Decree No. 71-979 of 10 December 1971 ;
Law of 27 December 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

P a y a b l e b y :

As from 1 January 1972 all employers, including those in the agricultural sector, with at least 10 workers⁽¹⁾.

P r i n c i p l e o f a p p l i c a t i o n :

In 1974 employers must devote sums representing at least 1 % of wages paid during 1973 to the financing of training programmes. This rate will rise to 2 % in 1976. When the expenditure which the employer can prove he has incurred is less than the fixed percentage, he must pay to the Treasury a sum equal to the difference involved.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Gross wages including payments in kind.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of statements and payments under the same arrangements as for turnover taxes.

(1) Central government, local authorities and their public administrative establishments are not liable for the tax.

TAXES ON FORESTRY PRODUCTS (Taxes sur les produits forestiers)

Articles 1613 and 1618 bis of the General Taxation Code and 156 to 159 bis of Annex IV

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

- National Forestry Fund (FFN) ;
- Supplementary Budget for Agricultural Social Benefits.

T a x a b l e p r o d u c t s :

- Forestry products : round timbers (whether or not they are debarked, rough-cut or planed) and timbers simply squared ;
- Sawmill products : undressed sawn timber (boards, facing and inner planks), beams, thick-board etc.) and small sawn timber (thin boards, laths, square-section timber, transoms, etc.).

T a x a b l e o p e r a t i o n s a n d i n d i v i d u a l s :

- Sales and re-sales internally and for export by manufacturers, merchants and craftsmen ;
- Use by the same individuals, for the needs of their enterprises ;
- Transfers of undressed sawmill products, by merchant sawyers, to be stocked at their depot or retail shop separate from the sawmill ;
- Supplies for abroad provided by sawn timber merchants ;
- **Purchases** for export made from persons not liable to tax on forestry products ;
- Imports.

T e r r i t o r y o f a p p l i c a t i o n :

- FFN Tax : Metropolitan France (including Corsica) and the Department of Réunion ;
- BAPSA (supplementary Budget) tax : Metropolitan France (including Corsica).

E x e m p t i o n s :

Total exemptions :

- firewood, wood intended for carbonization and distillation, wood for tanning extracts ;
- bark, sawdust and wood charcoal ;
- undressed sawmill products originating from purchases resold without treatment or after rough processing, sawn timber already taxed on being transferred to the separate depot or retail shop.

Exemptions pending a contrary decision :

- certain wood for trituration wood and sawmill waste cuts intended for the manufacture of paper pulp, pressed panels and wood fibre for packing ;
- imports of most forestry products and certain sawn timber ;
- exports of pit-props, sawn timber, wooden sleepers (for railways) and unworked cask-wood (exempt only from FFN tax; BAPSA tax is levied).

R a t e s :

4,30 % (FFN) and 1,20 % (BAPSA).

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- sales : price net of tax ;
- use and transfers : wholesale selling price net of tax for similar products ;
- imports and exports : Customs value.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Same rules as for value added tax (including possible deductions, possible application of the simplified taxation system or of the flat rate - except for duty-free entry and rebate).

LOCAL EQUIPMENT TAX AND SUPPLEMENTARY TAX (Taxe locale d'équipement et taxe complémentaire)

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

- Local equipment tax : Communes or groups of communes (urban communities, urban districts, certain associations with multiple functions) ;
- Supplementary tax : District of the Paris Region.

S c o p e :

1. Territorial scope :

- (a) local equipment tax. Optional in the case of communes : the tax is applied by law in certain communes (communes with more than 10.000 inhabitants and communes in the Paris region designated by decree) but these may renounce it; similarly, communes not within the legal scope of the tax may introduce it ;
- (b) supplementary tax : Compulsory ; communes in the Paris region designated by ministerial order.

2. Scope as regards operations :

- (a) taxable operations : building, rebuilding and enlarging all kinds of buildings;
- (b) exempt operations :
 - by law {
 - buildings intended for a public department or a public utility department,
 - buildings erected in concerted planning zones,
 - buildings erected in certain developments.
 - optionally, by the commune {
 - council houses and flats,
 - restoration of expropriated buildings,
 - buildings erected in zones which are not to be urbanized,
 - buildings for industrial, commercial or agricultural use.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Issue of the building permit or filing of the statement that it has taken place.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Fixed rate per square metre, varying according to the class of building.
These rates, which range from FF 50 to FF 950, are 10 % higher in the
Paris Region.

R a t e s :

- local equipment tax : rate liable to vary from 1 % to 5 % ;
- supplementary tax : invariable rate : 1 %.

IRELAND

INCOME TAX

Income Tax Act 1967, and annual Finance Acts for 1967 and succeeding years

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

All persons (whether individuals, legal persons, members of partnerships, bodies corporate or not corporate) resident in Ireland and persons not resident in Ireland but deriving income from Irish sources.

There is separate and additional tax on companies and certain other bodies (see corporation profits tax IR 03)

T a x a b l e i n c o m e :

Total net income divided into 3 categories :

Schedule C : interest, etc., payable out of any public revenue ;

Schedule D : profits or income from property, trades, professions or vocations and all other annual profits or gains not charged under any other Schedule and not specially exempted from tax ;

Schedule E : income from employments, including pensions.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Farming profits from smallholdings and profits from certain exports of Irish manufactured goods ;
- Certain pensions and allowances (e.g. wound and disability pensions, social welfare payments) ;

- The first £70 of interest from deposits with the Post Office Savings Bank, trustee savings banks and certain commercial banks. Income from patented Irish inventions and earnings of artists ;
- Certain non-commercial organisations, such as charities, credit unions, trade unions, friendly societies and agricultural or fishery co-operative societies are, subject to conditions, entitled to total or partial exemption from income tax, depending on the circumstances in each case ;
- Capital gains are generally not chargeable except where such gains fall to be included in the computation of the profits of a trade, for example, a trade consisting wholly or partly of dealing in securities ;
- Lottery winnings and capital received from life assurance policies are not taxable.

D e d u c t i o n s :

- In the case of income from trades and professions, all expenses wholly and exclusively incurred for the purpose of the trade or profession, depreciation, losses, etc. generally ;
- In the case of employed persons : only expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively incurred in the performance of the employment.

Contributions to approved superannuation schemes, and certain compulsory contributions to State social welfare schemes, are allowable deductions.

There are also certain personal allowances, viz., the single, widowed, married and child allowances, wife's income relief, housekeeper allowance, dependent relative allowance and allowance to blind persons.

Elderly persons are entitled to an increased personal allowance.

Subject to certain conditions, deductions may be made by individuals in respect of medical insurance premiums, life assurance premiums, retirement annuity premiums, superannuation contributions, health expenses, and loan interest paid to building societies and certain interest paid to banks.

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

The combined incomes of husband and wife are treated as one income but there are provisions under which a husband or wife may apply for separate assessment.

There is a deduction of £200 which is allowable in respect of a wife's income.

The allowance for a married couple, together with the working wife's allowance is equivalent to twice the allowance for a single person.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Non-resident persons are liable to income tax in respect of income arising or accruing in Ireland including the profits of businesses carried on in Ireland, subject to the provisions of any tax conventions in force between Ireland and the country in which the taxpayer resides.

Individuals and legal persons resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are, under the terms of a special reciprocal taxation convention, exempt from Irish income tax.

The interest on certain Government and Government-approved securities, when paid to persons not ordinarily resident in the State, is exempt from income tax.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Income tax on salaries and wages (except in the case of State employees) is deducted under PAYE on a current year basis.

In the case of State employees, the tax is assessed by reference to the preceding year's income and deducted when the remuneration is being paid.

On other personal income, income tax is charged on a preceding year basis.

No assessments are made on income (such as loan interest, annuities, etc.) from which tax is deducted at source at the standard rate.

In the case of persons other than individuals (i.e. companies, other bodies corporate, etc.) income tax is charged on the total profits or gains as computed on ordinary commercial principles, subject to certain modifications.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Weekly or monthly deduction at source from emoluments (wages, salaries etc.) within the scope of PAYE, and direct collection from the individual by way of annual assessments.

Certain income, such as loan interest, annuities, etc., is paid net after deduction of income tax but recipients who are not liable to tax are given a repayment of the tax deducted.

R a t e s :

There is a single graduated personal tax at rates ranging from 26 % to 80 %.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Losses incurred in a trade or profession are allowed for tax purposes and may be carried forward without time limit and set against subsequent profits of the trade or profession. A loss, under certain circumstances, incurred in a particular year may be set-off against other income of that year.

On cessation of a trade or profession, terminal losses may be carried back over the preceding three years.

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX

The Finance Act, 1920, and subsequent Finance Acts

In addition to income tax (see IR 01) companies and certain other bodies corporate are chargeable to a separate and additional tax, called "Corporation Profits Tax", which is charged on total income (i.e. profits plus other income, if any)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

- Irish companies carrying on any trade or business, or any undertaking of a similar character, including the holding of investments;
- Foreign companies carrying on in Ireland any trade or business or any undertaking of a similar character.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

In the case of a company incorporated under Irish law, corporation profits tax is chargeable on the whole of the company's income (i.e. profits, whether distributed or not, plus other income). In the case of a company incorporated abroad the charge applies to the company's total income arising in Ireland. For the purpose of this tax, profits are determined on the same basis as for income tax purposes subject to certain modifications.

Corporation profits tax is not charged by reference to fiscal years, but on the actual income arising or accruing during a company's accounting year.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Bodies exempt from corporation profits tax include :

- a body corporate which is permanently precluded by its constitution from distributing profits to members ;
- building societies ;
- The Agricultural Credit Corporation Ltd. ;
- Railway companies.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is charged by assessment and is payable in one sum not later than two months following the date of the notice of assessment.

R a t e s :

On the first £2,500 of chargeable income	7½ %
On the remainder	23 %

Corporation profits tax is, however, allowable as a deduction in the taxable base for income tax purposes so that the effective rate of income tax and corporation profits tax combined is 50 % on profits in excess of £2,500.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Deductions in respect of directors' remuneration are subject to restriction in the case of director-controlled companies.

Interest on permanent loans is not allowed as a deduction.

Dividends received by a company from another company liable to corporation profits tax are excluded from charge.

C a r r y o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Losses may be carried forward against future profits without time limit.

ESTATE DUTIES

Finance Act, 1894, as amended by successive Finance Acts

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Executors, Trustees and beneficiaries.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

All property, wheresoever located, of a person dying domiciled in Ireland ; property located in Ireland of a person dying domiciled outside Ireland.

All property, wheresoever located, passing under an Irish settlement ; property located in Ireland passing under a foreign settlement.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Total estate, if valued at less than £10.000 ;
- Gifts to the State ;
- Articles of artistic, scientific or historic interest so long as they remain unsold. Proceeds of sale become liable to duty unless the sale is to certain national or municipal institutions ;
- Certain Government securities owned by foreigners.

R a t e s :

The rate of duty is progressive from 4 % to 55 % and depends on the net value of the estate.

G i f t s :

Gifts made within five years preceding the death are charged to duty as part of the estate.

L e g a c y d u t y :

Probate and Legacy Duty (Ireland) Act, 1814, as amended by successive Finance Acts

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Executors and legatees.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The net value of the personal estate passing under the will or intestacy of persons dying domiciled in Ireland.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Property in Ireland of persons dying domiciled outside Ireland ;
- Property under £10.000 in value ;
- Inheritances of spouses, lineal ancestors or lineal descendants ;
- Legacies to Irish charities.

R a t e s :

- 10 %, by brothers or sisters or their descendants ;
- 20 %, by more remote relatives or strangers.

S u c c e s s i o n d u t y :

Succession Duty Act, 1853, as amended by successive Finance Acts

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Executors, trustees and beneficiaries.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Land and house property passing under a Will or Intestacy. All property passing under settlements governed by the law of Ireland.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Property under £10.000 in value ;
- Inheritances of spouses, lineal ancestors and lineal descendants ;
- Property passing to Irish charities.

R a t e s :

- 10 %, by brothers or sisters or their descendants ;
- 20 %, by more remote relatives or strangers.

VALUE-ADDED TAX

Value-Added Tax Act, 1972 ;
Value-Added Tax Regulations, 1972 ;
Finance Act, 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

- Persons who deliver goods or render services in the course of business and whose turnover exceeds specified limits ;
- Unregistered persons importing goods, and ;
- Persons not obliged to register who opt to be accountable (farmers, traders with turnover not exceeding the specified limits, persons letting property and solicitors, accountants, actuaries and veterinary surgeons).

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

- Deliveries of goods and rendering of services ;
- Importations of goods by unregistered persons ;
- Self-deliveries.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- On the price excluding value-added tax in the case of goods sold or services rendered within the country ;
- In the case of importations, on the value for customs purposes plus any customs duty payable, and ;
- In the case of self-deliveries, on the cost of acquiring or producing the goods.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Passenger transport, funeral undertaking, education, medical services, insurance and banking, services of solicitors, accountants, barristers, actuaries and veterinary surgeons, lotteries, betting, letting of immovable goods, delivery of live horses and greyhounds, etc.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Two-monthly.

R a t e s :

0 %, 6,75 %, 19,50 % and 36,75 %.

The rate of 36,75 % applies only at the manufacturing or importation stage on a small list of goods, mainly passenger vehicles, radios and television sets. Subsequent sales of these goods are liable at 6,75 % and credit in respect of the tax charged at the earlier stage is allowable only at the rate of 6,75 %.

For sales by farmers of agricultural produce there is a compensatory flat rate of 1 % and there is a special rate of 11,11 % applying only to admissions to dances.

**CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON MINERAL HYDROCARBON LIGHT OIL
AND ON OTHER SORTS OF OIL**

Finance (Customs Duties) (No. 4) Act, 1931, Section 1 ;
Finance Act, 1935, Section 21 ;
Finance (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1935, Section 1 as amended

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Hydrocarbon oils refined in or imported into Ireland.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

At the time the oil is delivered for home consumption. There is no provision for deferring payment of duty.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Almost all the duty is collected from petrol and diesel oil used in road motor vehicles. Oils such as naphtha and benzol are delivered free of duty for industrial purposes. There is provision for allowing a rebate of the full duty on oils such as diesel used otherwise than as fuel in road motor vehicles.

Partial repayment is made on such oil used in passenger road transport.

C o l l e c t i o n :

In practice duty is payable daily, in advance, to cover normal daily deliveries ex warehouse or ex refinery. These amounts are adjusted weekly to take account of actual volumes delivered. Duty is collected at importation for imported oils.

R a t e s :

The rates of fiscal duty are ⁽¹⁾ :

	<u>per gallon</u>
- Mineral hydrocarbon light oil	£0,2075
- Hydrocarbon oil, other sorts	£0,1773

(Certain of the rates of duty on imported hydrocarbon oil contain protective elements, which are not included in the above rates.)

(1) Crude oil is admitted free of duty to refiners.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON TOBACCO

Finance Act, 1932, section 20, as amended ;
Finance Act, 1934, section 19, as amended

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Excise duty is payable on tobacco leaf grown in Ireland and on cavendish and negrohead tobacco manufactured in bond from Irish-grown tobacco ; however, no tobacco is grown in Ireland. Customs duty is imposed on imported unmanufactured and manufactured tobacco ; tobacco products manufactured in the country are consequently made from leaf which has borne customs duty.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

A manufacturer must obtain his leaf tobacco from a bonded warehouse. The customs duties (and the excise duty if it operated) become chargeable at the time the leaf is delivered from the warehouse. Imported manufactured tobacco is chargeable with customs duty at the time of importation (or, if warehoused, on delivery from the warehouse).

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The manufacturer clearing the leaf tobacco ; the importer in the case of imported manufactured tobacco.

R a t e s :

The rates of excise duty are :

	<u>the lb</u>
- Unmanufactured	
Containing 10 % or more by weight of moisture	£4,935
Containing less than 10 % by weight of moisture	£5,135
- Manufactured	
Cavendish or negrohead manufactured in bond	£5,035

The rate of fiscal duty on imported unmanufactured tobacco is the same as the excise rate on the same product. The fiscal rates of duty on imported manufactured tobacco correspond to the rate on unmanufactured tobacco. (Certain of the rates of customs duty on imported tobacco also contain protective elements).

R e b a t e s :

Rebates are allowable to tobacco manufacturers as follows :

- where in any year commencing on the 11th day of April the quantity of leaf received does not exceed 50.000 lbs. £0,225 per lb. and where the quantity received exceeds 50.000 lbs. £0,075 per lb. for the first 50.000 lbs. ;
- where unmanufactured tobacco is delivered from a bonded warehouse and deferment of payment of duty is not availed of, £0,0105 per lb. ;
- at the rate of £1,1875 per lb. on hard-pressed tobacco manufactured within the country ;
- at the rate of £0,225 per lb. on other pipe tobacco (i.e. other than hard-pressed tobacco) manufactured within the country.

D e f e r m e n t o f p a y m e n t :

Payment of duty may be deferred on unmanufactured tobacco delivered from a bonded warehouse to a licensed manufacturer, to a day not later than :

- in case the tobacco is delivered in the month of March in any year, the last day of that month, or
- in any other case, the last day of the month succeeding the month in which the tobacco is delivered.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES

Imposition of Duties (No. 158) (Matches) Order, 1966 ;
Imposition of Duties (No. 200) (Customs & Excise Duties and Form of
Tariff) Order, 1972, as amended

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Matches.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

When the matches are delivered from factory (or duty free warehouse)
or are imported.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The manufacturer or the importer.

P e r i o d f o r s u b m i s s i o n o f d e c l a r a t i o n :

At the beginning of each week the manufacturer makes a declaration
of the quantity of matches delivered during the previous week. If
deferment is availed of (see below) returns are made on a monthly basis.

R a t e s :

The rate of fiscal duty is £0,566 for every 7.200 matches (and in
proportion for any less number). (The duties on imported matches contain
protective elements which are not included in the above rate).

D e f e r m e n t o f p a y m e n t :

Deferment of payment of the duty on home manufactured matches is allowed to the fifteenth day of the month following the month in which the matches are delivered for home consumption. There is no deferment for imported matches.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON ETHYL ALCOHOL

Finance Act 1920, Section 3, and First Schedule, as amended ;
Finance Act, 1926, Section 9, as amended

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Ethyl alcohol in all forms.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

There is an excise duty on alcohol made in Ireland. Imported alcohol is subject to a customs duty.

Excise duty is chargeable by reference to the alcohol present at the end of the distillation process and becomes payable when it is released for home consumption. Customs duty becomes payable at the time of importation.

With certain exceptions alcohols must be matured for at least three years before they are released for home consumption.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Alcohol may be used free of duty in certain processes of art or manufacture, e.g. for experimental laboratory purposes or as an ingredient of certain, non potable, products such as toilet requisites and polishes.

Generally such spirits must be adulterated by methylation or other suitable methods before delivery for duty-free use. Exemptions are broadly similar for imported and Irish-made alcohol.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d d a t e f o r s u b m i s s i o n :

An official account of the alcohol is taken at the end of the distillation process. This account is the basis for the charge to duty.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The distiller or the importer.

R a t e s :

The duty on alcohol is chargeable by reference to the number of gallons at "proof" strength (as ascertained by Sike's Hydrometer). "Proof" strength means such alcohol as at the temperature of 51° Fahrenheit weighs 12/13ths of an equal measure of distilled water at the same temperature.

The fiscal duties on alcohol are basically :

	<u>The Proof Gallon</u>
If warehoused for 3 years or upwards	£17,4736
If not warehoused or warehoused for less than 3 years	£17,5986

(The duties on imported alcohol also include certain protective elements which are not included in the above rates).

Provision is made, at the option of the importer, for charging duty on imported alcohol on the basis of the liquid (i.e. bulk) gallon for liqueurs and certain other products ; the rate of duty in these cases is calculated on assumed strengths.

A special low rate of duty applies to alcohol contained in recognised medical preparations.

D e f e r m e n t o f p a y m e n t :

Payment of duty on Irish-made alcohol may be deferred (subject to surety being given) to a date not later than the last day of the month succeeding the month in which the alcohol is released for home consumption, with the exception that :

- no deferment is allowed in the case of alcohol released during the month of March, and
- in the case of alcohol released in February, the duty must be paid by 25th March.

A rebate of £0,0334 per proof gallon is payable in respect of spirits chargeable with excise duty delivered from a bonded warehouse when deferment of duty is not availed of. (The duty rates quoted above are net of this rebate).

There is no provision for deferment of payment of duty on imported alcohol, but such alcohol may be deposited in duty free warehouse until required for home consumption.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON WINE
1. DUTIES ON WINE OF FRESH GRAPES

Finance Act, 1969, Section 39

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The products classified at Customs Tariff Headings 22.05 and 22.06.
(There is no home production of wines made from fresh grapes).

D u t y d u e w h e n :

On importation.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The importer.

R a t e s :

The rates of fiscal duty are :

Still wine :	<u>per gallon</u>
- Not exceeding 25° proof spirit	£1,175
- Exceeding 25° but not exceeding 30° proof spirit	£1,375
- Exceeding 30° proof spirit	£2,075

	<u>per gallon</u>
Sparkling wine	£2,812
plus, in relation to wine (whether still or sparkling) exceeding 42° of proof spirit, an additional duty for every degree or frac- tion of a degree above 42° proof	£0,175

(Certain of the import duties also contain protective elements which are not included in the above rates).

2. DUTIES ON "IRISH" WINE

Finance Act, 1966, Section 15 and subsequent amendments ;
Finance Act, 1969, Section 39

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Production of "Any liquor which is made from fruit and sugar, or fruit or sugar mixed with any other material and which has undergone a process of fermentation in the manufacture thereof and includes made wines and mead". (Imports are classified at Customs Tariff heading 22.07).

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The duty becomes due at the time the "Irish" Wine is sent out from the manufactory for home consumption; or at importation, if it is imported.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The manufacturer or importer.

R a t e s :

Still wine :	<u>per gallon</u>
- Not exceeding 25° of proof spirit	£0,797
- Exceeding 25° but not exceeding 30° proof spirit	£0,867
Sparkling wine :	£2,077
plus in relation to wine (whether still or sparkling) exceeding 42° of proof spirit an additional duty for every degree or fraction of a degree above 42° proof	£0,141

(Certain of the import duties contain non-fiscal elements, which are not included in the above rates).

D e f e r m e n t o f p a y m e n t :

Payment of duty may be deferred to a date not later than the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the month in which the "Irish Wine" is delivered from the manufactory. There is no deferment provision for such wine if imported.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON BEER

Finance Act, 1973, Section 47 as amended

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Beer (the general definition of which is that it includes stout, ale, porter, spruce beer, black beer, lager and other preparations - whether fermented or not - of a similar character).

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The duty is calculated by reference to the specific gravity of the worts before fermentation, and becomes chargeable at that stage.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Beer brewed at home for use by the occupier of the house or his servants is not liable to duty in certain circumstances.

If a brewer shows that in any year beginning on 1st of July at least 70 % of the cereals used by him in brewing of beer were flaked, malted or roasted in this country, he is entitled to a rebate at the rate of £2,00 per standard barrel on the first 5,000 standard barrels brewed.

D e c l a r a t i o n a n d d a t e f o r s u b m i s s i o n o f :

The brewer makes an entry in a "brewing book" (at least 24 hours before beginning to mash any malt or unmalted corn etc., or to dissolve any sugar) the day and hour of intended brewing. At least two hours before the time entered for mashing or dissolving, he enters separately the quantity of malt or unmalted corn, rice etc. and of sugar to be used, and the hour when all the worts will be drawn off.

R a t e s :

The unit of charge is the "standard barrel", i.e. 36 gallons of beer of which the worts were before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055°.

Where the specific gravity of beer is different from the standard of 1055° the duty is varied proportionately.

Home-made or imported beer - £30,919 per std. barrel fiscal duty (certain of the duties on imported beer contain protective elements which are not included in this figure).

D e f e r m e n t o f p a y m e n t :

Deferment of payment is allowed as follows :

- for beer not dealt with below, to a date not later than 25th day of the month following that in which charged ;
- for beer requiring two months storage in the brewery premises to a date not later than the 25th day of the second month following that in which charged ;
- in respect of lager beer requiring three months storage in the brewery premises to a date not later than the 25th day of the fourth month after the month in which the duty was charged.

Duty is paid on imported beer at importation; but it may be placed in bonded warehouse duty free.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON CIDER AND PERRY

Finance Act, 1940, Section 10 ; Imposition of Duties (No. 200) (Customs and Excise Duties and form of Tariff) Order 1972 as amended.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Cider and perry.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The beverage is removed from the premises of the manufacturer ; or on importation.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The manufacturer or the importer.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The manufacturer furnishes a weekly return of the quantity on which duty became payable on the previous week. Duty is due at that time but payment may be deferred. (See below).

R a t e s :

The rate of fiscal duty is £0,05 the liquid gallon (equivalent to £0,3375 the proof gallon of alcohol - for definition of which see Ethyl Alcohol).

(The import duties contain protective elements which are not included in the above rate).

D e f e r m e n t o f p a y m e n t :

Payment of the duty on home-made cider and perry may be deferred to a date not later than the 15th day of the month following the month in which the cider or perry is delivered for home consumption. There is no provision for deferring payment of import duty.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON TABLE WATERS

Finance (New Duties) Act, 1916, as amended by subsequent enactments ;
 Statutory Regulations dated October 3, 1916 ;
 Imposition of Duties (No. 200) (Customs & Excise Duties and Form of
 Tariff) Order, 1972, as amended.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Soft drinks, other than those intended to be diluted.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

When the table waters are removed from the manufactory, or at impor-
 tation.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The manufacturer or importer.

S u b m i s s i o n o f d e c l a r a t i o n :

The manufacturer submits a declaration (not later than the first
 working day in every week) of the quantity of table waters manufac-
 tured by him and removed for sale from his premises.

P a y m e n t :

The manufacturer pays the duty due at the time of submitting the fore-
 going declaration (but see provision relating to deferred payment of
 duty).

R a t e s :

The rate of fiscal duty is \$0,0743 per gallon ;
(The import duties also contain protective elements, which are not included in the above rate).

D e f e r m e n t o f p a y m e n t :

Payment of duty may be deferred to a date not later than the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the month in which duty becomes due. (Subject to the deposit of security). There is no provision for deferment of payment of the import duty.

R e f u n d :

Duty is remitted on table waters returned to a home-manufacturer as unfit for consumption.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON TYRES AND TUBES

Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 66) Order, 1935 ;
Imposition of Duties (No. 200) (Customs & Excise Duties and Form of
Tariff) Order, 1972, as amended

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Tyres (including retreads and remoulds) and inner tubes.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

When the tyre is delivered from the premises of the manufacturer or
is imported.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The manufacturer or importer.

P e r i o d f o r s u b m i s s i o n o f d e c l a r a t i o n :

The manufacturer submits a monthly return of tyres delivered from
his manufactory (not later than the 7th day of the following month).
Duty is payable by the manufacturer at the time the return is sub-
mitted.

R a t e s :

An amount equal to 7,5 % of the retail price. (Where necessary there
is authority to determine a retail price for the purposes of assessing
the duty). There is a countervailing fiscal duty on imported goods.
(Protective elements also apply).

D e f e r m e n t :

Deferment of payment of the duty on home-manufactured tyres is allowed to the fifteenth day of the month following the month in which the tyres were delivered from the manufactory. There is no provision for deferment of the fiscal duty on imported tyres.

BETTING DUTY

Finance Act 1926, Section 24, as amended

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Bets entered into by a licensed bookmaker. (The amount of the bet is the sum of money the bookmaker is entitled to if the event is determined in his favour).

D u t y d u e w h e n :

When the bet is placed.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The bookmaker.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Bets on horse races, or greyhound coursing (and racing) contests, made at the venue where the races or contests take place.

P a y m e n t :

Duty is payable in either of two ways :

- By the purchase of dutypaid official sheets in which the bets are recorded by the bookmaker ; duty in this case is paid in advance ;
- By furnishing certified returns of bets, by the Thursday of the week following that in which the bets took place ; duty in this case accompanies the returns.

R a t e s :

Fifteen per cent of the amount of the bet.

RATES

A tax levied by local authorities on the occupiers of certain types of immovable property

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

Rates are an annual tax levied by county councils, county borough and borough corporations, and urban district councils to meet deficiencies in their funds. Each of these authorities has exclusive rating jurisdiction within its own area.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Property assessed for rates is immovable property such as land, buildings, factories, shops, railways, canals, mines, woods, rights of fishery and rights and easements over land. The valuing of such property for rating is carried out for the whole State by a central authority, the Commissioner of Valuation, subject to a right of appeal to the Courts.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- New or reconstructed farm buildings ;
- Certain burial grounds, infirmaries, hospitals and other buildings used exclusively for public or charitable purposes or for the purpose of Science, literature and the fine arts ;
- Government offices are deemed exempt but the State pays local authorities a bounty in lieu of rates.

P a r t i a l p e r m i s s i o n s :

Mines are not rateable for seven years after they have been opened.

Local authorities may remit two-thirds of the rates for ten years on premises for certain industrial undertakings established with State aid.

Houses provided with the aid of State grants get a graduated remission over nine years.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The area of a rating authority is usually divided into collection districts with a Rate Collector for each district.

Rates are normally payable in two moieties. Domestic ratepayers and rated occupiers of agricultural land may however pay in ten instalments spread over the year.

A g r i c u l t u r a l l a n d h o l d i n g s :

A State grant (the agricultural grant) is paid to local authorities to compensate them for the total or partial de-rating of land holdings. Land in the lower valuation range is totally de-rated.

STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Act, 1891, and subsequent amendments, particularly Finance Act, 1970

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

1. C o n v e y a n c e d u t y :

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Chargeable on instruments of Conveyance and transfer of lands, houses and other property other than Stocks and Marketable Securities.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Consideration or price recited in instrument.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Instruments relating to the purchase of property by a State Department.

R a t e s :

consideration not exceeding £1.000	exempt from duty
consideration exceeding £1.000 and not exceeding £2.000	0,5 %
consideration exceeding £2.000 and not exceeding £6.000	1 %
consideration exceeding £6.000 and not exceeding £7.500	1,12 % - 1,60 %
consideration exceeding £7.500 and not 10,000	2 %

consideration exceeding £10,000 and not exceeding £50,000	3 %
consideration exceeding £50,000	5 %

2. L e a s e D u t y :

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Chargeable on instruments whereby property is purchased by way of lease for a term of years.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

As in the case of Conveyance duty on the consideration. Duty is also chargeable on the annual rent reserved at rates ranging from 1 % to 12 % by reference to the term of years.

3. S e c u r i t y D u t y :

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Duty is chargeable on mortgage charges, bonds and other instruments securing the payment or repayment of money.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Ad valorem duty at the rate of 0,125 % on the instrument of mortgage, etc., where the amount secured exceeds £10,000.

No stamp duty is chargeable on instruments of security for amounts up to £10,000.

4. T r a n s f e r D u t y :

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Chargeable on transfers of any Stocks Shares or Marketable Securities.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Duty at the rate of 1 % chargeable on the consideration paid for the stocks or shares.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Instruments transferring Irish Government stocks.

5. Fixed Stamp Duties :

Duty payable on :

Cheques, bills of exchange and Promissory Notes, charged with the fixed duty of 1p. Deeds or Contracts, under seal, are chargeable with the fixed duty of 50p.

Collection :

In all cases stamps to the value of the duty are impressed on the instrument at the date of payment of the duty.

6. Stamp duty on life insurance policies;

Duty payable by :

The proposer (in practice paid by the Insurance Companies).

Basis of assessment :

Capital sum assured.

Duty payable when :

Within 30 days of the date of the policy.

R a t e s :

On policies not exceeding 2 years	5 pence
On policies exceeding 2 years, of less than £1,000	5 pence per £100 or part thereof
On policies exceeding 2 years, of £1,000 or over	50 pence per £1,000 or part thereof

7. S t a m p d u t y o n s w e e p s t a k e s

Income Tax Acts, 1932 and 1967

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Hospital Sweepstakes Board.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Surplus income available after deduction of fees, expenses etc.

D u t y p a y a b l e w h e n :

Quarterly.

R a t e s :

25 %.

8. S t a m p d u t y o n C a p i t a l C o m p a n i e s

Finance Act 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

Capital companies.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

- the formation of a capital company ;
- the conversion into a capital company of a company, firm association or legal person which is not a capital company ;
- an increase in the capital or the assets of a capital company ;
- the transfer of a capital company under certain conditions.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The amount of the actual value of assets contributed, or the amount of the actual value of the assets of any kind of the capital company, after deduction of liabilities and expenses.

Exemptions :

Public services e.g. public transport, supply of electricity, gas etc. where the State or the local authority owns at least 50 %, of the issued capital.

Cultural, charitable or educational objects.

Rates :

1 % of the amount ;

0 % where a capital company acquires either the undertaking or part of the undertaking or the share capital of another capital company to the extent that after that transaction the company owns at least 75 % of that other company.

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTY

Finance (Excise Duties) (Vehicles) Act 1952 as amended by certain subsequent statutes; Road Vehicles (Registration and Licensing) Regulations 1958 and amendments thereto

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

Proceeds (excepting the proceeds of increases in duty introduced in 1966, 1970 and 1973) are paid into a special Road Fund for the construction and repair of roads.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Keeper of vehicle.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Generally cylinder capacity or unladen weight.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Chiefly on ambulances, fire engines, road rollers, sweeping and watering machines, vehicles for the carriage of road construction machinery, invalids' vehicles (subject to meeting certain conditions).

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Exemption for visitors for up to one year subject to compliance with International Circulation Orders.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Payment is made on an annual, half-yearly or quarterly basis.

R a t e s :

Motor cars : £22 to £55 according to horse-power (assessed on cylinder capacity).

Goods vehicles : According to unladen weight.

Examples :

Weight between 813 kg and 1.016 kg : £ 37 per annum

Weight between 1.778 kg and 2.032 kg : £ 61 per annum

Weight between 2.794 kg and 3.048 kg : £ 93 per annum

Weight between 3.810 kg and 4.064 kg : £ 125 per annum

Weight between 4.826 kg and 5.080 kg : £ 165 per annum

Weight between 8.890 kg and 9.144 kg : £ 465 per annum

Weight between 13.970 kg and 14.224 kg : £ 865 per annum

Motor cycles : From £2,00 to £15,00 depending on cylinder capacity.

Other vehicles : Are taxed in a number of different ways.

There are low rates for agricultural tractors and vehicles such as excavators and trench diggers.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON MOTOR VEHICLES

Imposition of Duties (No. 200) (Customs & Excise Duties & Form of
Tariff) Order, 1972, as amended

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Imported motor vehicles, aggregates, parts and accessories.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

On importation. (There is no provision for deferred payment).

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The importer.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Agriculture and certain other tractors, fire-engines, road sweepers,
invalid carriages and certain dumpers are the principal items not
liable to fiscal duty.

R a t e s :

In general, the rates of fiscal duty are :

Aggregates	1/2 % ad valorem
Fully built up motor vehicles	15 % ad valorem
Parts and accessories	37 1/2 % ad valorem

(Certain of the duties on imported goods contain protective elements which are not included in the above rates).

LICENCES

Apart from the excise duties set out on the foregoing pages excise duties are collected on a substantial number of licences. These are essentially not fiscal in nature and their purpose is generally one of registration and control. Liquor licences (for manufacturers, dealers and retailers) form the bulk of these. The remaining licences relate principally to dogs, bookmaking premises, firearms, auctioneering, gaming and hawking.

ITALY
Italia

PERSONAL INCOME TAX (Imposta sul reddito delle persone fisiche)

Presidential decree No. 597 of 29 September 1973 (ordinary supplement
G.U. No. 268 of 16 October 1973)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Natural Persons.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total net income, comprising :

- all income, whether arising in Italy or abroad, for persons resident in Italy ;
- other income under the full control of such persons ;
- income received by such persons as a result of family relationships ;
- income arising from shares in partnerships.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Emoluments of the President of the Republic ;
- remuneration paid by the Holy See and the authorities of the Catholic Church to its own dignitaries, employees and staff ;
- incomes of ambassadors and accredited diplomatic staff and, subject to reciprocal treatment, of foreign consular representatives and their staff ;
- war pensions ;
- civil pensions to the blind ;
- public assistance grants and scholarships awarded by the state or other public bodies ;

- interest, bonuses and other income arising from government securities, postal savings bonds, communal and provincial loan certificates issued by the "Cassa Depositi e Prestiti" and from similar securities issued by central, regional, provincial and local authorities and by certain public bodies.

D e d u c t i o n s :

- For individual items of income : all expenses incurred in obtaining that income are deductible.
- For total income, deductions are made in respect of certain liabilities affecting the taxable portion; for example, local income taxes, rates, ground rent and charges on property (canoni, censi, livelli); interest on debt; social insurance contributions; life insurance premiums; medical expenses within certain limits and expenses involved in attending certain courses of study, etc.
- A personal allowance of Lit. 36.000 is deductible from the total tax liability, plus a further Lit. 36.000 for a dependent spouse ; additional sums are deductible for other dependents.

For income from professional activities, Lit. 36.000 is deducted from the total tax liability for expenses incurred plus a further Lit. 12.000 for the aforementioned charges.

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

A wife's income is combined with her husband's, except in cases of legal separation.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Non-resident persons are taxed on income arising in Italy. The following forms of income are considered as taxable : income from property; investment income transmitted by residents ; income from employment or self-employment on Italian territory; capital gains resulting from the winding-up or transfer of businesses; pensions; life annuities; income from inventions and trade marks.

Certain categories of income (some types of investment income and interest) are subject to irrecoverable withholding tax and are not eligible for rebates in respect of dependent persons or deductions for expenses as in the case of overall income.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By deduction at source (except for business profits) in instalments or by means of assessment books.

R a t e s :

Varying from 10 to 72 % according to income bracket.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Total income also includes incomes of children being minors and still subject to parental authority, and incomes which are under the full control of the taxpayer.

Incomes of partnerships having their registered offices or administrative headquarters in Italy or carrying on their principal activities on Italian territory are divided among the partners for assessment purposes in accordance with their respective shares, irrespective of the sums actually drawn.

Income from property is assessed according to the cadastral system. A rebate is given in respect of income accruing abroad.

S y s t e m o f s e p a r a t e t a x a t i o n (Regime della tassazione separata) :

The tax is applied separately to certain categories of income not comprising profits from business (capital gains resulting from the winding-up or sale of businesses; arrears of emoluments; payments of seniority or social insurance allowances due on termination of activity as representative or consultant on a continuing basis, etc.).

In general the tax is assessed at the rate applicable to half the taxpayer's total net income for the two years preceding that in which it becomes payable.

For separation or redundancy payments, an allowance of two fifths is granted where the sum involved does not exceed Lit. 6.000.000 and of one-fifth for sums between Lit. 6.000.000 and 40.000.000; in any case, an allowance of Lit. 50.000 is given for every year or part of a year taken as a basis for assessing the entitlement.

S y s t e m o f s u b s t i t u t i v e t a x a t i o n (Regime della tassazione sostitutiva) :

For natural persons or partnerships, whether resident or not, withholding tax is applied to the following items of income, in relation to which no further declaration need be made :

- interest, bonuses and other forms of yield from bonds and similar securities other than government securities. Rates; 10 % for bonds and similar securities issued by credit institutions providing long and medium term credit; 20 % for those issued by certain autonomous agencies with State participation and certain financial institutions; and 30 % for those issued by other bodies ;

- interest, bonuses and other forms of yield arising from bank and postoffice deposits and current accounts. Rate : 15 %.
- proceeds other than from securities ; winnings from games of chance or skill, prizes from competitions, winnings from football pools and betting. Rates : 10, 20 or 25 % according to category.

S y s t e m o f d e d u c t i o n a t s o u r c e (Regime della ritenuta di acconto) :

This system, in fairly general use, is applied to the following items : income from employment and assimilated earnings ; income from self-employment; and return on capital.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Not permitted for natural persons and partnerships. However, losses from business, artistic and professional activities can be set off against other items of income within a given financial year.

TAX ON INCOMES OF LEGAL PERSONS (Imposta sul reddito delle persone giuridiche)

Presidential decree No. 598 of 29 September 1973 (ordinary supplement No. 1, G.U. No. 268 of 16 October 1973)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Companies with share capital, private companies (limited liability partnerships), limited liability companies, cooperative societies, mutual insurance societies and all other public or private associations whether or not exclusively or primarily engaged in trade.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total net income, comprising all forms of income except those specifically exempt and those already subject to withholding tax.

E x e m p t i o n s a n d c o n c e s s i o n s :

The following items are exempt :

- income from buildings belonging to the Holy See ;
- income from land and buildings belonging to local public bodies and reserved for communal use ;
- income arising from commercial activities carried on in connection with party political campaigns ;
- incomes of agricultural cooperatives, small scale fisheries cooperatives, or labour and production cooperatives (produzione e lavoro), under certain conditions.

The tax on incomes of legal persons is reduced by half for Regions, Provinces, Communes, chambers of commerce and their affiliates, State enterprises, land reclamation syndicates, charity and welfare institutions and educational institutions.

N o n - r e s i d e n t c o m p a n i e s a n d a s s o c i a t i o n s :

All companies and other associations of whatsoever kind, whether constituting legal persons or otherwise and not having their registered offices or administrative headquarters or carrying on their principal activities in Italy, are liable to the tax on incomes of legal persons. Total taxable income of companies concerned comprises only those items accruing in Italy, together with capital gains or losses relating to goods used for or in any way connected with commercial activities pursued in Italy. even though such activities are not carried on through permanent establishments.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By direct payment to the tax collector's office, by means of assessment books.

R a t e s :

25 % on total taxable income.

The rate is reduced to 7,5 % for companies and financial institutions in which State participation corresponds to a majority share.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Up to five years.

LOCAL INCOME TAX (Imposta locale sui redditi)

Presidential decree No. 599 of 29 September 1973 (ordinary supplement No. 1, G.U. No. 268 of 16 October 1973)

B e n e f i c i a r i e s :

Municipalities, Provinces, Regions; chambers of commerce, industrial, agricultural and craft associations; health, holiday and tourism associations within whose districts the income arises.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Natural persons, companies of every kind whether constituting legal persons or otherwise, public and private associations and bodies including consortiums and unrecognized associations.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Aggregate income, as for the taxes on natural and legal persons.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Emoluments of the President of the Republic;
- remuneration paid by the Holy See and the authorities of the Catholic Church;
- incomes of Ambassadors and diplomatic staff ;
- income from property belonging to local public bodies and reserved for public use;
- public assistance grants and scholarships awarded by the State or other public bodies ;

- incomes of agricultural cooperatives or fishermen's cooperatives, and of Labour and Production cooperatives (produzione e lavoro) under certain conditions ;
- interest, bonuses and other forms of yield from Government securities, postal savings bonds, Municipal and Provincial loan certificates issued by the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and other similar securities issued by Central, Regional, Provincial, or Municipal authorities and by certain public bodies.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By direct payment to the tax collector's office, by means of assessment books.

R a t e s :

The rates applied are as follows :

- from 6 to 8.5 % on behalf of Municipalities ;
- from 1.5 to 2,5 % on behalf of Provinces ;
- from 1 to 2 % on behalf of Regions ;
- from 0,4 to 1,2 % on behalf of chambers of commerce and industrial, agricultural and craft associations ;
- 0,5 % on behalf of health, holiday and tourism associations.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

The following items are exempt :

- income from employment ;
- income from shares in companies or partnerships of any type or from shares in associations subject to the tax on legal persons ;
- incomes subject to withholding tax.

Tax liability is assessed on the basis of income arising in Italy ; however, for taxpayers resident or having their registered offices or administrative headquarters in Italy or carrying on their principal activities on Italian territory, income arising from commercial activities in foreign countries pursued otherwise than through a permanent establishment with separate management and accounts, or from self-employment abroad not involving fixed residence, is taxed as if accruing in Italy.

COMMUNAL TAX ON APPRECIATION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (Imposta comunale sull'incremento di valore degli immobili)

Presidential decree No. 643 of 26 October 1972 (ordinary supplement No. 3 to G.U. 292 of 11 November 1972)

T a x p a y a b l e t o :

The financial authorities through the registry offices which are responsible for assessment and collection of the tax.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Municipalities where immovable property subject to the tax is situated.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons transferring, inter vivos or mortis causa, immovable property or rights in rem to such property, whether free of charge or against consideration; also, from 1 January 1975, companies exclusively or predominantly engaged in the management of immovable property, for each decade of uninterrupted possession.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The difference between the value of the property at the time of purchase and its value when transferred.

The reference values applied are those assessed or declared for the purposes of registration tax or succession duty, or payments subject to value added tax or the values assessed by the municipality for the purpose of applying the tax on appreciation of building sites.

In the case of farmland, the initial value is the market value at the time of purchase when the value has been determined, for the purposes of registration tax or succession duty, by the application of automatic coefficients, as provided for in Laws No. 1044 of 20 October 1954 and No. 355 of 27 May 1959.

In the case of immovable property purchased prior to 1 January 1965, the initial value is the market value at that date, except as regards building sites located in municipalities which at some time decided to impose a tax on appreciation of building sites, in respect of which the value applied is their market value at the reference date fixed by the municipality when deciding to impose the abovementioned tax.

The same criteria are used to determine the initial value of the property for the purposes of the first application of the tax to the property management companies, taking the final value as the market value of the property in question at the end of the decade. For subsequent applications of the tax, the initial value is taken to be the market value at the time of the previous assessment.

Special criteria are laid down by the law (Article 6, last subparagraph) for determining the taxable appreciation in transfers of immovable property initiated by building concerns.

C o s t a n d d e d u c t i o n s :

The initial value may be increased by the cost of purchase and construction and conversions arising during the period taken as a basis for calculating the taxable appreciation in value.

A sum equal to 4 % of the initial value is deducted from the appreciation for each year or part of a year if over six months.

A similar deduction is made on the basis of total costs. The tax on improvements to property, or similar compulsory duties paid by the liable person or body during the period taken as the basis for calculating the taxable appreciation, is also deductible from the tax.

E x e m p t i o n s a n d r e d u c t i o n s :

The tax is not applicable to appreciation in the value of :

- Immovable property transferred free of charge, either mortis causa or inter vivos to the central government, regions, provinces and municipalities ;
- immovable property transferred mortis causa within a family cultivating its own farm ;
- immovable property transferred free of charge, either mortis causa or inter vivos, to public institutions, foundations and recognized legal persons, for a specific purpose involving welfare, education, study, scientific research or other specific activities or the public benefit.

The tax is halved for transfers of immovable property of artistic, historical and archaeological interest.

The tax is not applicable in the course of the decade to appreciation in the value of :

- Immovable property owned by building societies with property held in common, and associations of such societies ;
- immovable property belonging to property management companies and leased out, which at the time when the grounds for applying the tax are established, has been exclusively used for not less than eight years for the political activities of the parties represented in the national or regional parliaments, the cultural, recreational, sporting and educational activities of clubs belonging to legally recognized national organizations, the activities of the trade unions represented in the Council for the Economy and Employment, and the institutional activities of mutual benefit societies.

R a t e s :

From 3 % or 5 % for an appreciation of up to 10 % of the initial value to 25 % or 30 % for an appreciation of over 200 % of the initial value.

Within these limits the actual rates are fixed by the municipalities.

DUTY ON STATE-CONTROLLED BETTING (Tributo di gioco relativo ai concorsi pronostici esercitati dallo Stato)

Decree Law No. 496 of 14 April 1948 (G.U. 118 of 22 May 1948), Law No. 849 of 28 July 1961 (G.U. 216 of 1 September 1961), Law No. 1117 of 29 September 1965 (G.U. 254 of 9 October 1965), Presidential Decree No. 1074 of 26 July 1965 (G.U. 235 of 18 September 1965), Presidential Decree No. 600, 29 September 1973 (G.U. No. 268, 16 October 1973)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State, which controls betting through a monopoly (except betting on sporting events, which is controlled by CONI and UNIRE). A portion of the duty levied on betting in Sicily is allotted to that region.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

Persons placing bets. Winners receive less than the amount to which they would be entitled if the duty did not exist.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Net proceeds are paid weekly to the provincial tax offices in Rome for the account of the Finance Ministry, except the portion which is paid to Sicily.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

The net profit collected by the government, after deduction of administrative costs and sums paid out to winners (38 %), allows for a portion (12,25 % of receipts) which replaces income tax on winnings paid out to players. The government is currently running Enalotto betting, which is connected with drawings from lotto.

DUTY ON BETTING CONTROLLED BY CONI AND UNIRE (Imposta unica sui concorsi pronostici esercitati dal CONI e dall'UNIRE)

Decree Law No. 496 of 14 April 1948 (G.U. 118 of 22 May 1948), Presidential decree No. 581 of 18 April 1951 (G.U. 173 of 31 July 1951), Law No. 1117 of 19 September 1965 (G.U. 254 of 9 October 1965), Law No. 764 of 15 November 1973 (G.U. No. 310 of 1 December 1973), Presidential decree No. 600 of 29 September 1973 (G.U. 268, 16 October 1973)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State. By Presidential Decree No. 1074 of 26 July 1965, a portion of the duty levied on betting in Sicily is allotted to that region.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

CONI and UNIRE (Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano and Unione Nazionale Incremento Razze Equine), as the bodies which control betting and are responsible for Totocalcio (football matches and other sporting contests) and Totip (horse-racing), respectively.

C o l l e c t i o n :

CONI and UNIRE pay the duty on each event to the provincial tax offices in Rome on a weekly basis.

R a t e s :

The duty is payable at a fixed rate of 26,8 % calculated on total bets. In the case of Totip betting, UNIRE is granted an allowance of 28,301886 % on paid-up duty; in practice, the duty is reduced to 19,22 % for this form of betting.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e :

The duty replaces all taxes connected with the organization and running of betting payable by CONI and UNIRE as well as income tax or winnings paid out to bettors.

TAX ON DOGS (Imposta sui cani)

Consolidated Law on local finance, Royal Decree No. 1.175 of 14 September 1931 (ordinary supplement to G.U. 214 of 16 September 1931) and subsequent amendments

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The communes.

L i c e n c e p a y a b l e b y :

Persons owning or keeping one or more dogs.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Dogs are classified in three categories for the purposes of the licence :

- (a) Pets and show dogs ;
- (b) Hunting dogs and watchdogs ;
- (c) Working dogs.

E x e m p t i o n s :

The following are exempt from the licence :

- Dogs used exclusively as guide dogs for the blind, for transporting disabled poor persons, guarding rural buildings and herding livestock ;
- Dogs owned by persons temporarily resident in the commune whose stay does not exceed two months or who already pay the licence in another commune ;
- Puppies during the period strictly necessary for suckling, but not for more than two months ;
- Dogs used by the armed forces and police dogs.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books.

R a t e s :

The licence is paid annually on the basis of the following maximum rates :

- Dogs in category (a) Lit. 6.000
- Dogs in category (b) Lit. 2.000
- Dogs in category (c) Lit. 600

SUCCESSION AND GIFTS DUTY (Imposta sulle successioni e donazioni)

Presidential Decree No. 637, 26 October 1972 (Supplement No. 2 to G.U. No. 292 of 11 November 1972)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The heirs jointly, for the entire amount of duty, subject to their right of appeal against co-heirs and legatees. Legatees pay estate duty on their portions only, donors and donees jointly.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The total value and the various portions of inheritances and legacies.
The nature of the gift.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- inheritances or gifts in direct line or between husband and wife, which amount to Lit. 20 million or less ;
- certain art collections ;
- gifts for charities, welfare services, religious bodies, scientific research, public services and educational institutions ;
- gifts to the State, regions, provinces and municipalities ;
- government securities guaranteed by the State and the like ;
- compulsory social insurance benefits.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Debts, liabilities and the cost of medical treatment during the last six months of the deceased person's life are deductible from taxable assets.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The duty is payable direct to the registry offices.

R a t e s :

Rates range from a minimum of 3 % on transfers between unrelated persons of sums of between Lit. 1 million and 2 million to a maximum rate of 60 % on transfers between relatives beyond the fourth degree, and between relatives and unrelated persons, of sums exceeding Lit. 1.000 million.

VALUE ADDED TAX (Imposta sul valore aggiunto)

Presidential Decree No. 653 of 26 October 1972 (Supplement No. 1 to G.U. 292 of 11 November 1972)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

All persons whether or not organized in a company, carrying on an industrial, commercial or craft activity ; artists and professional persons for services supplied to undertakings ; associations and bodies of whatever kind which are exclusively or primarily engaged in a commercial or agricultural activity ; and, lastly, anyone effecting import operations.

All persons supplying goods or services to which the tax applies are liable and must pay the cumulative amount due on all operations effected, net of deductions, to the tax collector's office.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Supply of goods and provision of services in Italy ; imports.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

For supplies of goods and services, the tax is based on the total amount of the consideration due, under the terms of the contract, to the supplier, including the costs and expenses incurred in performing the contract and the debts or other liabilities owing to third parties which are assumed by the transferee or the customer.

For imports, the tax is assessed on the customs value of the goods.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Exemptions are granted for services of considerable cultural and social value, payments for services rendered with the aid of agricultural machinery to farming enterprises, insurance transactions, interest on financing and credit operations, leases and rents for immovable property , and urban public passenger transport services.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Taxes paid by the taxpayer or taxes debited to his account of goods and services imported or purchased for the purposes of his undertaking, art or profession.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is payable monthly or quarterly on the basis of returns.

R a t e s :

- Reduced	6 %
- normal	12 %
- higher	18 %
- certain essential food products	1 % and 3 %
- textile products	6 % and 9 %.

DUTY ON MINERAL OILS (Imposta di fabbricazione sugli oli minerali)

RDL No. 334 of 28 February 1939, which became Law No. 739 of 2 June 1939, (G.U. No. 49 of 28 September 1939), Article 1 of Decree Law No. 989 of 23 October 1964, (Ordinary supplement, G.U. No. 264 of 27 October 1964), which became Law No. 1350 of 18 December 1964, (G.U. 317 of 25 December 1964), with subsequent amendments (most recently, DL No. 14 of 20 February 1974) (1), Decree Law No. 14 of 20 February 1974 (2), (G.U. No. 49 of 20 February 1974), DL No. 578 of 29 September 1973, (G.U. No. 253 of 29 September 1973), which became Law No. 733 of 15 November 1973 (3)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State. Provision is made for sharing the yield with the regions and municipalities.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Petroleum products used for the purposes specified in table A annexed to Decree Law No. 989 of 23 October 1964, which became law No. 1350 of 18 December 1964, with subsequent amendments (most recently v. decree law referred to in note (3) are exempt.

N o r m a l r a t e s (1) :

	<u>per 100 kg</u>
1) Crude natural mineral oils	6.000 Lit.
2) Light oils and preparations :	
- White spirit (aqua regia minerale)	8.400 Lit.
- Special oils other than white spirit (2)	18.225 Lit.
- Petrol(2)	18.225 Lit.
3) Medium oils and preparations :	
- Paraffin	6.000 Lit.
- Products other than paraffin (2)	18.225 Lit.
4) Heavy oils and preparations :	
- Gas oils	12.400 Lit.
- Special fuel oils	5.400 Lit.
- Fuel oils	3.800 Lit.
- White lubricating oils	15.700 Lit.
- Other lubricating oils	12.400 Lit.

	<u>per quintal</u>
5) Crude vaseline	2.500 Lit.
6) Vaseline other than crude	5.680 Lit.
7) Crude mineral wax (crude ozokerite)	180 Lit.
8) Refined mineral wax ceresin except that made with ozokerite on which duty has already been paid	680 Lit.
9) Paraffin wax, petrol wax, shale wax, residues of paraffin (crude or other)	680 Lit.
10) Aromatic extracts and similar products	12.400 Lit.

R e d u c e d r a t e s :

Subject to regulations in force, reduced rates are granted for petroleum products used for the purposes listed in table B annexed to law No. 32 of 19 March 1973. Some examples are given below :

1) paraffin used for domestic lighting and heating	350 Lit. (1) 50 Lit.
2) gasoils	
- for use as fuel (motor propulsion) (3)	5.976 Lit.
- for use as fuel for heating purposes, domestic hot water supply, cooking and sanitary purposes, baker's ovens and craftsmen's furnaces (1)	350 Lit. 50 Lit. (1)
3) fuel oils other than special oils, for use directly as fuels in boilers and furnaces :	
- heavy, with a maximum sulphur content of 1 %	5 Lit.
- heavy	80 Lit.
- medium viscosity	135 Lit.
- low viscosity	350 Lit. (1) 50 Lit.
- very low viscosity	440 Lit.

(1) Applicable from 30 September 1973 to 31 July 1974, by virtue of the decree law referred to in note (3).

I m p o r t s :

Rates are the same as on mineral oils manufactured in Italy. The tax on imports is called a "frontier surcharge".

E x p o r t s :

An allowance or a refund is given. Refunds are granted only on petroleum products used in the manufacture of certain exported goods.

DUTY ON LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES (Imposta sui gas di petrolio liquefatti)

Decree Law No. 1071 of 24 November 1954, (G.U. No. 270 of 24 November 1954), amended by Decree Law No. 1167 of 10 December 1954 and other subsequent amendments; D.L. No. 14 of 20 February 1974 (G.U. No. 49 of 20 February 1974)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

Provision is made for sharing the yield from the duty with the regions (75 %) and the communes (5.40 Lit/kg on liquefied petroleum gas for use as fuel for motor propulsion).

R a t e s :

- LPG, in cylinders, used as fuel	Lit. 20/kg
- LPG introduced direct into urban distribution systems	Lit. 36/cu.m
- LPG used as fuel for motor propulsion	Lit. 133,72/kg

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

90 % of manufacturing tax levied in the case of use as fuel is refunded for liquefied petroleum gases used for certain purposes.

I m p o r t s :

Duty at the same rate as on petroleum gases produced in Italy.

E x p o r t s :

Exemption or repayment.

CONSUMPTION TAX ON MANUFACTURED TOBACCO (Imposta sul consumo dei tabacchi lavorati)

Decree Law No. 18 of 22 February 1974 (G.U. No. 52 of 23 February 1974)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

Consumers of tobacco.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The retail price fixed for each type of product.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The duty is paid in advance by the retailers when they remove products from the sales offices of the monopoly authorities.

R a t e s :

Up to 65 % of the retail price according to product. The rates are fixed according to a scale laid down by law.

DUTY ON MATCHES (Imposta di fabbricazione sui fiammiferi)

Decree Law No. 560 of 11 March 1923 (G.U. No. 72 of 27 March 1923) and subsequent amendments ;
Ministerial Decree of 11 June 1973 (G.U. No. 193 of 27 July 1973), fixing the rates for the period 1 July 1973 - 31 December 1974

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

Consumers of matches.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The retail price fixed for each type of product.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The duty is paid in advance by the Association of Match Manufacturing Industries when the matches leave the factories.

R a t e s :

Normally, from 30 to 40 % of the retail price. Rates are usually fixed every two years.

DUTY ON SPIRITS (Imposta sugli spiriti)

Ministerial Decree of 8 July 1924 (G.U. 195 of 20 August 1924) and subsequent amendments.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

S c o p e :

1. "Manufacturing tax" :

Spirits are divided into two classes for the purposes of manufacturing tax. The first class comprises spirits produced by distilling raw materials other than wine, still wash, waste from wine production, and fruit. Spirits obtained from these latter substances therefore fall into the second class. All spirits other than ethyl alcohol and alcohol obtained by means of synthesis are treated as spirits belonging to the first class.

The tax is payable :

- (a) prior to the declaration of production to be carried out ;
- (b) or when the goods leave the warehouses ;
- (c) or where monthly accounts are effected by the fiscal administration at the end of each period of 15 days ;
- (d) or when the goods leave the rectifier's premises.

2. State "standard duty" covers :

All spirits in the first class and similar spirits; spirits in the second class obtained from dates, dried grapes, their juices and paste, locust beans, figs, other fruit, and all spirits manufactured without supervision by the tax authorities.

The duty is payable together with the manufacturing tax when the goods leave the distillery or rectifier's premises.

3. State special duty :

Denatured spirits belonging to the first class and similar spirits.

Duty is payable when the products are denatured or, in the case of spirits, when the products are removed from the distillery.

Ex e m p t i o n s :

Denatured spirit for certain industrial uses may be exempted under a Ministry licence, without prejudice to payment of the Special State Tax where this is due.

R a t e s :

1. Manufacturing tax :	<u>per hl of pure alcohol</u>
Standard rate (at 15.56 ^o C)	Lit. 90.000
2. State Standard duty :	
- spirits belonging to the first class :	
various (general rate)	Lit. 60.000
spirit obtained from molasses	Lit. 27.000
spirit obtained from dates, dried grapes, etc.	Lit. 27.000
spirit obtained from cultivated sugar cane ("canna gentile") up to 5.300 hl per year	Lit. 24.000
spirit obtained from sorghum	Lit. 23.000
spirit obtained from locust beans and figs	Lit. 8.000
spirit obtained from fruit other than dates, dried grapes, locust beans and figs	Lit. 4.000

per hl of pure alcohol

- spirits belonging to the second class :
duty-free, with the exceptions mentioned
above (figs, fruit, etc.).

3. State special duty :

Normally, for alcohol of the first class	Lit. 6.000 and 1.000
for methyl alcohol, propyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol, provided such products have been denatured in accordance with current regulations:	Lit. 2.000

I m p o r t s :

Normally the same amount of duty applies as for alcohol produced
in Italy.

E x p o r t s :

Duty-free, Duty paid is refunded.

DUTY ON BEER (Imposta sulla birra)

Ministerial Decree Consolidated Law of 8 July 1924 (G.U. 195 of 20 August 1924) and subsequent amendments.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The wort, i.e. the intermediate product in the manufacture of beer.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The duty is payable by the brewer, prior to the manufacturing process, on the basis of his declaration.

R a t e s :

Lit. 400 per hl/degree of the wort as measured by the official saccharometer at 17,50°C (with flat-rate deductions for losses in manufacture).

I m p o r t s :

The same duty is levied on imported as on Italian beer.

E x p o r t s :

Full refunds are granted. Application for this refund must be received within 2 years.

DUTY ON SUGARS (Imposta sugli zuccheri)

Ministerial Decree Consolidated Law of 8 July 1924 (G.U. No. 195 of 20 August 1924) and subsequent amendments

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

- First-category sugar, with a refined sugar yield of over 94 % ;
- Second-category sugar, when the refined sugar yield does not exceed the abovementioned percentage.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Denatured sugar used in animal feedingstuffs and in a special feed for bees.

R a t e s :

Standard rate :

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| - First category | Lit. 3.300/100 kg |
| - Second category | Lit. 3.168/100 kg |
| - Molasses | Lit. 1.585/100 kg of sucrose contained in molasses for human consumption. |

R e d u c e d r a t e s :

The duty is levied at reduced rates in the case of sugar used in the manufacture of certain products (jams, etc.), whether domestic or imported.

I m p o r t s :

Duty is levied at the same rate as on home-produced sugar.

E x p o r t s :

Exports are duty-free or a refund is granted.

DUTY ON SWEETENERS (Imposta sulle materie edulcoranti)

Ministerial Decree Consolidated Law of 8 July 1924 (G.U. 195 of 20 August 1924), and subsequent amendments

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

R a t e s :

	<u>per 100 kg</u>
- Glucose and maltose in solid form	Lit. 1.650
- Glucose and maltose in liquid form	Lit. 825
- Glucose in solid form	} to be used in the manufac- ture of crystallized fruit and of "mostarde de frutta"
- Glucose in liquid form	
	Lit. 525
- Invert sugar in liquid form obtained from grape- juice or locust beans	Lit. 2.062
- Invert sugar in liquid form obtained from any other substance	Lit. 2.475
- Invert sugar in solid form obtained from any substance	Lit. 2.887
- Leavulose (see invert sugar)	

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Saccharine used in the pharmaceutical industry (the only use allowed) is liable to duty at a rate of Lit. 13.000/kg.

I m p o r t s :

The same amount of duty is payable on imported sweeteners as on home-produced products.

E x p o r t s :

Exports are duty-free or a refund is granted.

DUTY ON COFFEE (Imposta sul caffè)

Decree Law No. 875 of 6 October 1955 (G.U. 231 of 6 October 1955), which became Law No. 1112 of 3 December 1955 (G.U. 280 of 5 December 1955), and Presidential Decree No. 1208 of 31 December 1969 (G.U. No. 69 of 17 March 1970)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Natural coffee in bean and pellicle form, and roasted coffee, whether ground or not.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The duty is paid according to weight when the goods are cleared through customs.

R a t e s :

	<u>per 100 kg</u>
- Natural coffee, in bean or pellicle form	Lit. 50.000
- Roasted coffee, whether ground or not	Lit. 62.500
- solid or liquid soluble coffee extracts (by content of dry matter)	Lit. 150.000

I m p o r t s :

The duty is levied on importation.

E x p o r t s :

No refunds are given.

DUTY ON VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL OILS (Imposta sugli oli vegetali o animali)

1. D u t y o n s e e d o i l s (Imposta sugli oli di semi) :

Presidential Decree No. 1217 of 22 December 1954 (G.U. 5 of 8 January 1955) and subsequent amendments

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Seed oils which are liquid at 15°C.

R a t e s :

- Crude oils and refined oils : Lit. 700/100 kg.

I m p o r t s :

Rates: Crude oils	Lit. 700
Refined oils	Lit. 760 (to balance the cost of refinement in Italy, including excise supervision).

E x p o r t s :

Refund.

2. D u t y o n o l i v e o i l (Imposta sull'olio di oliva)

Decree Law No. 912 of 9 November 1966 (G.U. 279 of 9 November 1966),
which became Law No. 1143 of 23 December 1966 (G.U. No. 328 of 30 De-
cember 1966) and subsequent amendments

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Edible olive oil obtained by pressing, "lampante", refined olive
oil, oil extracted from olive pulp.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Olives, olive pulp, olive oil residues for uses, in certain industries,
other than extraction of oil.

R a t e s :

- Crude oil and rectified oil : Lit. 1.400/100 kg.

I m p o r t s :

Rates : Crude oil Lit. 1.400
 Rectified oil Lit. 1.520 (to balance the cost of refinement
 in Italy, including excise super-
 vision).

E x p o r t s :

A refund is granted.

3. D u t y o n m a r g a r i n e (Imposta sulla margarina)

Law No. 450 of 11 June 1959 (G.U. 159 of 7 July 1959)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Margarine.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Margarine for use in the food industry is exempted; that intended for direct consumption is taxed.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Duty is payable when margarine leaves the factory.

R a t e s :

Lit. 3.000/100 kg.

I m p o r t s :

Duty is levied on imported margarine at the same rate as on home-produced margarine.

E x p o r t s :

Margarine exported directly is duty-free.

DUTY ON COCOA (Imposta sul cacao)

Decree Law No. 50 of 11 March 1950 (G.U. 59 of 11 March 1950) and
Law No. 684 of 1 October 1969 (G.U. 267 of 21 October 1969)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Cocoa, cocoa butter, and cocoa skins and husks.

R a t e s :

	<u>per 100 kg</u>
- Cocoa beans, unroasted, cocoa skins and husks	Lit. 18.000
- Cocoa beans, roasted, unshelled	Lit. 20.000
- Cocoa beans, roasted, shelled, crushed, as paste or powder	Lit. 22.500
- Cocoa butter	Lit. 28.000
- Cocoa powder whose cocoa butter content is less than 1 %	Lit. 17.000

I m p o r t s :

The duty is payable on importation since no cocoa is produced in Italy itself.

E x p o r t s :

No refunds are given.

DUTY ON BANANAS (Imposta sulle banane)

Law No. 986 of 9 October 1964 (G.U. 264 of 27 October 1964) and subsequent amendments, Decree Law No. 745 of 26 October 1970 (G.U. 272 of 26 October 1970), which became, by amendments, Law No. 1034 of 18 December 1970 (G.U. 323 of 29 December 1970)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Bananas, fresh and dried and banana flour.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The duty is payable according to weight when the goods are cleared through customs.

R a t e s :

Fresh bananas :	Lit 110/kg net
Banana flour and dried bananas :	Lit 350/kg net.

I m p o r t s :

The duty is payable on importation.

E x p o r t s :

No refunds are given.

DUTY ON ELECTRICITY (Imposta sull'energia elettrica)

Decree Law No. 1199 of 6 October 1948 (G.U. 233 of 6 October 1948) and subsequent amendments

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The quantity of electric energy consumed as measured by meters.

R a t e s :

- Electric energy ⁽¹⁾: - Lit 4/kWh for lighting purposes ;
- for purposes other than lighting :
 - Lit. 0,50/kWh in dwellings ;
 - in buildings and places other than dwellings :
 - Lit. 0,50/kWh for 6.000 kWh or less per month;
 - Lit 0,40/kWh for between 6.001 kWh and 200.000 kWh per month ;
 - Lit 0,30/kWh for monthly consumption in excess of 200.000 kWh.

(1) Until 31 December 1980, the rates are 50 % lower for southern Italy and the islands.

GOVERNMENT STAMPS (Spirits) (Contrassegni di Stato – spiriti)

Decree Law No. 611 of 29 July 1964 (G.U. 186 of 29 July 1964), which became, by amendments, Law No. 762 of 15 September 1964 (G.U. 234 of 23 September 1964) and Decree Law No. 745 of 26 October 1970 (G.U. 272 of 26 October 1970 - special issue) which became Law No. 1034 of 18 December 1970 (G.U. 323 of 23 December 1970)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

R a t e s :

The prices of government stamps to be affixed to containers of non-denatured spirits, liqueurs, potable spirits, extracts and essences used in the manufacture of liqueurs, vermouth and other aromatized wines for retail sale are fixed as follows :

Products	Capacity of containers (in litres) and price of stamps (in Lit.)						
	up to 0,100	0,250	0,500	0,750	1,000	1,500	2,000
Non-denatured spirits	30	75	150	225	300	450	600
Liqueurs and potable spirits	25	25	40	55	60	85	105
Vermouth and aromatized wines	10	10	15	15	30	30	60
Potable spirits obtained from cereals and sugar-cane	80	100	220	340	420	560	640

D e n a t u r i n g a g e n t s (Denaturanti) :

Denaturing agents are supplied by the government, at a price equivalent to the cost of their preparation by the "Laboratorio Chimico Denaturanti dello Stato" in Milan.

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX (Imposta sugli spettacoli)

Presidential Decree No. 640 of 26 October 1972 (ordinary supplement to G.U. 292 of 11 November 1972) and subsequent amendments

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

All persons organizing public entertainments and events.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The gross takings from each performance or event.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Certain kinds of free tickets or passes, educational film shows, admission to zoological gardens, itinerant animal shows, film societies.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is levied directly by the representatives of SIAE (the Italian authors' and publishers' society), which has been officially authorised to collect it.

R a t e s :

The rates range from 3 % to 60 % depending on the nature of the entertainment, plus value-added tax.

STATE LOTTERIES (Lotterie nazionali)

Law No. 722 of 4 August 1955 (G.U. 191 of 20 August 1955), Presidential Decree No. 1143 of 30 December 1970 (G.U. 111 of 5 May 1971), Presidential Decree No. 600 of 27 September 1973 (G.U. 268, 16 October 1973)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State, which controls lotteries through a monopoly. The duty is transferred to certain institutions.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons buying lottery tickets.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By a special accounting method.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e :

The net profit from lotteries is calculated on the basis of the relevant regulation. After deduction of certain portions, 50 % is set aside as winnings and the remaining 50 % is transferred to certain social, cultural and welfare institutions to be specified by Presidential Decree on a proposal by the Prime Minister, acting in cooperation with the Ministers responsible for the Budget, Finance, Internal Affairs and the Treasury.

The net profit includes a portion (25 %) corresponding to income tax, from which winnings are otherwise exempt.

DUTY ON LOTTO (Tributo di gioco relativo al lotto)

Royal Decree Law No. 1933 of 19 October 1938 (G.U. 298 of 30 December 1938), which became Law No. 973 of 5 June 1939 (G.U. 164 of 15 July 1939) and subsequent amendments ; Presidential Decree No. 600 of 27 September 1973 (G.U. 268 of 16 October 1973)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State; which controls lotto through a monopoly.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

Lotto players. Winners receive less than the amount in prizes to which they would be entitled if the duty did not exist.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The gross takings from lotto are paid weekly to the receivers at the provincial tax offices.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e :

The net profit collected by the central government; after deduction of administrative costs and sums paid out to winners, includes a portion (25 %) corresponding to income tax, from which winnings are otherwise exempt.

LOTTERY DUTY AND LICENCE FOR EVENTS CARRYING PRIZES
(Tassa di lotteria e tassa di licenza sulle manifestazioni a premio)

Royal Decree Law No. 1933 of 19 October 1938 (G.U. 298 of 30 December 1938) on competitions and operations carrying prizes, which became Law No. 973 of 5 June 1939 (G.U. 164 of 15 July 1939, Law No. 585 of 15 July 1950 (G.U. 17 August 1950), Law No. 67 of 18 February 1963 (G.U. No. 97 of 10 April 1963), Presidential Decree No. 600 of 29 September 1973 (G.U. 268 of 16 October 1973)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Commercial and industrial firms.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The total value of the prizes.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Paid to the Treasury.

R a t e s :

Competitions involving chance: proportional lottery duty of 30 % ;

Competitions involving skill: proportional lottery duty of 10 % ;

Events carrying prizes :

- licence, flat rate : Lit. 30.000 for prizes of unit value not exceeding Lit. 3.000 ;

- licence, proportional rate : 24 % for prizes of unit value exceeding Lit 3.000.

Prizes are subject to a 25 % withholding tax, corresponding to income tax, which may be refunded to winners by the firms concerned.

LOTTERY DUTY ON LOCAL RAFFLES AND SIMILAR EVENTS (Tassa di lotteria sulle manifestazioni di sorte locali)

Royal Decree Law No. 1933 of 19 October 1938 (G.U. 298 of 30 December 1938), on tombolas, lotteries and lucky dips for charity, which became Law No. 973 of 5 June 1939 (G.U. 164 of 15 June 1939) Law No. 585 of 15 July 1950 (G.U. 585 of 17 August 1950), Presidential Decree No. 600 of 29 September 1973 (G.U. 268 of 15 October 1973)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Legal entities, welfare and charitable committees.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Gross takings.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Lotteries and lucky dips financed by municipalities, provinces and other legal bodies where the sum provided for prizes does not exceed Lit. 100.000.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Paid to the Treasury.

R a t e :

10 %. Prizes are subject to a 10 % withholding tax, corresponding to income tax, which may be refunded to winners by the bodies and organizing committees concerned.

DUTY ON OFFICIAL CONCESSIONS (Tassa sulle concessioni governative)

Presidential Decree No. 641 of 26 October 1972 (G.U. 292 of 11 November 1972, ordinary supplement No. 3)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

Persons who apply for the issue of government concessions, administrative licenses, deeds, certificates and other documents.

E x e m p t i o n s a n d r e d u c t i o n s :

The exemptions and reductions in force on 31 December 1972 relating to cooperatives and their affiliates and friendly societies (Article 14, last paragraph) are unchanged.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Ordinarily by the Rome Registry Office, or by means of revenue stamps.

R a t e s :

Rates, which are very numerous, are in general fixed separately for each type of document.

INSURANCE TAX (Imposta sulle assicurazioni)

Law No. 1216 of 29 October 1961 (G.U. No. 299 of 2 December 1961) ;
Law No. 990 of 24 December 1969 (G.U. No. 2 of 3 January 1970)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The tax is payable by the insurer, but he is entitled to recover it from the policyholder. The latter pays the tax on insurance policies taken out abroad.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Insurance policies taken out on Italian territory by both Italian and foreign companies, societies or firms, however constituted, or by private individuals ;

Insurance policies taken out abroad in cases where they are to apply on Italian territory, or where they cover movable or immovable goods situated on Italian territory, ships or aircraft of Italian nationality ; goods transported to or from Italy, provided the policy was taken out on behalf of persons or firms domiciled or established in Italy, and provided that the insurance policy concerned was not taxed abroad; life, accident, sickness or civil liability insurance policies taken out on behalf of persons domiciled or resident in Italy; and civil liability involved in an economic activity carried on in Italy;

- Life annuities, paid out in cash, taken out in Italy by the insurance companies referred to above and contracts concluded with foreign insurance companies by persons domiciled in Italy ;
- The tax is not payable on insurance policies covering moveable or immoveable goods situated abroad, or on ships or aircraft of foreign nationality, unless they are used in Italy ;
- The tax is not payable on reinsurance policies when they cover insurance for which the tax has already been paid or which is tax-free .

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The amount of the premium and any additional sum paid by the policyholder to the insurer or in the case of mutual benefit insurance, the sum, under whatever name, paid by the insured to the mutual benefit society; contributions towards guarantee funds for the payment of indemnities are tax-free.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Direct payment by the insurer to the registration office of the district in which the company, society or firm or any other insurer is domiciled, direct payment by the policyholder to the registry office in cases where the policyholder is responsible for payment of the tax.

R a t e s :

Vary between 1 % and 15 %, according to type of insurance or of annuity contract (third-party insurance for motor vehicles and vessels : 5 %).

COMMUNAL TAX ON ADVERTISING (Imposta comunale sulla pubblicità)

Presidential Decree No. 639 of 26 October 1972 (ordinary supplement No. 2 to G.U. of 11 November 1972)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The communes.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons advertising goods or services by whatever visual or aural means within the commune when such advertising is different from that subject to the duty on bill-posting.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The tax is levied on the basis of the duration of the advertising and, with a few exceptions, the surface area of the advertisement, according to a scale fixed by each commune within the maximum limits laid down by law for the various types of advertising and for the category to which the commune belongs on account of its population,

E x e m p t i o n s :

- All types of advertising placed or posted up in suppliers' premises concerning the retail sale of products when the advertising relates to business conducted there and all types of advertising, excluding signs, displayed in the windows or entrances of such premises, provided such advertising relates to the business conducted there and has a surface area of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m per window or entrance;

- Public notices displayed in the windows and entrances of premises, the contents of which notices relate to the business conducted there and are each not more than 1/4 sq. m in area, and notices of the same size regarding the leasing, sale and purchase of the buildings to which they are attached or any other transaction connected therewith;
- Notices and other printed matter concerning the spiritual guidance of the congregation displayed on the doors and the outside walls of buildings used for religious purposes ;
- Advertisements of all kinds placed or posted up on the outside walls of or inside premises used for public entertainments when the advertisement refers to the entertainment and not the premises. In the case of premises which do not have direct access to public thoroughfares and squares, exemption is granted for advertisements placed or posted up on their walls or other enclosures which adjoin public thoroughfares and squares ;
- General tourist advertising matter displayed on the outside walls or inside the offices of travel agencies and tourist organizations ;
- Advertisements relating to the newspapers on sale at newspaper kiosks or in shops, whether the advertisements are placed on the outside walls of or inside the premises ;
- Advertisements displayed inside stations for transport services of all kinds, whether state-owned or operated under concession by private enterprise, when they refer to the activities of the concern; notices displayed inside or outside such stations when these relate to the passenger, luggage and goods services ;
- Advertisements displayed inside railway carriages and aircraft and in ships, (but not in certain boats) ;

- All forms of advertising by the central government and the regional and local authorities ;
- All forms of election publicity at election times in accordance with Law No. 212 of 4 April 1956 ;
- Signs, nameplates, placards and the like, designed to indicate the offices of diplomatic and consular authorities, international organizations, assistance boards and charities, hospitals, religious, cultural or recreational associations and clubs, and any other non-profit-making body, association or organization ;
- Signs, nameplates, placards and the like which must be displayed by virtue of laws or regulations, provided they are not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m in area, even when this is not specifically laid down in the said laws or regulations.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is paid direct to the communal tax office.

STAMP DUTY (Imposta di bollo)

Presidential Decree No. 642 of 26 October 1972 (ordinary supplement No. 3 to G.U. No. 292 of 11 November 1972)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The duty is payable on the deeds, documents and records listed in the official tariff.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Deeds and documents relating to compulsory acquisition of property for public purposes by the government or public authorities ;
- National debt bonds, shares, bonds and other similar negotiable securities ;
- Bills of entry and other customs documents of all kinds.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The duty is collected when the taxpayer purchases the paper bearing the stamps or the stamps themselves, when the seals are affixed by the registration office, or by direct payment to the registration office or other authorized offices.

R a t e s :

Rates are fixed or proportional :

- fixed rates range between Lit. 30 and 10.000 ;
- proportional rates range between 0,1 % and 6 %.

STOCK-EXCHANGE TURNOVER TAX (Imposta sui contratti di borsa)

Royal Decree No. 3278 of 30 December 1923 (ordinary supplement to G.U. 117 of 17 May 1924) and subsequent amendments ;
Law No. 636 of 11 October 1973 (G.U. No. 282 of 31 October 1973)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons effecting stock-exchange transactions.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The sum involved in the transaction.

C o l l e c t i o n :

When the taxpayer purchases the paper bearing stamps for stock exchange transactions or the stamps themselves; when the seals are affixed by the registry office; or by direct payment to the registry office by banks authorized to make periodic payments.

R a t e s :

- Transactions involving bonds, stocks and shares :

The amount of tax varies, according to the persons concerned in the transaction and the term of the contract, between Lit. 1 and 75 for each slice of Lit. 100.000 involved. The tax is reduced by half in the case of certain types of cash transaction involving state bonds or bonds guaranteed by the State.

- Transactions involving goods or foodstuffs :

The amount of tax varies, according to whether cash transactions or transactions for the account are involved, as follows :

- for transactions concluded directly between persons authorized to negotiate on the official market (brokers) from Lit. 20 to 900
- for transactions concluded directly between parties authorized to negotiate by word of mouth from Lit. 40 to 1.800
- for transactions concluded by or through persons authorized to negotiate on the official market or by word of mouth from Lit. 60 to 2.700

REGISTRATION TAX (Imposta di registro)

Presidential Decree No. 634 of 26 October 1972, (ordinary supplement No. 1 to G.U. 292 of 11 November 1972) ;
Presidential Decree No. 601 of 29 September 1973 (ordinary supplement No. 2, G.U. 268 of 16 September 1973)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The following are jointly and severally liable for payment of the tax : public officials (except for supplementary tax - imposta complementare e suppletiva - in cases of subsequent revaluation), the contracting parties, any other persons concerned and the signatories to the declaration. In contracts to which the State is a party, the tax is payable exclusively by the other party; for deeds relating to compulsory acquisition for public purposes, the expropriating authority is exclusively liable and no refund is granted (Presidential Decree No. 634, Article 55).

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Determined by two basic criteria :

- the market value of the property or rights transferred ; in the case of barter transactions, the basis is the total value of the property involved ;
- the price or consideration agreed between the parties.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is normally payable upon registration of the deed, which is obligatory within a fixed time-limit (Presidential Decree No. 634, Articles 5 and 6) - except for documents whose registration is not

compulsory (Table in annex B of the Presidential Decree No. 634), or at the time of the declaration, unless there is an adjustment to the declared value of the property concerned.

C o n c e s s i o n s :

Given under Presidential Decree No. 634, Article 80 paragraph 2 and Presidential Decree No. 601 of 29 September 1973 ; these measures lay down entirely new provisions governing concessions, replacing all those in force up to 31 December 1973.

R a t e s :

Rates are proportional, varying in accordance with the nature of the document and the legal consequences of the clauses contained therein (Presidential Decree No. 634, Article 19). The tariff is given in Presidential Decree No. 634, Annex A.

For certain types of documents, specified in the aforementioned tariff (for example, transfers of immovable property to the State, regions, provinces, or municipalities ; sale of immovable property situated abroad ; compulsory acquisition for public purposes ; labour contracts and contracts concerning the provision of goods and services subject to VAT, etc.) the tax is levied at a flat rate of Lit. 2.000.

MORTGAGE TAX AND CADASTRAL DUTY (Imposte ipotecarie e catastali)

Presidential Decree No. 635 of 26 October 1972
(Supplement No. 1 to G.U. 292 of 11 November 1972)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

In addition to public officials who have received or authenticated deeds subject to transcription, all persons applying for transcription, registration, renewal or cancellation and, jointly with them, any persons on whose behalf such application has been made ; debtors in cases where their mortgages are registered or renewed.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

For registration or renewals, the basis of assessment is the capital and incidental expenses covered by the mortgage; for transcriptions, the basis of assessment is the value fixed for the purposes of registration tax or succession and gifts duty.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The taxes on the transcription of deeds or of legal decisions concerning transfers of immovable property are payable to the registry office within the period laid down for the payment of registration tax or estate duty ; other types of duty are payable to the real estate registries when an application is made for transcription, renewals etc.

R a t e s :

From 0,2 % to 1 % according to the nature of the application, with a minimum of Lit. 2.000.

TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES (Tassa sulla circolazione degli autoveicoli)

Consolidated law on motor vehicle taxes passed by Presidential Decree No. 39 of 5 February 1953 (supplement to G.U. 33 of 10 February 1953) and subsequent amendments.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State. By decree issued by the Treasury and the Finance Ministry, two-fifths of the tax is allocated to the provinces. The regions apply a tax on vehicles and motor boats which are subject to the state tax on motor vehicles and are registered in the region, and on vehicles which do not require registration and belong to persons resident there. This tax is fixed at a rate not exceeding 110 % and not below 90 % of the corresponding state tax, and is reduced to 50 % in the regions governed by ordinary statute. The tax is subject to the same rules as the state tax on motor vehicles.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Owners of motor vehicles.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The basis of assessment depends on type of vehicle and cylinder capacity in cc (bicycles with auxiliary motor, light motor-cycles and light motorcycle and side-car combinations, light motor vans); horsepower rating (for all other motor vehicles used for passenger transport and for mixed passenger and goods transport, and for motor boats); number of seats (trailers used for passenger transport); total authorized laden weight (motor vehicles and trailers used for goods transport); number of persons the vehicle can carry, and authorized weight (lorries authorized to carry both passengers and goods at different times).

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Certain types of motor vehicles used for public services are permanently exempt ;
- vehicles imported temporarily are exempt for a limited period.

R e d u c t i o n s :

Certain motor vehicles used for special kinds of transport or having certain specific characteristics.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is payable to the registration offices. However, by agreement with the State, at present payment may be made either direct to the collecting offices of the Automobile Club of Italy or into a post office account held by that body.

R a t e s :

- Bicycles with auxiliary motor, based on cylinder capacity (up to 50 cc): the fixed annual tax is Lit. 1.500 ;
- Light motor-cycles and light motor cycle and side car combinations, based on cylinder capacity (over 51 cc and up to 125 cc): the fixed annual tax is Lit. 4.200 ;
- Motor lorries, 3 and 4 wheeled motor vans, trailers and light motor vans : depending on the total authorized laden weight, the annual tax ranges from Lit. 7.500 to 157.500, and from Lit. 8.250 to 171.000 in the case of trailers ;
- Motor-cycles and motor cycle and side-car combinations : between Lit. 4.800 and Lit. 10.000, depending on HP rating ;

- Motor cars used for passenger transport and for mixed passenger and goods transport : the annual tax is between Lit. 5.000 and 237.000, depending on HP rating ; in the case of vehicles of over 45 HP, it is Lit. 8.500 for each HP in excess of 45 ;
- Motor coaches : the annual tax ranges from Lit. 9.000 to 124.000, depending on HP rating; over 45 HP, the tax is Lit. 3.000 for each HP in excess of 45 ;
- Motor boats for private use (passenger transport): the annual tax ranges from Lit. 3.350 to 90.000, depending on HP rating; in the case of motor-boats of over 45 HP, the tax is Lit. 6.000 for each HP in excess of 45 ; with effect from 26 October 1970, the rate was increased by 50 % ;
- Trailers used for passenger transport : the annual tax ranges from Lit. 37.500 to 140.400 (for private use) and Lit. 24.600 to 93.000 (for public use).

Other rates are applied for certain specific types of motor vehicles.

LUXEMBOURG

PERSONAL INCOME TAX (Fixed by assessment) (Impôt sur le revenu des personnes physiques – Fixé par voie d'assiette)

Law of 4 December 1967 on income tax, Title I, Articles 1 to 157 (Mémorial A, 1967, pp. 1228 - 1275) amended by the Laws of 27 December 1973 (Mémorial A, 1973, p. 1959 - 1965);
Budget Law of 27 December 1973 (Mémorial A, 1973, p. 1778 et seq.) and about 21 important Grand Ducal Regulations

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

All individuals whose domicile for fiscal purposes or usual place of residence is in Luxembourg or who receive taxable income there.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total net income (= profits or excess of receipts over costs of acquisition) from 8 categories of income, less special expenses.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Payments in cash from legal insurance against sickness, accidents and unemployment ;
- Certain allowances (e.g. family allowances) ;
- Certain types of pension (e.g. war pensions) ;
- Interest on certain types of government loan ;
- Capital received from payment of a life insurance ;
- Income on a savings bank account or on interest on bonds : Lfrs. 15.000 per year.

D e d u c t i o n s :

- Special expenses (in particular, social insurance contributions, insurance contributions, insurance premiums, interest on debts, certain donations : automatic personal allowance of Lfrs. 9.000 is granted, and the taxpayer must produce evidence of additional special expenses);
- Reduction for extraordinary costs ;
- Reduction for income from farming ;
- Reduction for retired persons ;
- Reduction for a profit made in the transfer or termination of a one-man business ;
- Compensatory reduction for wage-earners.

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

Incomes of married couples are treated as a single income for tax purposes and tax due is determined by the "splitting" system.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Only income accruing in Luxembourg is taxable. Deductions at source extinguish the tax debt and are also made in the case of selfemployed literary and artistic activities (10 % of gross receipts), income derived from the leasing of licences and patents (12 % of gross receipts), and remuneration received by boards of directors (10 % of remuneration after prior deduction of tax on company directors' fees).

C o l l e c t i o n :

Tax is payable annually on the basis of tax returns; tax is withheld at source on income from employment and income from pensions; tax is withheld at source on income from capital ;
Annual adjustment of tax withheld on wages and pensions; when tax is calculated by assessment, tax withheld at source is deductible against final income tax liability.

R a t e s :

- Taxpayers are divided into three classes according to the number of their dependants ;
- There is a graduated scale with 22 income bands, to each of which corresponds a rate of tax ranging from 0 % to 57 % ; application of the rates varies according to the class to which the taxpayer belongs. For the first band from 0 to Lfrs. 34.200 the rate is 0 % ; for the second band from Lfrs. 34.200 to Lfrs. 45.600, the rate is 12 %. The rate then increases by 2 % or 3 % per band. For income exceeding Lfrs. 644.400, there is a uniform rate of 57 %.

This basic scale is adjusted periodically to variations in the weighted consumer price index.

As regards extraordinary income, the rates applied range from 12 % to 34,2 %.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Losses suffered by business firms, farmers, foresters or persons practising a liberal profession may be carried over for a period of five years, provided the persons running the enterprise or other persons involved keep regular accounts.

TAX ON WAGES, SALARIES AND PENSIONS (Impôt sur les salaires et pensions)

Law of 4 December 1967 on income tax, Title I, Articles 136-145 (Mémorial A, 1967, pp. 1268-1270) amended by the Law of 27 December 1973 (Mémorial A, 1973, p. 1964 and 1965) and about 11 important Grand Ducal regulations

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

- Workers receiving income from employment or former employment ;
- Persons in receipt of retirement or old-age pensions from an independent retirement fund.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Income tax due on wages, salaries and pensions is withheld at source.

The tax is to be withheld by the employer of the pension fund for the account of the worker or the pensioner in accordance with tables of monthly or daily amounts which are drawn up on the basis of the general scale for personal income tax and allow for the standard deductions for costs of acquisition (=Lfrs. 12.000 per year for workers in paid employment and Lfrs. 6.000 per year for persons in receipt of pensions) for special expenses (= Lfrs. 9.000 per year) and the compensatory reduction for wage-earners (Lfrs. 10.800) or the reduction for retired persons.

The reduction for retired persons is fixed at Lfrs. 16.800, if the taxable income does not exceed Lfrs. 144.000 ; at Lfrs. 10.800, increased by an eighth of the difference between Lfrs. 192.000 and the taxable income, if the latter is more than Lfrs. 144.000 ; at Lfrs. 10.800 if the taxable income exceeds Lfrs. 192.000.

There is an annual adjustment of tax withheld. When tax is calculated by assessment, tax withheld is deductible from tax liability.

WITHHOLDING TAX ON INCOME FROM CAPITAL (Impôt retenu sur les revenus de capitaux)

Law of 4 December 1967 on income tax, Title I, Articles 146-151 (Mémorial A, 1967, pp. 1271-1273)

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Dividends and interest on bonds which are subject to income tax. The tax is withheld at source for the beneficiary's account by the distributor in Luxembourg.

Where tax is calculated by assessment, tax withheld is deductible from tax liability.

R a t e s :

15 % of gross dividends

5 % of gross interest on bonds.

SPECIAL TAX ON COMPANY DIRECTORS' FEES (Impôt spécial sur les tantièmes)

Regulation of 31 March 1939 on the tax on company directors' fees.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Members of boards of directors receiving fees.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

All fees.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

As for residents.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is withheld at source by the company concerned.

R a t e :

20 % (or 25 % in cases where a company pays the tax).

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

This tax cannot be deducted from personal income tax itself, but may be deducted from the basis of assessment of personal income tax.

CORPORATION TAX (Impôt sur le revenu des collectivités)

Law of 4 December 1967 on income tax, Title II, Articles 158-174 (Mémorial A, 1967, pp. 1276-1281) amended by the Law of 11 November 1968 (Mémorial A, 1968, p. 1210) and 4 Grand Ducal regulations.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Joint-stock companies, cooperative societies, religious associations, non-profit making organizations, foundations and establishments for public utility, funds for special purposes, mutual insurance associations, industrial and commercial undertakings incorporated under public law.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Profits ; these are assessed on the basis of the regulations governing personal income tax.

E x e m p t i o n s :**"Personal" exemptions :**

- Certain corporate bodies whose direct or exclusive objectives are cultural, charitable or of general interest ;
- Establishments supplying water, gas and electricity and belonging to the State, municipalities or groups of municipalities ;
- Post office authorities ;
- State savings bank, national lottery, national low-cost housing corporation, independent employers' pension and provident funds ;
- Holding companies ;
- Agricultural associations and exclusively occupational associations.

"Real" exemptions : (Privilege of parent companies and subsidiaries - Schachtelprivileg)

The income of a resident joint-stock company which is fully liable to tax and which has a direct continuous holding of at least 25 % in the capital of another joint-stock company, is exempted :

- Wholly, if the other company is resident and fully liable to tax ;
- Half, if the other company is non-resident but fully liable to a tax corresponding to company tax (although more extensive exemptions may be granted where conventions exist to prevent double taxation).

D e d u c t i o n s :

In addition to the deductions as for personal income tax, the other expenses which may be deducted are :

- Funds earmarked for the technical reserves of insurance companies ;
- Refunds made to members by cooperatives and certain agricultural associations ;
- Amounts due to partners in partnerships limited by shares for rent, interest on assets, or fees for an activity in the service of the company.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Only income accruing in Luxembourg is taxable; there are no personal exemptions; tax may be withheld at source (normally, no privileges are granted for holding shares in another company, unless otherwise stipulated in an international convention) - and this extinguishes the tax debt.

R a t e s :

- 20 % when taxable income does not exceed Lfrs. 400.000 ;
- Lfrs. 80.000 plus 50 % of income in excess of Lfrs. 400.000 when taxable income is between Lfrs. 400.000 and Lfrs. 600.001 ;
- 30 % when taxable income is between Lfrs. 600.000 and Lfrs. 1.000.001 ;

- Lfrs. 300.000 plus 72 % of income in excess of Lfrs. 1.000.000 when taxable income is between Lfrs. 1.000.000 and Lfrs. 1.313.000 ;
- 40 % when taxable income is in excess of Lfrs. 1.312.000.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Five years.

BETTING TAX (Taxe sur les paris sportifs)

Law of 15 June 1903 on the exploitation of games of chance, plus the Law of 21 January 1948 aimed at regulating betting on sporting events; Grand Ducal Decree of 20 September 1948 implementing the Law of 21 January 1948 amended by the Grand Ducal Decree of 16 February 1950.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Bookmakers.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

An initial fixed duty is payable when the office is opened, and a proportional tax is levied on bets and winnings.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The proportional tax is payable within a fortnight of the time when the bets are settled.

R a t e s :

- In the case of the fixed duty, the maximum payable is Lfrs. 10.000 ;
- In the case of the proportional tax, the rates are 8 % of bets and 10 % of winnings.

WEALTH TAX (Impôt sur la fortune)

Wealth Tax Law of 16 October 1934, Regulation of 31 October 1939 amending the Wealth Tax Law, Regulation implementing the Wealth Tax Law of 2 February 1935; Ministerial Regulation of 16 April 1969; Agricultural Law of 23 April 1965 (Mémorial A, 1965, p. 383-390)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Individuals and legal persons except partnerships (sociétés de personnes), members of which are taxed individually on the value of their participation.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total property, gross (farms and forestry holdings, all other movable and immovable, tangible and intangible property), less debts.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Savings banks properly so-called, pension funds, employers' pension and provident funds, etc.; Non-profit-making associations of a religious and/or charitable nature or such associations serving the public interest; Non-profit-making housing enterprises; Holding companies; State and municipal enterprises.

D e d u c t i o n s :

For individuals, an allowance of Lfrs. 100.000 is granted from the basis of assessment for the taxpayer himself (plus Lfrs. 100.000 for the spouse and for each child).

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

Tax is aggregated.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Only assets located in Luxembourg are taxed.

C o l l e c t i o n :

General assessment every three years : a part of the tax is fixed annually and collected quarterly.

R a t e :

0,5 %.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

The minimum taxable net wealth of companies is Lfrs. 500.000
(Lfrs. 200.000 for a private limited company).

ESTATE DUTY (Droits de succession)

Law of 27 December 1817 on the levy of estate duty; Laws of 18 August 1916, 7 August 1920 and 31 January 1921 increasing the estate duties; amending Law of 16 June 1950; Law of 13 May 1964 and various other Grand Ducal laws and regulations

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Heirs and legatees of persons domiciled in Luxembourg.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Market value at the time of decease of the entire net estate inherited from a person domiciled in Luxembourg, except for real estate located abroad.

E x e m p t i o n s :

The "legal portion" going to direct descendants is not taxed, nor is any estate going to a spouse with common descendants.

Estate duty is payable only if the net inherited exceeds Lfrs. 20.000.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books.

R a t e s :

- In direct line: apart from the "legal portion", 2,5 % in the case of the disposable share and 5 % for the remainder ;
- To spouse without children or common descendants : 6 % ;
- Between collateral relatives, according to the degree of relationship : 6 to 15 % of the "legal portion" and 15 % of the remainder ;
If the net sum accruing to an individual exceeds Lfrs. 100.000, the portion payable on the basis of the above rates is increased progressively by 10 % to 220 % (portion in excess of Lfrs. 17,5 million) ;
- Legacies left to municipalities, public undertakings, charitable institutions and relief committees : 4 % whatever the sum ;
- Legacies left to non-profit-making organizations, undertakings for public purposes, church funds, consistories and synagogues : 6 % whatever the sum.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Where the deceased person was not domiciled in Luxembourg, transfer duty on death (droit de mutation par décès) and not estate duty is levied.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Market value of real estate located in Luxembourg at the time of decease. There are no allowances, and debts are not deductible.

R a t e s :

- In direct line : 2 % of the "legal portions" ;
- To spouse with children or common descendants : 5 % ;
- Other rates are the same as in the case of estate duty ;
- As in the case of estate duty, the rate is increased progressively by 10 % to 220 % (see above).

VALUE ADDED TAX (Taxe sur la valeur ajoutée)

Law of 5 August 1969 on value-added tax (Mémorial A, 1969, p. 954 et seq.);
 Law of 20 July 1973 amending and completing that of 5 August 1969 (Mémorial A, 1973, p. 1018 et seq.);
 Law of 27 December 1973 on the budget of public receipts and expenditure for the 1974 fiscal year (Mémorial A, 1973, p. 1780 et seq.) and regulations and administrative circulars.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

- Any natural or legal person who habitually performs independent activities connected with an economic activity ;
- Importers.

T a x d u e w h e n :

- Goods are delivered and services rendered against payment within Luxembourg ;
- Goods are used for purposes not connected with the running of the enterprise ;
- Goods are imported.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- For goods delivered and services rendered : the remuneration received (exclusive of VAT) ;
- For goods used for private purposes : the normal value (exclusive of VAT) ;
- For imports : the purchase price or normal value (exclusive of VAT) plus all duties, taxes (other than VAT), charges and incidental expenses involved up to the first point of destination of the goods within Luxembourg.

D e d u c t i o n s :

As a general rule, tax paid at earlier stages is deductible.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- No tax is due, and tax paid at earlier stages is deducted, on exports of goods and services and international transport.
- No tax is due, but tax paid at earlier stages is not deducted, on activities of the postal services, the transfer and letting of real property, banking and insurance transactions, and certain sanitary, social, cultural and educational activities.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Monthly, quarterly or annual tax returns and payments.

R a t e s :

2 %, 5 % and 10 %.

E x p o r t s :

See under "Exemptions".

EXCISE DUTIES (Accises)

With regard to excise duties, see the section Belgium.

B 11 (Accise sur les huiles minérales)	refers to L 14/15 (number of the code min the Tax Statistics Yearbook)
B 12 (Accise sur les gaz de pétrole et autres hydrocarbures gazeux, liquéfiés) (Accise sur le benzol et produits analogues)	refers to L 12
B 13 (Accise sur les tabacs fabriqués)	refers to L 12
B 14/15 (Accise sur l'alcool éthylique)	refers to L116/17
B 16/17 (Accise sur les vins et autres boissons fermentées mousseuses et non mousseuses)	refers to L 12
B 18 (Accise sur les bières)	refers to L 12
B 20 (Accise sur les sucres)	refers to L 12

FIRE SERVICE TAX (Taxe dans l'intérêt du service d'incendie)

Law on fire protection tax of 1 February 1939 (RGL. I, p. 113); Provisions of 1 February 1939 implementing the Law on fire protection tax (RGL. I, p. 116);
Grand Ducal Decree of 26 October 1944 (Mémorial 1944, p. 80);
Grand Ducal Decree of 23 July 1945 (Mémorial 1945, p. 422)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Fire insurance underwriters.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Premiums, including incidental expenses, paid to the underwriter.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Returns and payment are made on a quarterly basis.

R a t e :

4 %.

INSURANCE TAX (Tax sur les assurances)

Law on insurance tax of 9 July 1937 (RGBL. I, p. 793) ;
 Provisions implementing the Law on insurance tax of 13 July 1937 (RGBL.I,
 p. 797) ;
 Grand Ducal Decree of 26 October 1944 (Mémorial 1944, p. 80) ;
 Grand Ducal Decree of 23 July 1945 (Mémorial 1945, p. 422)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Insured persons, guaranteed by the underwriter.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Payments of premiums for certain types of insurance contracts (e.g. hail, theft, glass, civil liability, accident, fire, building, transport, marine, aircraft, motor, life, sickness, old age, disability, dowry, capitalization contracts, etc.).

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Generally, the premium including incidental expenses ;
 For hail, the sum insured.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Certain types of insurance contract, notably compulsory contracts with social insurance institutions.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Returns and payments are made on a quarterly basis by the underwriter.

R a t e s :

- 0,2^o /_{oo} of the insured sum in the case of hail insurance ;
- In other cases : 2 to 10 % of the premium according to the contingency insured against.

TAX ON LAND AND BUILDINGS (Impôt foncier)

Law on tax on land and buildings of 1 December 1936, amended by the Regulation of 20 April 1943 (RGBl. I, p. 1943, p. 267 - RSTBl. 1943, p. 369); Grand Ducal Decree of 16 March 1945 (Mémorial A, 1945, p. 115); Grand Ducal Regulation of 21 December 1962 (Mémorial A, 1962, p. 1186); Law of 1 February 1967 (Mémorial A, 1967, p. 51); Grand Ducal Regulation of 27 June 1967 (Mémorial A, 1967, p. 712); Grand Ducal Regulation of 18 December 1967 (Mémorial A, 1967, p. 1359)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Owners of real estate located in the municipalities.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Standard value of all real estate, whether buildings or land without buildings, assessed on the basis of the valuation law.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Real estate belonging to public corporations and used for public purposes; real estate used for charitable, sporting, religious, or scientific purposes; land and buildings belonging to hospitals; public roads and waterways; cemeteries.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

The same system is applied as in the case of resident persons and companies, since the tax, as a tax on material values, is payable on all real estate located in Luxembourg.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The amount of tax is fixed annually without tax returns. Payment is quarterly, half-yearly or yearly according to the amount of tax.

R a t e s :

A basic taxable amount is first of all fixed, varying between 7 and 10 ‰ of the standard value. This basic taxable amount is then multiplied by a factor fixed by the municipal authorities between 0,5 and 8,0, depending on the nature of the building. In the case of farms, this factor varies from 0,75 to 5.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

The tax may be deducted from taxable income or profits.

STAMP DUTY (Droit de timbre)

Law of 23 December 1913 on registration, Laws of 7 August 1920 and 28 March 1938, on the increase of stamp duties, Ministerial Decrees of 19 April 1950, 18 October 1950 and 29 February 1968, and various other laws and Grand Ducal Decrees.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t a n d r a t e s o f d u t y :

- Stamp duty ranging from Lfrs. 5 to 60, depending on the size of the paper, is payable on all public and private documents intended to have probative force between the parties concerned ;
- Fixed stamp duty ranging from Lfrs. 10 to 2.000 is payable on certain documents (passports, permits, certificates, legalizations, authorizations, etc.) issued to individuals by government departments ;
- Proportional stamp duty, at a rate of Fr. 1 per Lfrs. 1.000 of the sum mentioned or of the nominal value, is payable on bills of exchange, promissory notes or bearer bills, drafts, abstracts, all other negotiable bills and bonds.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Certain types of document are exempt from stamp duty, because of their nature or their purpose, or because of the status of the parties concerned.

Shares or bonds issued by companies are exempt from stamp duty.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By affixing of stamps or by payment of the duty when it becomes due.

REGISTRATION TAXES (Droits d'enregistrement)

Laws of 23 December 1913 and 7 August 1920 on registration; Law of 18 September 1933; Grand Ducal Decree of 12 May 1945 fixing certain duties and taxes; Laws of 28 January 1948 and 13 July 1949; Law of 29 December 1971 concerning the tax on the assembling of capital in companies governed by civil law or commercial law (sociétés civiles et commerciales) and revising certain legal provisions on the collection of registration taxes, and various other Laws and Grand Ducal Decrees.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Market value of property transferred or sums and securities for which legal acts are executed.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Certain types of legal acts are exempt from registration taxes because of the nature or purpose of the legal procedure in question or of the status of the parties.

C o l l e c t i o n :

As a general rule, the taxes are collected when civil, judicial or extra-judicial acts are registered.

R a t e s :

Fixed rates ranging from Lfrs. 20 (the standard rate) to Lfrs. 100.000 are applicable in the case of acts which do not involve any obligation, court order, priority classification in bankruptcy proceedings or payment in respect of sums and valuables, or the transfer of ownership, usufruct or enjoyment of real or personal property; this is a duty levied for the preparation of the legal act, which is payable when the acts are registered.

A proportional duty, ranging from 0,24 % to 14,4 % according to the nature and purpose of the legal procedure involved, is levied in respect of legal acts involving obligations, court orders, priority classification in bankruptcy proceedings, or payment in respect of sums and valuables, and for any transfers between living persons, of the ownership, usufruct or enjoyment of real or personal property. Legal acts on which proportional duty is payable are not liable to the fixed duty.

The transfers of personal estates and rights, giving rise to liability for value-added tax, are registered only for fiscal duties. This provision, however, does not apply to transfer to companies in consideration of shares.

D u t y l e v i e d o n s a l e s o f r e a l p r o p e r t y :

Standard rate : 6 %.

Reduced rate applicable to sales of real estate in cases of bankruptcy and, in certain circumstances, to rural properties and low-cost housing : 1,2 %.

D u t y l e v i e d o n c o m p a n i e s :

- Real or personal estate invested : 1 %;
- In the case of assets transferred to a company for a valuable consideration : 0,24 % to 6 %, according to the nature of the assets invested;

- New capital invested : 1 %.
- Capitalization of reserves : fixed duty of Lfrs. 20.

Mergers :

- in the case of capital invested in a new company : 0,5 % ;
- in the case of assets transferred to a company for a valuable consideration (assets with a liability counterpart) : exempted because the assets invested are the contributor's total assets ;
- in the case of family companies (sociétés familiales) the duty is reduced to 0,5 % ;
- Transfer of shares of associates : exempted.

MORTGAGE TAX (Registration of mortgage, renewal of registration and transfer) (Droits d'hypothèque – droits d'inscription, de renouvellement d'inscription et de transcription)

Law of 18 April 1910 and Grand Ducal Decree of 19 April 1910 on mortgage arrangements; Law of 7 August 1920 on the increase of duties; Law of 14 July 1966 and Grand Ducal Regulation on the registration and mortgaging of inland waterway vessels, and various other Laws and Grand Ducal Decrees

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- In the case of registration and renewal of registration : the principal amount of the debt registered ;
- In the case of transfer : the price or market value of the property concerned (real property and inland waterway vessels of a tonnage of 20 tons or over).

E x e m p t i o n s :

- The following are exempt from mortgage registration tax : legal mortgages on property belonging to minors, persons under judicial disability, married women, and the central government, and mortgages guaranteeing municipal loans, loans made by the State Savings Bank, the land mortgage institution (crédit foncier), the subsidized housing department and social insurance institutions, etc.
- The following are exempt from mortgage transfer tax : as a general rule, all transfers of real property on which proportional registration tax is not payable, gifts shared between relatives in direct ascending line and, in certain circumstances, exchanges of rural property.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Mortgage tax is collected when the relevant legal documents concerning the mortgage are presented.

R a t e s :

- Registration and renewal of registration (in principle every ten years)
0,5 ‰ ;
- Transfer : as a general rule 1 % ; this rate is reduced to 0,5 % in
the case of some real property (rural property, low cost housing) and
in the case of certain legal acts (exchanges, sales of real property
following bankruptcy).

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

A special duty (registrar's fee) ranging from Lfrs. 10 to 200, depending on the value of the real property transferred or on the amount of the mortgage debt to be registered or cancelled, is levied by the central government ; 1/5 of this sum is paid to the mortgage registrars by way of compensation for their responsibility.

TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES (Taxe de circulation sur les véhicules automobiles)

Law on motor vehicles tax of 23 March 1935, implementing provisions of 5 July 1935 for the Law on motor vehicle tax, Articles 4 and 5 of the Law of 24 March 1967 (Mémorial A, 1967, p. 210 et seq.); Grand Ducal Regulation of 19 June 1967 on the tax system for motor vehicles (Mémorial A, 1967, p. 636); Article 4 of the Law of 23 December 1967 (Mémorial A, 1967, p. 1558); Grand Ducal Regulation of 24 December 1969 (Mémorial A, 1969, p. 1918); Article 3 of the Law of 29 December 1970 (Mémorial A, 1970, p. 1480) and various other Grand Ducal and ministerial regulations.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x P a y a b l e o n :

Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers using the public highway, other than those running on rails.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The person in whose name the vehicle is registered.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Tax is calculated on the basis of the cylinder capacity of the engine or the weight of the vehicle, depending on the class of the vehicle.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Vehicles used by the Central government, the municipalities or public enterprises or for public benefit ; ambulances, and tractors used exclusively for agricultural purposes ; vehicles used by the diplomatic corps, and invalid vehicles.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Returns and payments are made annually or by instalments.

R a t e s :

I. On the basis of cylinder capacity :

- Private cars with engines running on light mineral oils :

up to 2.400 cc :	Lfrs. 126 per 100 cc
from 2.401 to 3.600 cc :	Lfrs. 3.030 per 100 cc
3.601 and over :	Lfrs. 3.030 plus Lfrs. 84 per 100 cc
- For private cars with engines running on fuels other than light mineral oils or electricity : these rates are increased by 50 %.

II. On the basis of weight :

	<u>up to 2.400 kg</u>	<u>above 2.400 kg</u>
- Private cars driven by a rotary piston engine or an electric or turbine engine	Lfrs. 315 per 200 kg of unladen weight	Lfrs. 3.780 plus Lfrs. 105 per 200 kg in excess of 2.400 kg
- Buses and coaches	Lfrs. 315 per 200 kg of unladen weight	Lfrs. 3.780 plus Lfrs. 105 per 200 kg in excess of 2.400 kg
- Lorries, vans, tractors, and truck tractors	Lfrs. 320 per 200 kg on unladen weight	Lfrs. 3.840 plus Lfrs. 400 per 200 kg in excess of 2.400 kg
- Trailers and semi-trailers	Lfrs. 280 per 200 kg of unladen weight	Lfrs. 3.360 plus Lfrs. 350 per 200 kg in excess of 2.400 kg

TRADE TAX (Impôt commercial)

Law on trade tax of 1 December 1936, amended by the Law of 29 November 1973 (Mémorial A, 1973, p. 1545 and 1546) and by the Law of 27 December 1973 (Mémorial A, 1973, p. 1959 - 1964); Regulations of 31 March and 16 November 1943 on the levying of trade tax in simplified form; third Regulation of 31 January 1940 implementing the trade tax law; Amending Law of 11 December 1967 (Mémorial A, 1967, p. 1323); Amending Law of 16 August 1968 concerning the payroll tax (Mémorial A 1968, p. 652) four other laws on trade tax, and various other Grand Ducal and ministerial regulations.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Business, industrial, mining or handcrafts undertakings located in Luxembourg.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- Trading profits, with certain increases (in particular, interest on long-term debts and other permanent costs, half the rent paid for movable assets) and certain deductions (10 % of the standard value of buildings, the percentage of profits received from partnerships (sociétés de personnes) liable to trade tax);
- Operating capital with certain increases (in particular, long-term debts) and certain deductions (standard value of buildings, value of holdings in partnerships (sociétés de personnes) liable to trade tax);
- In some cases, total wages (special payroll tax). If this total does not exceed Lfrs. 800.000 per taxpayer and per tax year, it is not taken into consideration. If it is between Lfrs. 800.000 and Lfrs. 2.400.000, it is reduced by half of the amount by which it falls short of Lfrs. 2.400.000.

D e d u c t i o n s :

An allowance of Lfrs. 400.000 is granted on profits made by natural persons and partnerships (sociétés de personnes) and of Lfrs. 200.000 on profits made by companies having a share capital (sociétés de capitaux). An allowance of Lfrs. 700.000 is granted on operating capital of natural persons and partnerships (sociétés de personnes).

E x e m p t i o n s :

As a general rule, those persons or companies are exempted which are also exempted from corporation tax.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

The same as for residents, since the tax is levied on the enterprise by virtue of the fact that it is located in Luxembourg, regardless of who the owner is.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Annually by means of tax returns.

R a t e s :

(a) Trade tax proper :

- 4 % of profits ;
- 2 ‰ of operating capital

A municipal factor varying between 1,4 and 3,75 is then applied.

(b) Payroll tax levied by large municipalities :

2 ‰ of the payroll multiplied by a municipal factor which is usually 6.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

This tax may be deducted from taxable income or profits.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Losses may be carried over for a period of 2 years.

TAX ON THE LICENCE TO SELL BEVERAGES (Taxe des cabarets)

Coordinated text of the Law of 12 August 1927 (Mémorial A, 1927, p. 623-628) as amended by the Laws of 3 May 1929 (Mémorial A, 1929, p. 387-388), 11 August 1951 (Mémorial A, 1951, p. 1141), 5 May 1958 (Mémorial A, 1958, p. 537), 19 May 1962 (Mémorial A, 1962, p. 343), 31 July 1967, Mémorial A, 1967, p. 819), 7 July 1969 (Mémorial A, 1969, p. 903-905), 17 June 1970 (Mémorial A, 1970 p. 881) and 22 December 1970 (Mémorial A, 1970, p. 1459-1469) and various Grand Ducal and Ministerial Decrees

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Holders of licences to sell beverages.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

The licence.

C o l l e c t i o n :

- A once-and-for-all tax payable when a bar or café is opened or transferred ;
- An annual tax payable thereafter.

R a t e s :

- The tax payable on the opening of a bar or café is between Lfrs. 1.000 and 3.500 ; it is between Lfrs. 2.000 and 7.000 when there is not less than one bar or café to each 200 inhabitants ; the tax is between Lfrs. 6.000 and 21.000 in the case of bars or cafés which were already in existence before 27 July 1912.
- The annual tax ranges from Lfrs. 200 to 800.

Both the tax on the opening of bars and cafés and the annual tax vary according to the population of the district where the bar or café is located and according to the type of licence.

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX (Taxes sur les amusement publics)

Organic Regulation of charitable boards of 11 December 1846 (Mémorial 1846, p. 694), Law of 28 May 1897, (Mémorial 1897, p. 401), Grand Ducal Decree of 22 October 1923, and various municipal regulations

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Organizers of public entertainments.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Cinema shows, fairs, lotteries, fancy dress balls, skittles, juke-boxes, etc.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of tax returns.

R a t e s :

There is a fixed duty varying from Lfrs. 200 to 300 annually in the case of skittles and from Lfrs. 200 to 600 in the case of juke-boxes, and a proportional duty varying from 5 to 15 % of the entrance charge.

THE NETHERLANDS
Nederland

PERSONAL INCOME TAX (Inkomstenbelasting)

Income Tax Law 1964 / Staatsblad 519

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

All individuals resident in the Netherlands, and non-residents deriving income from Dutch sources.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :**For residents :**

Total income from all sources (business profits plus net income from work, from capital or from certain periodical payments, plus capital gains on the sale of securities forming part of a large holding) less amounts set aside for the "old age reserve" and plus amounts deducted from the "old-age reserve", less the total amount of personal liabilities, extraordinary expenses, deductible gifts and certain deductible losses.

For non-residents :

Total income from Dutch sources (business profits made in the Netherlands plus net income from an occupation which is or was carried on in the Netherlands, from real estate located in the Netherlands, from mortgages secured on such real estate, and in particular from securities issued by companies located in the Netherlands and possessing share capital (in cases where the non-resident concerned has a large holding of the company's capital, plus capital gains on the sale of securities forming part of a large holding of such a company's capital), plus the right to periodical payments and allowances made by a Dutch public corporation, less certain personal liabilities and deductible losses.

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974 of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands ; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Income from the following sources is not deemed to form part of gross total income :

- appreciation of farming land unless the appreciation has resulted from farming activities ;
- profits from forestry undertakings ;
- reorganization profits resulting from creditors abandoning unsatisfied claims, in so far as these profits exceed total losses incurred in the current year or carried over from preceding years ;
- an allowance of Fl. 10.000 in cases where businesses are, partly or wholly transferred or wound up ;
- winnings from games of chance not forming part of a business's profits;
- benefits from savings premiums resulting from certain laws on savings applying to lower-income groups ;
- benefits from certain pensions and certain indemnities arising on the termination of a profession.

I n v e s t m e n t a l l o w a n c e a n d a n t i c i p a t e d
d e p r e c i a t i o n :

The investment allowance for aeroplanes in international trade and for buildings in professional use amounts to 16 % of the sum invested over two years (2 x 8 %). For ships under the Dutch flag, it amounts to 25 % over five years (5 x 5 %) and for inland navigation, in general, to 10 % over two years (2 x 5 %).

Anticipated depreciation only applies to buildings in professional use and their equipment, if they are situated in the provinces of Groningen, Friesland, Drente, Overijssel, Gelderland, Noordbrabant, Limburg, Zeeland, in the north of the province of Noordholland or the southern IJsselmeerpolders. Anticipated depreciation also applies to ships under the Dutch flag.

R e s e r v e f o r o l d - a g e f o r s e l f - e m p l o y e d
p e r s o n s :

Since January 1st 1973, tax-payers over 18 and under 65, who receive business profits, have the possibility of setting up a "reserve for old age". According to these rules, the operators of businesses can, in view of their old-age insurance, immunise a part of their profits, on condition that an equivalent amount is retained in the capital of the company.

For 1974, 7,5 % of profits may be added to the "reserve for old-age", on condition that the minimum amount added for this year is Fl. 525 and the maximum amount added is Fl. 3.938. Profits earned abroad are not taken into account in the calculation of the amount to be added.

In principle a married woman can set up a "reserve for old-age" independently, if she receives business profits.

During the year when the tax payer reaches 65 years of age, the "reserve for old-age" must be transferred into a "stamrecht" (which provides periodical payments or allowances) or liquidated at proportional rates, from 25 to 50 % (See under Rates 3 below).

At this time the maximum amount which can be deducted as a life-annuity premium is Fl. 7.500. Besides this, it is possible to benefit simultaneously from the allowance of Fl. 10.000 on the transfer or winding up of a business and of the "stamrecht".

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

Married couples are assessed jointly unless they live apart permanently. The wife's income resulting from paid employment, or a profession or from profits from her activity in a firm of her own or of her husband's is taxed separately.

The non-taxable part of the wife's income amounts to Fl. 1.395. Tax is assessed on a graduated scale (see under Rates A below). The allowance for dependant children is generally granted to the husband.

C h i l d r e n :

The net income derived from the capital, and the personal liabilities, of a minor for whom the parents are entitled to a reduction are added to the parent's income and liabilities.

C o l l e c t i o n :

1. Personal income tax is levied annually by the tax department. It is assessed on the basis of the taxpayer's declaration. If no such declaration is submitted, the amount due is assessed directly by the tax department.

2. The following taxes count towards it :

- tax on wages (deducted at source by employer) ;
- dividend tax (deducted at source by paying company) ;
- tax on games of chance where the winnings form part of the income ;
- further provisional assessments.

R a t e s :

A - Graduated scale :

For tax assessment purposes incomes - less the amount exempt from tax (total of allowances) - are divided into steps. Each step has a fixed percentage of tax. This percentage is 25 % for the first step and rises to 71 % for incomes over Fl. 132.468.

The amount exempt from tax is :

- for single persons below the age of 35 Fl. 4.045
 For persons below the age of 35 who have been married or who receive an allowance for dependant children, the same allowance is granted as that for single persons over the age of 35
- for single persons between 35 and 65 years of age Fl. 5.439
 Men and women who have been married or who live apart are also included in this group (this does not include an allowance of Fl. 2.232 maximum for one parent households)
- for single persons of 65 years of age and over Fl. 6.611
 Men and women of 65 years of age and over who have been married or who live apart are also included in this group. (this includes an allowance of Fl. 1.172 for old people)
- for married men below the age of 65 Fl. 6.972
 Men who have been married or who live apart from their wives are not included in this group
- for married men of 65 years of age and over Fl. 8.925
 Men who have been married and who live apart from their wives are not included in this group (this includes an allowance of Fl. 1.953 for old people)

B - Proportional rates :

- 25 to 50 % : in the case of certain types of profits and income
(e.g. profits made when a business is sold or wound
up) ;
- 20 % : in the case of profits deemed to be made on an entre-
preneur's death, capital gains on sales of securities
forming part of a large holding, bonus shares obtained
when a company issues new capital.

In order to meet the needs of the changing economic situation, personal
income tax rates may be increased or lowered by up to 5 %.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Losses are deducted from the income in the last calendar year and six
following calendar years. Under certain circumstances, the period of
six years may be extended indefinitely as regards the losses of an
undertaking incurred during the first six years following the setting-up
of the undertaking (initial losses).

TAX ON WAGES (Loonbelasting)

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

- Persons resident in the Netherlands receiving a wage or salary from an employer established in the Netherlands ;
- Persons resident abroad receiving a wage or salary from an employer established in the Netherlands for work they are doing or have done in the Netherlands ;
- Persons resident abroad who are members of the board of management or the supervisory board of a company established in the Netherlands ;
- Persons resident abroad receiving a wage or salary from a Dutch public corporation ;
- Artists and athletes practising their profession in the Netherlands, but resident abroad, except where the Netherlands have not been granted the right to collect taxes under an agreement to prevent double taxation. The rate applied is 25 %.

In order to meet the needs of the changing economic situation the rates for the tax on wages can be increased or lowered by up to 5 %.

DIVIDEND TAX (Dividendbelasting)

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons holding - directly or in the form of certificates - shares and profit-participation bonds of Dutch joint-stock companies.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Income from such securities, including the issue of bonus shares from profit reserves and liquidation dividends for the amount by which they exceed the paid-up capital.

The rate is 25 %, except where it is lowered by virtue of an agreement to prevent double taxation.

INHABITED HOUSE TAX (Personele belasting) (1)

Law on Inhabited House Tax 1950 / Staatsblad K. 598

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons using a building in the Netherlands for accommodation, pleasure or recreation.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Rental value of the property and sales value of the furniture it contains.

E x e m p t i o n s :

This tax is not payable on hotels and restaurants, property used for industrial, commercial and charitable purposes or for the public benefit.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Deductions are allowed for dependants.

(1) By January 1st 1979 at the latest, "local rates" have to be introduced in all the Dutch municipalities. At this time the Inhabited House Tax, Municipal Tax on Fire Insurance and Land Tax among others will disappear.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

The tax is not payable by persons living abroad if they use premises for less than three months.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is assessed and collected by the central government.

R a t e s :

Depending on the class of municipalities involved, certain minima and abatements are applied; tax is then levied on rental value at a rate of 3,4 % and on the value of the furniture at a rate of 1,5 %. Both provinces and municipalities can levy surcharges.

CORPORATION TAX (Vennootschapsbelasting)

Corporation tax law 1969 / Staatsblad 469

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Joint-stock companies, cooperative societies, mutual insurance and credit companies, foundations and other legal persons incorporated under civil law, when they administer an enterprise, funds for common account, and most publicly controlled industrial and commercial undertakings (in all cases having their headquarters in the Netherlands); foreign legal persons established in the Netherlands or having sources of income analogous to those subject to the income tax applicable to non-residents.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Profits in the widest sense, with a number of additions or deductions. The taxable profits correspond largely to profits taxable under personal income tax.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Legal persons whose activities are of social or charitable nature or otherwise in the public interest ;

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.

- Dividends on a holding by a company of at least 5 % in a subsidiary (tax concession for parent companies); this concession is sometimes also applicable in the case of holdings in foreign companies;
- Investment allowance and anticipated depreciation; see Personal Income Tax (N 01).

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

See under "Tax payable by" above.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Annual assessment by the tax department on the basis of the taxpayer's declaration. If no such declaration is submitted, the amount due is assessed directly by the tax department.

R a t e s :

The tax equals 48 % of the taxable amount or, if this amount is less than Fl 50.000, 45 % of this amount plus 15 % on that part which exceeds Fl. 40.000.

In order to meet the needs of the changing economic situation, the rates of tax can be increased or lowered by up to 5 %.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

See personal income tax (N 01).

TAX ON GAMES OF CHANCE (Kansspelbelasting)

Law governing the Tax on Games of Chance, 14 September 1961 / Staatsblad 313

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Winners of games of chance organized in the Netherlands, beneficiaries of lotteries organized in the Netherlands, beneficiaries resident or domiciled in the Netherlands of games of chance organized abroad.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

All prizes distributed to participants (either in kind or in cash).

E x e m p t i o n s :

Prizes to a maximum amount of Fl. 1.000 and prizes not exceeding the participants' outlay are tax-free.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is deducted at source on prizes won in games of chance organized in the Netherlands. For prizes won in games of chance organized abroad, the tax must be paid by the prize-winner on the basis of a declaration made by the prize-winner himself.

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974 of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.

R a t e s :

25 %.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Winnings from games of chance are not taxable under personal income tax, provided they do not form part of a business's profits; in this case the tax on winnings from games of chance is not deductible from personal income tax.

COMMUTER TAX (Forenzenbelasting)

Municipal by-laws based on Articles 272 (F) and 275 of the Law on Municipalities

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Individuals whose main residence is not in the municipality in question but who spent more than ninety nights of the tax year in that municipality, or kept a furnished dwelling available for themselves or their family in that municipality for more than ninety days of the tax year.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The duration of the stay, the rental value of the furnished dwelling, or another basis of assessment specified in the taxation by-laws; the amount of tax payable should in no case be dependent on income.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Patients in hospitals, disabled persons, invalids or the elderly, and persons who, for the purpose of carrying out work for the government, are temporarily residing outside the municipality where they normally live.

R e d u c t i o n s :

The municipalities may lay down reductions.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

As for residents.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is assessed and collected by the municipalities.

R a t e s :

As the municipalities are competent to determine the rates of this tax, rates differ according to municipality.

WEALTH TAX (Vermogensbelasting)

Wealth Tax Law 1964 / Staatsblad 520

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Individuals resident in the Netherlands, and possessing assets there, and individuals resident abroad possessing certain types of assets in the Netherlands.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Net wealth at the beginning of the year (= difference between assets and liabilities).

E x e m p t i o n s :

Non-taxable items include pension rights and the following items, provided they do not form part of the assets of an enterprise : furniture and works of art, legal usufruct rights, certain life insurance policies, life annuities, goodwill, jewels, etc.

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Single persons under 35 years of age	F1. 43.000
Married men, widowers, widows, and single persons over 35 years of age	F1. 59.000
Allowance for each child	F1. 15.000
An additional allowance of	F1. 38.000 is granted
to persons over 65 years of age and to invalids.	

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

Tax is levied on the combined wealth of married couples, unless they are living apart permanently.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Persons resident abroad are liable to taxation if they possess, on Dutch territory, real estate developed or undeveloped, claims covered by a mortgage on such real estate, or property forming part of a Dutch enterprise operated by means of a fixed establishment located in the Netherlands.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By means of assessment books, on the basis of the taxpayer's returns.

R a t e s :

For 1974, the rate has been temporarily increased from 5 to 8^o/_{oo} .

SUCCESSION DUTIES (Successierechten)

Law on succession Duties 1956 (28 June 1956), Staatsblad 362

B e n e f i c i a r y :

(1)
The State .

D u t i e s p a y a b l e b y :

Persons receiving inheritances, legacies and gifts.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Value of all property received by the beneficiary :

1. as an inheritance from a person residing in the Netherlands at the time of his or her decease ;
2. as a gift from a person residing in the Netherlands at the time the gift was made.

E x e m p t i o n s :

1. The following are exempt from succession duty :

the central government, provinces and municipalities in the case of legacies made in the public interest; Dutch legal persons carrying on activities serving the public interest, provided that the property acquired does not exceed Fl. 10.000; certain allowances, which vary according to the specific circumstances, are granted in the case of widows, widowers, children under 21, children over 21, parents, etc.

2. The following are exempt from gift duty :

the central government, provinces, municipalities and legal persons in the circumstances described under 1 above; persons receiving state gifts; public corporations; members of the Royal Family; and varying allowances are granted in the case of children.

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands, through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Abatements for dependants are granted to taxpayers with wives and children to support, but only for property inherited.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Transfer duty of 6 % is payable on gifts, inheritance and legacies received from persons not resident in the Netherlands. This duty is assessed on the value of property located in the Netherlands as specified in N 10 under "Non-residents".

C o l l e c t i o n :

On the basis of returns by the taxpayers.

R a t e s :

These vary according to the degree of relationship between the donor and the beneficiary, and the size of the gift or inheritance. The maximum rate is 17 % for children and spouses and 54 % for unrelated persons.

TURNOVER TAX – VALUE-ADDED TAX (Omzetbelasting – Belasting over de toegevoegde waarde)

Law on Turnover Tax 1968 / Staatsblad 329

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Entrepreneurs (producers, merchants, and suppliers of services) and anyone importing goods into the Netherlands.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

1. Deliveries of goods in the Netherlands as part of the activities of an enterprise.
2. Services rendered in the Netherlands by an entrepreneur.
3. Imports.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- The amount of the payments made for goods delivered or services supplied in the Netherlands.
- The amount charged on delivery to persons for whom the imported goods are destined.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Certain deliveries of and services with regard to real estate ;

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.

- Certain services supplied by banks, insurance companies and the post office, medical services, etc.;
- The activities of youth organizations, sports clubs, non-profitmaking institutions of a social nature, schools and universities, composers, writers, etc.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Under the value-added tax system :

Returns are submitted monthly or quarterly; payments are made when the returns are submitted (within one month of the period concerned).

(a) Within the Netherlands : on the basis of taxpayers' returns ;

(b) In the case of imports :

- as import duties ;
- for certain entrepreneurs and for imports from Belgium and Luxembourg, as under (a) above.

R a t e s :

The normal rate is 16 %. A rate of 4 % is applicable to goods and services which can, in general, be regarded as necessities.

E x p o r t s :

A rate of 0 % applies to goods exported by an entrepreneur and services supplied to a person resident abroad.

DUTY ON MINERAL OILS (Accijns op minerale oliën)

Law governing Duty on Mineral Oils (25 June 1964), Staatsblad 207

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Light oils (petrols), medium oils (petroleum), diesel oil, light fuel oil, heavy fuel oil and other mineral oils used as fuel. Excise duty is also levied on certain imported products which contain these mineral oils, according to the amount of mineral oil contained.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The manufacture in and import into the Netherlands of mineral oils.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The products are released for consumption, or at the time of importation for release for consumption.

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Mineral oils used as raw materials ;
- Light oils used for other purposes than as raw materials or fuel ;
- Heavy fuel oils used for other purposes than as raw materials or fuel;
- Lubricating oils ;
- Imported lubricating oils.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The duty is paid on the fifteenth day of the month following that for which declaration is made.

R a t e s :

- light oils, liquid at a temperature of 15 ^o C and under atmospheric pressure. each hl at 15 ^o C	Fl. 46,--
- other light oils	-
- medium oils, each hl at 15 ^o C	Fl. 3,26
- diesel oil and light fuel oil, not intended for use in motor vehicles on public roads, as provided in Article 2 of the 1966 law on motor vehicles (Stb. 332), each hl at 15 ^o C	Fl. 18,46
- heavy fuel oil and other mineral oils, each 100 kg net weight	Fl. 1,40

E x p o r t s :

Duty on exported mineral oils is reimbursed.

DUTY ON TOBACCO (Tabaksaccijns)

Law governing Duty on Tobacco Products, (25 June 1964) Staatsblad 208

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Cigars, cigarettes, smoking tobacco, dry chewing tobacco, and snuff, regardless of the proportion of tobacco-like products or substitutes used in their manufacture. No duty is levied on cigarette paper in the Netherlands.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The manufacture or import of tobacco products.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The goods enter into free circulation.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The duty is settled by affixing tax bands supplied by the central government against payment of the appropriate amount of duty.

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.

R a t e s :

In percentages of the retail price:

1. Cigars weighing 3 kg or more per 1.000	11,5 %
2. Other cigars (cigarillos)	16 %
3. Smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff	31,5 - 36,9 %
4. Cigarettes	52,3 % plus Fl. 2 per 1.000 pro- vided the minimum ex- cise duty paid is at least Fl. 34,43 per 1.000.

I m p o r t s :

The same rate of duty, assessed on the same basis, is levied on imported manufactured tobacco as on home-grown tobacco. It is payable by the importer and settled by affixing tax bands on the imported goods.

E x p o r t s :

Duty on exports is refunded.

DUTY ON WINE AND DUTY ON SPARKLING BEVERAGES (Wijnaccijns en accijns op mousserende dranken)

Law governing Duty on Products containing Alcohol (13 May 1963) Staatsblad 240

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

1. Excise duty is levied on non-sparkling beverages, manufactured by fermentation - with or without the addition of water or sugar - from :
 - (a) juice or must from grapes, dried grapes or currants, if the beverages have a strength of less than 22^o ;
 - (b) juice or must from other fruits than grapes, dried grapes or currants, if the beverages have a strength of less than 15^o
2. Excise duty on wine and excise duty on sparkling beverages are levied on fermented beverages, rendered sparkling in the Netherlands or naturally sparkling, and on imported fermented sparkling beverages.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The manufacture in, and import into the Netherlands of, the above products.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The goods are released for consumption, or on importation for release for consumption.

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Declaration and payment of duty at the latest by the 15th day of the month following that in which the goods were released for consumption or imported.

R a t e s :

1. Excise duty on wine, which applies to non-sparkling fermented beverages manufactured in the Netherlands or imported, is levied, per hectolitre, at

	Fl. 41,38
(a) if the beverages have a strength of more than 12° and not more than 15°, on each tenth of a degree over 12°, per hectolitre	Fl. 0,75
(b) if the beverages have a strength of more than 15°, on each tenth of a degree over 12°, per hectolitre	Fl. 1,18

2. Excise duty on wine, which applies to sparkling imported fermented beverages, is levied, per hectolitre, at

	Fl. 41,38				
(a) for sparkling fermented beverages, manufactured from grapes, dried grapes or currants : <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; padding-left: 20px;">(i) if the beverages have a strength of more than 12° but not more than 15°, for each tenth of a degree over 12°, per hectolitre</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">Fl. 0,75</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">(ii) if the beverages have a strength of more than 15°, for each tenth of a degree over 12°, per hectolitre</td> <td style="text-align: right; vertical-align: bottom;">Fl. 1,18</td> </tr> </table>	(i) if the beverages have a strength of more than 12° but not more than 15°, for each tenth of a degree over 12°, per hectolitre	Fl. 0,75	(ii) if the beverages have a strength of more than 15°, for each tenth of a degree over 12°, per hectolitre	Fl. 1,18	
(i) if the beverages have a strength of more than 12° but not more than 15°, for each tenth of a degree over 12°, per hectolitre	Fl. 0,75				
(ii) if the beverages have a strength of more than 15°, for each tenth of a degree over 12°, per hectolitre	Fl. 1,18				
(b) for other sparkling fermented beverages whose strength is over 12°, for each tenth of a degree over 12°, per hectolitre	Fl. 0,75				

- Excise duty levied on sparkling wines, which applies to sparkling fermented beverages manufactured in the Netherlands or imported, is levied per hectolitre, at

(a) for beverages of a strength less than 6°	Fl. 10,35
(b) for beverages manufactured from other fruits than grapes, dried grapes or currants, which have a strength of more than 6°	Fl. 51,72
(c) for other sparkling beverages	Fl. 103,44

E x e m p t i o n s :

- non-sparkling fermented beverages from other fruits than grapes, dried grapes, or currants, in small packages and labelled ;
- non-sparkling fermented beverages used in the manufacture of products containing alcohol are subject to the duty on alcohol.

E x p o r t s :

The export of beverages from the manufacturing factory to Belgium or Luxembourg is considered as a release for consumption, and therefore taxed.

DUTY ON NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES (Accijns op alcoholvrije dranken)

Law governing Duty on non-alcoholic beverages (15 December 1971, Staatsblad 731)

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State ⁽¹⁾.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Manufacture on national territory and imports.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

At the time when the goods are released for consumption or imported for release for consumption.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Non alcoholic beverages, i.e. mineral water and soft drinks.

Mineral water is understood to mean :

- (a) natural or artificial mineral water and sparkling water, listed under the heading 22.01 A of the Tariff of import duties ;
- (b) water listed under the heading 22.01 B of the Tariff of import duties, on condition that it is packaged for use in retail trade and that writing or illustrations on the package show that the contents consist of water in the sense of point (a) above.

Soft drinks are understood to mean :

non-alcoholic beverages listed under the heading 22.02 A of the Tariff of import duties.

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974

C o l l e c t i o n :

In the case of manufacture on national territory, the declaration and payment of the duty must take place at the latest on the 15th day of the month following that in which the goods were released for consumption. For imports, duty is paid at the latest on the 15th day of the month following that in which the import took place.

R a t e s :

	<u>per 100 litres</u>
Mineral water	Fl. 7,25
Soft drinks	Fl. 14,50

I m p o r t s :

Same rates.

E x p o r t s :

Remission of taxes for the manufacturer ; refund for the trader.

DUTY ON BEER (Bieraccijns)

Law governing Duty on Beer, (30 May 1963) Staatsblad 241

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Number of hectolitre/degrees of wort produced by the brewery during the calendar year; number of hectolitre/degrees = volume of wort in full hectolitres at 17,5°C multiplied by the difference between the density of wort and the density of pure water. The density is expressed in degrees and tenths of degrees. Each degree corresponds to one hundredth of the density of pure water at 17,5°C. Duty on imported beer is levied according to the number of hectolitres.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The manufacture of beer in, or its import into, the Netherlands.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The brewing process starts, and at the moment of import.

C o l l e c t i o n :

After a brewing declaration is made duty is paid at the latest by the 20th day of the third month following that during which the declaration was made.

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of the revenue in 1974.

R a t e s :

Per hectolitre/degrees of wort :

- for the first 10.000 hectolitre/degrees	F1. 3,76
- between 10.001 and 50.000 hectolitre/degrees	F1. 4,06
- between 50.001 and 1.250.000 hectolitre/degrees	F1. 4,45
- over 1.250.000 hectolitre/degrees	F1. 4,76

I m p o r t s :

Per hectolitre, for beer of which the percentage of extract content is :

- less than 10 % in weight	F1. 17,56
- from 10 to 14 % in weight	F1. 25,09
- from 14 to 16 % in weight	F1. 30,10
- from 16 % in weight and over	F1. 34,62

E x p o r t s :

For beers exported by a brewery there is a refund of excise duty based on the number of hectolitre/degrees of wort used in the manufacture of the exported beers.

DUTY ON SPIRITS (Alcoholaccijns)

Law governing Duty on Products containing Alcohol, (30 May 1963)
Staatsblad 240

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Ethyl alcohol and products containing ethyl alcohol⁽²⁾, except :

- Beer, non-sparkling fermented beverages and sparkling fermented beverages.

Types of spirits arising as by-products in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol, which are classed as ethyl alcohol for the purposes of this duty.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Manufacture of the above products in the Netherlands, and imports.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The goods are released for consumption or imported for release for consumption.

-
- (1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.
- (2) By Ministerial Decree the following provisions also apply to propyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol and products containing such alcohols.

C o l l e c t i o n :

A declaration is made at the time when the goods are released for consumption or imported. The tax due is paid at the latest by the 15th of the month following the declaration.

R a t e s :

- | | |
|---|--|
| - Per hectolitre of pure alcohol at 15 ^o C | F1. 1.593 |
| - Alcohol for industrial uses, (in general, all types of alcohol not intended for drinking) | exempt |
| - Alcohol for the manufacture of perfumes and toilet waters | duty is levied at a reduced rate (67 % of the normal rate) |

I m p o r t s :

A duty of F1. 15,93 per hectolitre per degree of strength is levied on imported products containing alcohol.

E x p o r t s :

Remission of tax or refunds.

DUTY ON SUGAR (Suikeraccijns)

Law governing the Duty on Sugar, (25 June 1964) Staatsblad 206

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t (for sugar) :

The products deemed to be sugar are sucrose and invert sugar in solid, liquid or paste form. Products coming under heading 04.06 (natural honey), section II (vegetable products) or Chapter 20 (preparations of vegetables, fruit or other parts of plants) of the customs tariff are not deemed to be sugar.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The manufacture and import of sugar into the Netherlands.

D u t y d u e w h e n :

The goods are released for consumption, or imported for release for consumption.

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The declaration of release for consumption must be made at the latest by the 15th day of the month following the release of the goods. The excise duty must be paid at the latest by the 20th day of the second month following that in which the declaration was made. As far as the declaration of imports is concerned, duty is paid at the latest by the 15th day of the month following that in which the import was made.

R a t e s (for sugar) :

	<u>per 100 kg net weight</u>
- Sugar in solid form	Fl. 4,34
- Sugar in paste or liquid form lighter in color than "colour 6 of the Union scale" or whose purity factor is higher than 90 per unit of context	Fl. 0,043

E x p o r t s (for sugar) :

Remission of tax.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t (for products containing sugar) :

Products which contain sugar used at the time of manufacture or added are considered as products containing sugar.

Beer and products whose content of sugar is less than 5 % are not considered as products containing sugar.

R a t e s (for products containing sugar) :

For products containing sugar manufactured in the Netherlands an excise duty is levied on the portion of sugar content.

I m p o r t s (for products containing sugar) :

Duty is levied according to the content of sugar :

	<u>Per 100 kg net weight</u>
- Not less than 5 but not more than 15 %	Fl. 0,43
- More than 15 and not more than 25 %	Fl. 0,87
- More than 25 and not more than 40 %	Fl. 1,40
- More than 40 and not more than 60 %	Fl. 2,17
- More than 60 and not more than 75 %	Fl. 2,93
- More than 75 and not more than 90 %	Fl. 3,58
- More than 90 %	Fl. 4,12

E x p o r t s (for products containing sugar) :

Tax is refunded.

SPECIAL TAX ON MOTOR CARS (Bijzondere verbruiksbelasting op personenauto's)

Article 50 of the Law on Turnover Tax 1968

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

a x p a y a b l e b y :

Manufacturers and importers of motor cars.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

- Delivery by the manufacturer ;
- Import of motor cars.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Vehicle seating more than eight passengers ;
- Special vehicles for the transport of sick persons or prisoners ;
- Police vehicles, military vehicles and fire engines ;
- Motor tricycles for disabled persons.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is payable only once; it is levied together with turnover tax on the sales price minus turnover tax of a new or imported motor car.

R a t e :

16 %.

E x p o r t s :

Motor cars exported by an entrepreneur are exempt.

**MUNICIPAL TAX ON FIRE INSURANCE (Gemeentelijke assurantiebelasting –
Belasting op verzekering tegen brandschade) (1)**

Municipal by-laws based on Article 277(1) of the (old) Law on Municipalities

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Owners of movable and immovable property in the municipality even if the property is not covered by fire insurance.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Possible bases of assessment are :

- The insurance premium ;
- The insured value ;
- Taxable income according to the land registry.

E x e m p t i o n s :

The tax is usually limited to buildings.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

As for residents.

(1) By January 1st 1979 at the latest "local rates" have to be introduced in all the Dutch municipalities. At this time the Inhabited House Tax, Municipal tax on Fire insurance, and Land Tax, among others, will disappear.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is assessed and collected by the municipalities on the basis of the taxpayer's returns.

R a t e s :

A certain percentage of the premium, the insured value or the taxable income according to the land registry.

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX (Vermakelijkheidsbelasting)

Municipal by-laws based on Article 277(k) of the Law on Municipalities

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Operators of places of entertainment.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Usually the gross proceeds from entrance fees ;
by way of exception, the surface area of the place of entertainment plus
a standard rate for each category.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Exhibitions and religious, political, scientific and social meetings,
sports competitions; school treats, children's playgrounds and other
entertainments that are non-profit-making and for the public benefit,
and charitable activities.

R e d u c t i o n s :

A reduced rate may be applied for local clubs and associations.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

As for residents.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is assessed and collected by the municipalities on the basis of the taxpayers' returns.

R a t e s :

Usually a fixed percentage (e.g. 20 %) of the gross proceeds. Rates based on surface area of places of entertainment vary with municipality and category of entertainment.

LAND TAX (Grondbelasting) (1)

Land Tax Law (26 May 1870) Staatsblad 82

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons owning or holding in usufruct land with or without buildings, located in the Netherlands, on 1 January of the year in question.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Income from land and buildings (equal to the average annual income towards the end of the nineteenth century). Income from new properties is valued by comparison with similar older property.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Buildings and land used for religious purposes, cemeteries, in many cases schools and universities, hospitals, charitable institutions, or institutions (scientific, cultural, etc.) of public interest.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Tax relief is granted in cases of loss of income or usufruct.

(1) By January 1st 1979 at the latest, "local rates" have to be introduced in all the Dutch municipalities. At this time the Inhabited House Tax, Municipal Tax on Fire Insurance and Land Tax, among others, will disappear.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

See under "Tax payable by" above.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is assessed and collected by the central government.

R a t e s :

- 6 % for land without buildings ;
- 4,86 % for buildings.

The following surcharges are added to these rates :

- A maximum of 60 % by the provinces (for the two classes of property ;
- A maximum of 60 % by the municipalities (land with buildings) ;
- A maximum of 30 % by the municipalities (land without buildings) ;
- 130 % by the central government on land with buildings.

TAX ON LEGAL TRANSACTIONS (Belastingen op rechtsverkeer)

Law governing the Tax on Legal Transactions (24 December 1970) Staatsblad 611, replacing the legislation concerning registration and stamp duties by new regulations

Under this law, the four following taxes are levied :

- (a) tax on transfers ;
- (b) tax on insurances ;
- (c) capital duty ;
- (d) Stock Exchange turnover tax.

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State ⁽¹⁾.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

- (a) The acquisition of real estate and realty rights attached, as well as the acquisition of shares in real estate companies, unless they are acquired by a right of inheritance, a right to an inheritance through marriage, the ending of a period of limitation of rights, and certain types of accession ;
- (b) the insurance act ;
- (c) the raising of capital represented by shares ;
- (d) the purchase and sale of securities by a broker.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- (a) The value, or the consideration if higher ;
- (b) the premium ;
- (c) the value of the contribution after deduction of expenses. At least the nominal value of the shares issued; in the case of a merger or an internal reorganisation, the net increase in nominal value ;
- (d) the purchase or sale price.

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands ; through the Municipal Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.

Ex e m p t i o n s :

- (a) Exemptions are granted, amongst others, to an acquisition :
- by a delivery already subject to value-added tax, unless the entrepreneur can declare this for deduction ;
 - by infants, on the inheritance of a business ;
 - by a public organisation ;
 - by endowment ;
 - by contribution to a company (on condition that the capital is not divided into shares, unless the entire company is the subject of the contribution) ;
 - by an internal reorganisation of a limited company or of a private company with limited liability ;
 - as the result of a consolidation (of land) ;
 - of monuments.
- (b) Life-insurances, accident insurances, insurances for disability and incapacity for work, insurances for illness and expenses for illness, unemployment insurances, insurances on ships and air-ships used for international deliveries of goods, transport insurances and reinsurances.
- (c) 1. If the shares can only be issued to Dutch nationals with an income of less than Fl. 25.000 and if they are not transferable
2. If the capital is amalgamated by an organisation, whose objective is the general interest, and in which only public organisations can hold shares.
3. Certain types of mergers of companies or shares.
- (d) Purchases and sales between brokers, the purchase and sale of new shares, treasury bonds, and shares mentioned in point c) 1 above.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

- (a) on the acquisition of the property, or if a deed has to be transcribed in a public register, the time when the deed is made out ;
- (b) the falling-due of the premium ;

- (c) the date on which the capital is contributed ;
- (d) the delivery of a document.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Tax is levied on :

- (a) the acquirer ;
- (b) the insurer or the broker, the insurance broker or the legal representative ;
- (c) the company ;
- (d) the broker.

R a t e s :

- (a) 5 % (in the case of an acquisition from land consolidation : 1 %) ;
- (b) 4 % ;
- (c) 2 % (holdings : 1 %) ;
- (d) 1,2 ‰.

C o l l e c t i o n :

- (a) payment on declaration; the declaration is made by presenting the notarised deed for registering ;
- (b) payment on quarterly declaration, or monthly declaration when the amount exceeds Fl. 6.000 per quarter ;
- (c) payment on declaration during the month following that in which the tax became payable ;
- (d) payment on quarterly declaration, or monthly declaration when the amount exceeds Fl. 6.000 per quarter.

TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES (Motorrijtuigenbelasting)

Law governing Tax on Motor Vehicles, (21 July 1966) Staatsblad 332 amended by the law of 18 December 1969 Staatsblad 548

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Use of motor vehicles (except motor-assisted bicycles and vehicles running on rails) on the public roads.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The unladen weight of the vehicle (including the weight of the trailer attached to the vehicle).

E x e m p t i o n s :

Vehicles used by certain public services; farm tractors; motor and steam rollers used, for example, in roadmaking; ambulances for invalids; taxis; car dealers and repair shops for specific routes; and vehicles used by non-residents if reciprocity is granted.

Non - residents :

Persons resident abroad are liable to taxation for the period during which they wish to use their vehicle in the Netherlands, provided they are not otherwise exempt.

Collection :

Annually or quarterly, on the basis of the taxpayer's returns.

Rates :

	<u>per 100 kg</u>
- Motor cars	Fl. 8,88
minimum charge	Fl. 38,85
- Buses and coaches	Fl. 77,70
plus, over the first 1.000 kg	Fl. 13,32
- Lorries, etc.: progressive scale, starting from a number of standard charges, for the lightest class of vehicles and then ranging from	Fl. 9,99 to Fl. 16,65
with a minimum charge of	Fl. 99,90

Higher rates :

- For vehicles with solid tyres harder than pneumatic tyres	100 % where in metal
- For private vehicles (except taxis) using fuels other than petrol	230 %
- For all other motor vehicles using fuels other than petrol or diesel oil	230 %

A surcharge of 262 centimes is levied as a contribution to the Road Fund, with a maximum of Fl. 736 per vehicle per year.

TAX ON AIR POLLUTION (Heffingen luchtverontreiniging)

"Wet inzake de luchtverontreiniging" (26 November 1970) Staatsblad 580
 "Heffingenbesluit brandstoffen luchtverontreiniging" (23 June 1972)
 Staatsblad 307

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The State⁽¹⁾.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Mineral oils : as for the duty on mineral oils.
 Coal : mined on national territory or imported.
 Gas : produced on national territory or imported.

T a x p a y a b l e w h e n :

Mineral oils : at the same time as excise duty on mineral oils
 Coal and gas : on the use as fuel by the producer, or importer, or
 on delivery to third parties.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Mineral oils, coal and gas.

All products on which the duty on mineral oils is payable are considered
 as "mineral oils".

Natural gas, gas from blast-furnace production, and gas from coke-fur-
 nace production are considered as "gas".

(1) Through the Provincial Fund, the provinces receive 0,851 % in 1974, of the
 revenue from almost all taxes in the Netherlands ; through the Municipal
 Fund, the municipalities receive 12,54 % of this revenue in 1974.

E x e m p t i o n s :

All usage other than as fuel is exempt.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Mineral oils : as for the duty on mineral oils.

Coal and gas : payment on declaration at the end of each tax period.

R a t e s :

Light oils	per hectolitre	F1. 0,59
Medium oils	per hectolitre	F1. 0,10
Diesel oil and light fuel oil	per hectolitre	F1. 0,10
Heavy fuel oil and other mineral oils	per 1.000 kg	F1. 1,08
Coal	per 1.000 kg	F1. 0,79
Gas	per gigajoule	F1. 0,84

I m p o r t s :

The same rates as for manufacture or mining on national territory.

E x p o r t s :

Remission of tax for producers. Refunds for traders.

TAX ON THE SALE OF SPIRITS (Belasting op het verstrekken van sterke drank)

Levied under the Law on hotels, restaurants and cafés and the sale of liquor, (7 October 1964) Staatsblad 386

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Entrepreneurs in whose name a licence to sell spirits has been issued and persons running an undertaking or carrying out an activity during the tax year consisting in the supply, other than to the general public or gratis, of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The turnover of spirits during the calendar year.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

As for residents.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is assessed and collected by the municipalities on the basis of the taxpayers' returns.

R a t e s :

- For licences of hotels, restaurants, cafés and canteens : Fl. 5 to Fl. 7,50 per 50 litres of spirits.

- For holders of licences for the sale of spirits for consumption off the premises : Fl. 3 to Fl. 5 per 50 litres of spirits.

"WATERSCHAP" LEVIES (Waterschapslasten)

Levied under Waterschap by-laws based on Article 207 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The "Waterschappen"⁽¹⁾.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons holding rights in rem as regards land and waters, and sometimes built-up land, within the area of jurisdiction of the Waterschap concerned.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Surface area of the property.

E x e m p t i o n s :

None, except for a few traditional cases laid down in the Statutes.

R e d u c t i o n s :

In some Waterschappen, the land is classified according to the amount of care it requires. Under this system, owners of high land pay less.

(1) (Waterschappen (pl.) are public corporations responsible for drainage, dykes, roads, bridges, etc. in a particular area.)

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is collected on the basis of assessments made by the authorities.

R a t e s :

Rates vary with the Waterschap concerned. Costs are apportioned per hectare. The minimum amount paid, to cover collection costs, is Fl. 5.

ADMINISTRATIVE LEVY FOR THE BENEFIT OF PUBLIC PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS (Administratieve heffingen krachtens verordeningsbesluiten van publiekrechtelijke bedrijfsorganen)

Based on Article 126 of the 1950 law relating to the organisation of businesses

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Professional organisations.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

The entrepreneurs of the branch.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

After the application of a basic tax, the basis of assessment, depending on the branch and the purpose of the taxation, consists of :

- the turnover ;
- the total wage-bill ;
- the number of sales outlets ;
- the value added ;
- a combination of these elements.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax is fixed and collected annually by the professional organisations.

R a t e s :

The rates are degressive in general and of a relatively small amount. The amount of the tax lies between Fl. 50 and Fl. 100.

TAX ON DOGS (Hondenbelasting)

Municipal by-laws based on Article 272 (d) of the Law on Municipalities

B e n e f i c i a r y :

The municipalities.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Owners of one or more dogs.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The taxpayer's income and capital or the rental value of his dwellings as assessed for inhabited house tax. Other bases of assessment may also be applied.

E x e m p t i o n s :

No tax is due on young dogs, police dogs, and guide dogs for the blind.

R e d u c t i o n s :

The rates for watchdogs and working dogs are lower than those for pet dogs.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

As residents.

C o l l e c t i o n :

The tax due is assessed and collected by the tax departments of the municipalities.

R a t e s :

Varying rates are applied by the municipalities; they are often progressive. The following may serve as an example :

Dogs kept as pets	from Fl. 10,00 to Fl. 60,00
Watchdogs	from Fl. 7,00 to Fl. 40,00
Dogs used for professional purposes	from Fl. 3,50 to Fl. 20,00

UNITED KINGDOM

INCOME TAX

Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, Income and Corporation Taxes (No. 2) Act 1970, Finance Acts 1970 - 1974

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and persons to whom income arises in the United Kingdom.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Total income from all sources less allowable deductions. Certain losses may be offset against income, and allowances are granted for expenditure on certain capital equipment.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Among others, certain social security benefits, wounds and disability pensions of members of the armed forces, income from educational scholarships, interest on national savings certificates, the first £40 interest on ordinary accounts with the National Savings Bank and gambling winnings. Charitable bodies are also generally exempt.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Tax allowances for single people, married couples, and dependent children whose own income does not exceed a certain amount, for other dependents, and for registered blind people. Special reliefs for tax-payers over a certain age with low incomes. Relief for life

assurance premiums, premiums on insurance to provide a retirement annuity, contributions to approved pension schemes and interest paid to building societies.

M a r r i e d c o u p l e s :

The income of married couples is aggregated and taxed as one income, but a higher tax allowance is given than for a single person. A husband and wife may jointly elect that the wife shall be taxed on her earnings as if she were not married. In such cases each receives a single persons's allowance.

Children's own income : tax is assessed separately on such income.

N o n - r e s i d e n t s :

Non-residents are subject to tax on income arising in the United Kingdom, with certain exceptions. There are special provisions regarding deductions for personal allowances for non-resident individuals.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Tax is assessed annually. In the case of income from employment tax is deducted at source by the employer (see "Income Tax - Employment Income"). Tax is deducted at source from some income from abroad paid through an agent in the United Kingdom, and from certain annual payments.

The tax year is from 6th April to the following 5th April, but for some sources income is computed by reference to the income of the previous year, and business profits of an accounting year are treated as being those of the tax year.

R a t e s :

From 6th April 1974 ; there is a single graduated personal tax at rates ranging from 33 % to 83 %, and a surcharge on investment incomes in excess of £1,000.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Tax on partnership profits is assessed on the partnership, but the liability takes account of the shares and personal circumstances of the individual partners.

INCOME TAX – EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, part VIII

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

United Kingdom residents receiving payment for employment in the United Kingdom. Non-residents paid for work done in the United Kingdom.

United Kingdom residents working wholly abroad, or not domiciled in the United Kingdom and working for a non-resident employer, are taxable on amounts remitted to the United Kingdom.

In the 1974 Finance Bill it is proposed to change the basis on which certain income arising abroad to individuals resident in the United Kingdom is assessed to income tax.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

All earnings less allowable deductions.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Benefits in kind which can be enjoyed only by the recipient. However, all benefits received by directors, and employees whose salaries are above a certain level are taxable.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Expenses incurred wholly exclusively and necessarily in performing the duties of the employment. Subscriptions to professional bodies and learned societies relevant to the employment.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Deducted at source by the employer on the basis of a tax code reflecting the allowances and reliefs due, and tax tables. Where appropriate an assessment is made.

CORPORATION TAX

Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, parts XI and XII as amended by the Finance Acts of 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1974

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Companies, corporate bodies and unincorporated associations including members' clubs and trade associations, but not partnerships of individuals, local authorities or local authority associations. Non-resident companies with profits arising from operations in the United Kingdom.

Special provisions apply to unit and investment trusts, investment companies, life assurance companies, building societies, industrial and provident societies and mutual companies.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

All profits, (including income and capital gains) with the exception of dividends and other distributions received from resident companies.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Charitable bodies are generally exempt from corporation tax on their profits.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Expenses incurred for the purpose of the business. Depreciation allowances are allowed on certain types of capital expenditure (e.g. plant and machinery).

C o l l e c t i o n :

Annual assessment of profits arising in a financial year (1st April to 31st March) at a rate fixed in the budget at about the end of that year. An apportionment is made where an accounting period spans two financial years and tax rates differ. Tax is generally payable either 9 months after the end of the accounting period or (depending on the circumstances) on 1st January in the fiscal year for which it is due. On payment of a dividend a company is required to make an advance payment of corporation tax proportionate to the amount of the dividend.

R a t e s :

From 6th April 1974.

Financial year 1973 - 1974 : 52 % but 42 % for small companies.

C a r r y - o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Trading losses may be offset against future income from the same trade or against other profits of the same or previous accounting period.

S p e c i a l f e a t u r e s :

Where the distribution to its shareholders by a close company (broadly, one which is under the control of 5 or fewer individuals) falls short of a prescribed standard, the amount of the shortfall may be apportioned among the shareholders, treated as part of their personal income, and charged to income tax in their hands.

The losses of a member of a group of companies may be set against the profits of other members. Where payments of dividends are made between members of a group, the group member paying the dividend may not be required to make an advance payment of corporation tax.

A resident shareholder is entitled to a tax credit (representing part of the corporation tax paid by the company) in respect of the dividends he receives. This tax credit may be set against his income tax liability.

CAPITAL GAINS TAX

Finance Act 1965 and Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, as amended by Finance Acts 1966 to 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Persons, including companies, resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

Persons not resident or not ordinarily resident but carrying on a trade in the United Kingdom through a branch or agency on gains on the disposal of chargeable assets situated in the United Kingdom and used for the purpose of that trade branch or agency.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Gains on the disposal of chargeable assets⁽¹⁾ wherever situated. Disposal includes any occasion when the ownership of an asset is transferred in whole or in part (except on death), for example by sale, exchange or gift ; or when the owner of an asset derives a capital sum from it.

- (1) With certain exceptions all forms of property or interests or rights in or over property.

The main exceptions are an individual's principal private residence ; chattels worth £1,000 or less ; normal life insurance policies ; British Government Securities (unless sold within one year of acquisition); private motor cars ; and important works of art and other objects of national, scientific, historic or artistic interest (subject to certain undertakings by the recipient). Other exceptions include gifts of assets to charities and other bodies concerned with the national heritage; gifts of land and buildings for public benefit ; and gifts of assets by individuals provided their total value does not exceed £100 in the year.

An individual not of United Kingdom domicile is liable on gains on assets situated abroad only to the extent that the gains are remitted to the United Kingdom.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Chargeable gains less allowable losses in a year of assessment or accounting period in the case of a company.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Persons wholly or partially exempted include local authorities, charities, approved superannuation funds, friendly societies, registered trade unions and other persons qualifying for exemption from income tax.
- An individual is exempt if the total proceeds of all his disposals of chargeable assets in a year do not exceed £500.
- Subject to certain conditions and limits gains accruing to an individual over the age of 60 on the disposal of a business or of shares in a family trading company are exempt.
- Transfers of assets between members of a group of companies are treated as giving rise to neither gain nor loss. A group of companies for this purpose comprises a principal company and its 75 % subsidiaries all of which are resident in the United Kingdom.

- When the sale proceeds are reinvested in new business assets, gains on certain classes of business assets may be deducted from the cost of the new assets instead of being charged to tax.

S p e c i a l r e l i e f s :

Special provisions apply where companies are amalgamated or acquired by an exchange of share capital or where a company acquires part of the business of another company by issuing shares or securities.

C o m p u t a t i o n o f g a i n s :

In general, the consideration received for disposal (or the market value if there is no consideration or the transaction is not at arm's length) less the cost of acquisition together with expenses of acquisition and disposal and certain other allowable expenditure on the asset. Any amount charged to income tax or corporation tax as income or taken into account as a receipt in calculating income is excluded from the consideration.

In the case of assets owned on 6 April 1965 only the gain attributable to the period after that date is chargeable.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By assessment.

R a t e s :

The basic rate is 30 % for persons other than companies but there is an alternative basis of charge for individuals. If it is to the individual's benefit, the tax is calculated as if half of the gain up to £5,000 in the year and the whole of any gains in excess of £5,000 were treated as investment income and added to his total income for the year.

Companies gains are charged to corporation tax at a lower effective rate than income.

Corporation tax at an effective rate of 15 % is payable by authorised unit trusts and approved investment trusts on their gains.

The tax payable by all persons, including companies, on disposals of units or shares in authorised unit trusts is reduced by a credit equal to 15 % of the amount of the gain.

C a r r y o v e r o f l o s s e s :

Usually allowable if a gain in the same transaction would have been chargeable. Losses are set primarily against gains of the same year and any excess may be carried forward without time limit and set against gains of later years.

ESTATE DUTY IN GREAT BRITAIN (1)

Finance Act 1894, as amended

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The total property passing (or deemed to pass) on the death ; this includes :

1. property of which the deceased was competent to dispose at his death ;
2. property in a settlement in which the deceased had a beneficial interest, and ;
3. certain gifts inter vivos made by the deceased before his death.

All property situated in Great Britain is within the scope of estate duty regardless of the domicile of the deceased; property outside Great Britain is liable to duty if the deceased died domiciled within Great Britain, or if the title regulating its disposition is governed by the law of Great Britain.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

In respect of 1. above by the personal representatives of the deceased person, in respect of 2. above by the trustees of the settlement and in respect of 3. above by the donee.

(1) Northern Ireland has a separate Estate Duty which is on similar lines.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Value of total dutiable property at the date of death.

E x e m p t i o n s :

These include - estates below £15,000; property up to £15,000 going to a surviving spouse, up to £50,000 going to charities, and all property going to certain institutions concerned with the preservation of the national heritage ; certain Government securities if the deceased holder was neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom; certain works of art, and timber, until sold.

D e d u c t i o n s :

Reasonable funeral expenses and bona fide debts and encumbrances.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Duty on most kinds of property has to be paid before a grant of representation to the deceased's estate can be obtained; but duty on certain kinds of property (e.g. houses) may be paid by instalments over 8 years.

R a t e s :

The rates of duty, charged on successive slices of an estate, range from 25 % on the slice from £15,000 to £20,000 to 75 % on the slice over £500,000. The full rates are reduced by 45 % for agricultural property and for plant, machinery and industrial premises used in a business.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON HYDROCARBON OIL

Hydrocarbon Oil (Customs and Excise) Act 1971

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Imported and indigenous petroleum oils, coal tar, oils produced from coal, shale, peat and most other bituminous and liquid hydrocarbons. Duties are also payable on petrol substitutes and gas used as fuel for the propulsion of road vehicles.

D u t y p a y a b l e w h e n :

When the oil is delivered for home use in the United Kingdom.

E x e m p t i o n s a n d r e l i e f s :

Both light and heavy oil are relieved of duty when used in lifeboats or fishing vessels, as refinery fuel, as raw materials for gas-making or chemical synthesis or as ingredients, solvents or the like, in industrial processes. In addition, heavy oil used for such horticultural purposes as heating glass-houses or used by coasting vessels (except pleasure yachts) is relieved of duty. Light oil burned in approved furnaces pays duty only at the same rate as heavy oil not for use in road vehicles.

C o l l e c t i o n :

If oil is delivered for home use on importation, duty is paid to the Collector's Office at the port. If so delivered from refinery, other production premises or warehouse, payment is normally made either centrally (in the case of the larger companies) or to the local Collector.

R a t e s : (1)

Light oils (mainly motor and aviation spirit) and petrol substitutes ⁽²⁾	<u>per gallon</u> 22,5 pence
Heavy oils for use as fuel in road vehicles (mainly diesel oil) ⁽²⁾	22,5 pence
Fuel oil, gas oil, kerosene and other heavy (e.g. lubricating) oils, not for use as fuel in road vehicles	1 penny
Gas used as road fuel	11,25 pence

(1) The rates are the same whether the oil is imported in a refined state or is produced in the U.K. from imported oil or other material.

(2) The distinction between light and heavy oils is based on definitions of physical properties.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON TOBACCO

Customs and Excise Act 1952 ;
Finance Act 1970

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Delivery of the tobacco on importation for home use or on delivery from bonded warehouse for home use.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Duty is chargeable on the weight of the tobacco. In the case of un-manufactured tobacco, both home grown and imported, there are separate rates depending upon the weight of moisture. Tobacco substitutes are taxable as if they were tobacco.

C o l l e c t i o n :

All tobacco and tobacco substitutes manufacturers are required to possess a licence. Excise duty on home grown tobacco leaf is paid before delivery to a licensed tobacco manufacturer; payment is made to the local Collector's Office. Imported tobacco leaf must be deposited in warehouse and payment is made at the Collector's Office on its delivery from warehouse. Imported manufactured tobacco may be placed in warehouse, or charged at the port of importation.

UK 12.1.2

R a t e s :

Excise duty :	<u>per lb</u>
- Unmanufactured	
Containing 10 % or more by weight of moisture	£5,6200
Other	£5,6610
- Manufactured	
Cavendish or negrohead manufactured in bond	£5,7325

C u s t o m s d u t y :

The rates of duty on imports of tobaccos are complex and there are a large number of preferential rates, of which full details may be found in the United Kingdom Tariff. However, the basic fiscal element in these rates is as follows :

- Unmanufactured	
Containing 10 % or more by weight of moisture	£5,6200
Other	£5,6610
- Manufactured	
Cigars	£6,0015
Cigarettes	£5,7615
Cavendish manufactured in bond	£5,7325
Other Cavendish	£5,8180
Snuff	£5,7550
Other	£5,7050

R e f u n d o f d u t y (drawback) :

Under certain conditions, drawback is payable on British manufactured tobacco if it is exported as merchandise, shipped as stores, warehoused for use as stores, exported by post or is for sale in duty-free shops.

Drawback may also be claimed by licensed manufacturers on tobacco stalks or tobacco refuse which is the produce of their ordinary manufacturing operations, when it is exported as merchandise, warehoused for exportation as merchandise, warehoused for the purpose of being denatured or converted into sheepwash etc. delivered to a licensed manufacturer of tobacco substitutes or otherwise disposed of to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

R e l i e f f r o m d u t y :

Under the Second Schedule of the Finance Act 1970, the duty may be remitted, repaid, or drawback be allowed on tobacco that is solely used for purposes of health and technical research, subject to certain conditions. Under the same schedule, tobacco grown by a person for his own consumption is not chargeable with duty, subject to certain conditions.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES ON MATCHES AND MECHANICAL LIGHTERS

Customs and Excise Act 1952 ;
Finance Acts 1953, 1960, 1963 and 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The number of matches or portable mechanical lighters (other than those constructed for the purpose of igniting gas for domestic use) sent out from the premises of licensed manufacturers or imported.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Each factory where matches or mechanical lighters are manufactured in the United Kingdom must hold a license to manufacture. The excise duty becomes payable when the goods are dispatched from the factory. The duty is paid to the local Collector's Office not later than the 15th day of the month following the month in which the goods were sent out. Imported matches or mechanical lighters are charged at the port of importation, or if they are delivered to warehouse, on their removal for sale on the home market. Payment is made at the local Collector's Office.

R a t e s :

E x c i s e d u t y :

- Matches	:	£0,4900 per 7.200 matches
- Mechanical lighters	:	£0,2000 per lighter

C u s t o m s d u t y :

The rates of duty on imports of matches and mechanical lighters are complex and there are a large number of preferential rates, of which full details may be found in the United Kingdom Tariff. However the basic fiscal element of these rates is equal to the excise rates shown above.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON SPIRITS

Customs and Excise Act 1952

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Spirits made in the United Kingdom and imported spirits.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Duty is charged on spirits in accordance with their alcoholic strength.

Spirit of standard strength is known as "proof spirit" and contains

57,1 % of alcohol by volume at 60^oF.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Spirits for industrial or household purposes are generally relieved of duty. Before delivery for duty-free use such spirits must normally be methylated to make them non-potable; but spirits for industrial use may be delivered without methylation subject to certain safeguards. Spirits used in recognised medical preparations are exempt from spirits duty.

C o l l e c t i o n :

All distillers, rectifiers, compounders and certain other traders who sell spirits are required to possess an annual licence. Spirits may not be delivered for home use (for beverage purposes) unless they have been warehoused for at least three years. Duty becomes payable to the local

Collector's Office prior to delivery from warehouse if destined for home use. Imported spirits may be chargeable on entry into the United Kingdom, or, if they are placed in warehouse, on their delivery from warehouse.

R a t e s :

E x c i s e	<u>per proof gallon</u> (1 Imperial gallon = 4,546 litres)
Spirits	
- If warehoused for 3 years or more	£ 17,0100
- If warehoused for less than 3 years or not warehoused	£ 17,0850

C u s t o m s

The rates of duty on imports of spirits are complex and there are a large number of preferential rates, of which full details may be found in the United Kingdom Tariff. However, the basic fiscal element of these rates is as follows :

- Ethyl alcohol or neutral spirits	
mature	£ 17,0100 per proof gallon
immature	£ 17,0850 per proof gallon
- Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures etc.	
mature	£ 22,9575 per liquid gallon
immature	£ 23,0575 per liquid gallon
- Other spirits	
mature	£ 17,0100 per proof gallon
immature	£ 17,0850 per proof gallon

CUSTOMS DUTY ON WINES AND EXCISE DUTY ON BRITISH WINES

Customs and Excise Act 1952

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The excise duty on British wines is payable on any liquor made from fruit and sugar, produced in the United Kingdom, which has undergone a fermentation process and exceeds a certain alcoholic strength. The duty on British wine applies only to wine manufactured for sale in the United Kingdom. The Customs duty is payable on imported light and heavy wines.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The two basic rates of duty are assessed according to the country of origin of the wine and its proof spirit content. For British wine, wine from the Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland, the dividing line between light and heavy wine is represented by a spirit content of 27° of proof, for wine from other countries, 25° of proof.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Cider and perry of an alcoholic strength of less than 15° of proof are exempt. No duty is charged on other cider and perry if made by single fermentation of natural apple or pear juice and containing no ethyl alcohol derived from other materials.

C o l l e c t i o n :

British wine-makers producing for sale are required to possess an annual licence. Excise duty becomes due when British wine is sent out from the winery and is usually paid weekly to the local Collector's Office. Customs duty becomes chargeable on importation or if the wine is warehoused, on delivery from the warehouse. Payment is made at the port of importation or at the local Collector's Office respectively.

R a t e s :

E x c i s e	<u>per gallon</u>
- Light British wine :	
Still	£ 1,295
Sparkling	£ 1,595
- Other British wine :	
Still	£ 1,545
Sparkling	£ 1,845

C u s t o m s

The rates of duty on imports of wine are complex and there are a large number of preferential rates, of which full details may be found in the United Kingdom Tariff. However, the basic fiscal element of these rates is as follows :

UK 16.1.2

	<u>per gallon</u>
- Light wine :	
Still	£ 1,2950
Sparkling	£ 1,9450
- Other Wine	
Still	£ 2,0200
Sparkling	£ 2,6450
Additional duty for every degree or fraction of a degree in excess of 42°	£ 0,1650

S p e c i a l c a s e s :

When still British wine on which duty has been paid is made into sparkling British wine, additional duty is to be paid at the appropriate rate, less the duty paid on the still wine. Imported wine which is rendered sparkling or effervescent whilst in bonded warehouse is liable to the same duties as imported sparkling wine.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY ON BEER

Customs and Excise Act 1952

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Ale, porter, stout, certain types of black beer and any other liquor manufactured for sale that is described as beer or a beer substitute.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The duty on beer is related to its strength, being assessed on the specific gravity of the unfermented infusion from which the beer is produced (the worts).

C o l l e c t i o n :

Brewers in the United Kingdom are required to possess an annual licence. The duty becomes due on production of the wort but the brewer is allowed a period of credit, the aggregate net charge on all the brewings for each calendar month being payable to the local Collector's Office at the end of the month or, if permitted in individual cases, by the 25th day of the following month ; an even longer period of credit may be allowed in respect of strong beer and lager.

R a t e s :

E x c i s e

Beer brewed by a brewer for sale ;

- For every 36 gallons of worts of a specific gravity of 1030^o or less £ 9,36

- For every 36 gallons of worts of a specific gravity exceeding 1030^o

For the first 1030^o £ 9,36

For every additional degree in excess of 1030^o and so in proportion for any less number of gallons £ 0,312

C u s t o m s

The rates of duty on imports of beer are complex and there are a large number of preferential rates, of which full details may be found in the United Kingdom Tariff. However, the basic fiscal element of these rates is equal to the excise rates shown above.

D e d u c t i o n s :

A statutory deduction of 6 % is made from the monthly assessment to allow for subsequent wastage and loss during the preparation of the beer for consumption.

S p e c i a l a s p e c t :

Where beer liable to excise duty is brewed solely for the purposes of research or of experiments in brewing, under certain conditions, the duty may be repaid or remitted and a licence to brew is not required.

R e p a y m e n t o f d u t y :

(a) Drawback

Duty is repaid, if the duty-paid beer is exported as merchandise, shipped as stores or deposited in warehouse.

(b) Spoilt beer

Subject to certain conditions, duty may be repaid or remitted on any worts or beers which have been destroyed or become spoilt or otherwise unfit for use by unavoidable accident while on the premises of a brewer for sale, whether or not they were manufactured by that brewer.

GENERAL AND POOL BETTING DUTIES

Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The bookmaker with whom the bet is made, or the operator of the totalisator, the promoter of pool betting.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

All bets made in United Kingdom with a bookmaker, including trade bets, or with a promotor of pool betting, and all bets made by means of the facilities provided by the Horserace Totalisator Board and other totalisators.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The stake money paid, whether the bet is placed directly with the bookmaker or through an agent. Where discount is allowed on trade bets, duty is only charged on the net amount hazarded. In the case of pool betting, any payment entitling a person to make a bet or take part in a transaction liable to pool betting duty.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Duty is due when the bet is made. There are two methods of payment of general betting duty :

- by the purchase of betting duty sheets in advance. These may be obtained from the local Collectors's Office or by post from a central

control point.

- by monthly returns which must be sent with the duty to the local Collector's Office not later than the 15th day of the month following.

Pool betting duty is paid by means of weekly returns, which must be sent with the duty to the local Collector's Office by the Thursday following the week to which they relate.

R a t e s :

General betting duty :

On-course	4 %
Off-course	7,5 %
Pool betting duty	40 %

S p e c i a l a s p e c t s :

With regard to both on and off-course betting, bookmakers are not liable for general betting duty on bets which they negotiate as agents and pass on to other bookmakers. Hedging bets made by on-course bookmakers are exempt from the duty.

UK 19

BINGO DUTY

Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The promotor of the bingo.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The value of the stakes and the prizes.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Promoters need to register in order to play chargeable bingo. They then send in monthly accounts made up with the weekly figures.

R a t e :

$2\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the stakes plus $\frac{1}{39}$ th of any amount by which the value of the prizes exceeds the duty exclusive value of the stakes.

RATES — ENGLAND AND WALES

General Rate Acts 1967 and 1970

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Local Government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Occupiers of non-agricultural land and buildings.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Occupied non-agricultural land and buildings.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The rateable value of property (related to its annual rental value which is assessed by the valuation officers of the Board of Inland Revenue) and the rate poundage fixed by the rating authority. The rate poundage, which is the number of pence in the pound which occupiers of property have to pay on the rateable value of their property, is calculated by dividing the total sum to be raised by the estimated yield of a penny rate in the area of the rating authority.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Agricultural land and buildings, places of religious worship and, partly, charities. Rate rebates are available to domestic ratepayers so as to adjust payments in accordance with income and needs.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Rates are fixed for each local government financial year (April to March) and become due on demand. In practice, rates are usually paid in either two half-yearly or ten instalments.

R a t e s :

The rate poundages are fixed by rating authorities after the level of central Government grants and any other income for the year in question is known. The yield from rates currently finances about 40 % of local authorities' expenditure. In the financial year beginning on 1 April 1972, the latest year for which information is available, the rate poundages fixed by the 1,365 rating authorities in England and Wales ranged from 57 pence to 137 pence in the £.

RATES — SCOTLAND

Lands Valuation (Scotland) Act 1854 ;
Local Government (Scotland) Act 1947 ;
Valuation and Rating (Scotland) Act 1956 ;
Rating Act 1966 ;
Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Local Government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Occupiers of non-agricultural land and buildings.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Occupied non-agricultural land and buildings.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The rateable value of property and the rate poundage fixed by the rating authority. The rateable value which is related to a property's annual rental value is determined by assessors appointed by valuation authorities (local government bodies). The rate poundage, which is the number of pence in the pound which occupiers of property have to pay on the rateable value of their property, is calculated by dividing the total sum to be raised by the estimated yield of a penny rate in the area of the rating authority.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Agricultural land and buildings, places of religious worship and, partly, charities. Industrial and freight transport property is derated to the extent of 50 % of its annual value. Rate rebates are available to domestic ratepayers so as to adjust payments in accordance with income and needs.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Rates are fixed by 31 October in each local authority financial year (commencing on 16 May or in a few areas somewhat later) and are payable on or after 1 November. In practice, rates are usually paid either by lump sum or in two instalments. Domestic ratepayers can elect to pay by ten instalments.

R a t e s :

The yield from rates currently finances about 50,5 % of local authorities expenditure. In the financial year beginning in 1973, the rate poundages fixed by the 234 rating authorities in Scotland ranged from 35 pence to 135 pence.

RATES – NORTHERN IRELAND

Rates (Northern Ireland) Order 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Local and central government - on 1st October 1973 major functions formerly carried out by local government were transferred to central government. A proportion of the rate collected is therefore retained by central government as a contribution towards the cost of those services which have been transferred.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

Occupiers of non-agricultural land and buildings.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Occupied non-agricultural land and buildings.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

District rate :

the rateable value of the property occupied and the rate poundage for the area. The rateable value is related to the annual rental value of the property and is assessed by central government valuation officers. The rate poundage (which is calculated separately in each District) is the number of pence per pound of rateable value to be paid by the occupiers of property. It is calculated by dividing the total revenue required by each District Council by the total rateable valuation of the District.

Regional rate :

This is not based on specific expenditure but on the general burden of local taxation in comparable areas of England and Wales. It is levied by the Northern Ireland Assembly to contribute towards the cost of central government services and is applied to Northern Ireland as a whole.

Exemptions :

- Agricultural land and buildings, places of religious worship and charities are totally exempt.
- Freight transport and industrial premises are exempted from 75 % of the rate charge.
- Rate rebates are available to domestic rate payers so as to adjust payments in accordance with income and needs.

Collection :

The District Rate and the Regional Rate are combined and collected as one charge by the Department of Finance, a Department of Central Government, and the product of each District Rate passed on to each respective District Council. Rate poundages are fixed in March in each financial year. The Rate becomes due on the 1st April and is usually payable in two moieties. Domestic rates can be paid by ten monthly instalments. Enforcement for non-payment is by normal debt proceedings at the Courts.

Y i e l d :

The total yield for rates in Northern Ireland is in the region of £ 55.500.000, of which approximately 75 % to 80 % represents the Regional Rate portion retained by Central Government.

STAMP DUTY

Stamp Act 1891 and subsequent Finance Acts and Northern Ireland Finance Acts

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

A wide range of legal and commercial documents, and on statements or returns relating to chargeable transactions (which include formations and increase of capital) of capital companies.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Duties are at various fixed and ad valorem rates depending on the nature of the document etc.

E x e m p t i o n s :

- Transfers of property other than stocks or marketable securities if the sale price or value does not exceed £ 10,000.
- Policies of life insurance where the sum insured does not exceed £ 50.
- Leases of land or property for a term not exceeding 7 years or for an indefinite term for a yearly rent not exceeding £ 250, unless there is a premium exceeding £ 10,000 and the rent exceeds £ 150.
- Transfers, subject to certain conditions, between associated companies.
- Transfers of instruments or bearer instruments relating to British Government and local authority securities.
- Transfers and capital duty in respect of certain company amalgamations or reconstructions.

- Trust Instruments relating to unit trust schemes where the units are to be held for charitable purposes only.

C o l l e c t i o n :

By impressed or sometimes adhesive stamps on the relevant documents etc. There are penalties for late stamping, and a document etc. not stamped or not adequately stamped is not admissible as evidence in legal proceedings.

R a t e s :

Principal duties are :

- Transfer of stocks or marketable securities : 1 % of the sale price or value ;
- Transfers of Commonwealth Government stocks : 0,25 % of the sale price or value ;
- Transfers of property of value between £ 10.000 and £ 15.000 : 0,5 % of the sale price or value ;
- Transfers of property of a value exceeding £ 15,000 : 1 % of the sale price or value ;
- Chargeable transactions of capital companies : 1 % of the chargeable amount ;
- Policies of life insurance for an amount exceeding £ 50 : 5 pence per £ 100 of the sum insured if not exceeding £ 1,000 and 50 pence per £1,000 of the sum insured if over £ 1,000.
- Purchased life or superannuation annuities : 5 pence per £ 10 of the annuity ;
- Leases of land and property : Rates vary between 0,5 % and 12 % of the annual rent depending on the length of lease.

Where a premium is paid an additional charge at the basic rate of 1 % of the amount of the premium is made ; but in cases where the yearly rent does not exceed £ 150 and the premium does not exceed £ 15.000 the charge on the premium is 0,5 % and if the premium does not exceed £ 10.000 no charge is made.

- Leases of furnished property for a term of less than a year and for a rent in excess of £ 250 are liable to a fixed duty of 50 pence.
- Contract notes on sales or purchase of stock or securities by a broker or dealer in securities : fixed duties of up to 60 pence depending on the value of the stock or securities.;
- Unit trust instruments : 0,25 % of the value of the original property of the unit trust or of any additions thereto ;
- Bearer securities instruments on issue or first negotiation in the United Kingdom (not relating to stock in foreign currencies) : ad valorem duty of 3 %, 2 %, 0,1 %, or a fixed duty of 5 pence depending on the type of instrument.

There are also certain instruments which are subject to a fixed duty, normally 50 pence.

In the Finance Act 1974 from 1st May 1974 in Great Britain and from 1st August 1974 in Northern Ireland the rates of duty on conveyances and transfers and the duty on leases, bearer instruments and duplicate or counterpart instruments were in general doubled. In the case of conveyances of property other than stock and marketable securities there is no duty where the consideration does not exceed £ 15.000, duty at 0,5 % where the consideration exceeds that figure but does not exceed £ 20.000, 1 % where the consideration exceeds £ 20.000 but does not exceed £ 25.000 and 1,5 % where the consideration exceeds £ 25.000 but does not exceed £ 30.000.

VEHICLE EXCISE DUTY (1)

Vehicles (Excise) Act 1971

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e b y :

The keeper and user of a vehicle, who is not necessarily the legal owner.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

Vehicles kept or used on a public road.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Duty is payable according to type and use of vehicle. Private cars are liable to duty at a flat-rate. Motor cycles and three-wheelers according to engine capacity; there is no extra charge for side-cars. Goods vehicles pay tax by weight and taxis and buses by seating capacity.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Certain vehicles including invalid carriages, road maintenance vehicles, ambulances and fire-engines, are exempt from duty. Vehicles used by Commonwealth High Commissions, Foreign Embassies and Legations are also exempt.

(1) In Northern Ireland, vehicle excise duty is controlled by the Northern Ireland government, and, with certain exceptions, mainly in respect of goods vehicles is levied at the same rate as in Great Britain.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Vehicle excise duty is collected by the sale of vehicle licences to the persons keeping the vehicles. Licences are issued by post offices and by certain local authorities acting as agents for the secretary of State for the Environment, and the proceeds are paid direct to the exchequer.

R a t e s :

For a private car, the cost of a licence in Great Britain is £ 25 a year. Motor-cycles and three-wheelers, etc. now pay £ 2,50, £ 5 and £ 10 a year according to engine capacity. Rates of duty on goods vehicles rise on a scale which for an unladen weight of less than 12 cwt is £ 2⁴ and for one exceeding 4 tons is £ 135 a year. For each additional 1/4 ton or part of a 1/4 ton a further £ 13,50 is payable. Goods vehicles drawing a trailer pay extra duty on a scale which for an unladen goods vehicle not exceeding 1 1/2 tons is £ 14 and for an unladen goods vehicle exceeding 4 tons £ 54. Certain vehicles including agricultural machines, digging machines, mobile cranes, works trucks and mowing machines, which make limited use of public roads, are charged a nominal rate of duty namely £ 5 per year.

GAMING LICENCE DUTY

Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

A half-yearly licence for the premises valid from 1 April or 1 October each year.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The rateable value of the premises licensed for casino-type gaming and the number of tables provided for licensable gaming.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Payment must be made to the local Collector's Office prior to the next licensing period.

R a t e s :

For the half-year

Rateable value of the premises :

- Not exceeding	£ 1.000	=	£ 750 plus £ 500 for each table in excess of two but not exceeding five plus £ 750 for each table in excess of five
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- Exceeding £ 1.000 = £ 6.250 plus £ 1.500 for each table
and not exceeding £ 2.500 in excess of two but not exceeding
five plus £ 2.000 for each table in
excess of five.

- Exceeding £ 2.500 = £ 20.000 plus £ 4.000 for each
table in excess of two but not
exceeding five and £ 5.000 for each
table in excess of five.

GAMING MACHINE LICENCE DUTY

Betting and Gaming Duties Act 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

D u t y p a y a b l e o n :

The yearly, half-yearly or holiday season licence for each machine, the yearly licences being valid from 1 October, the half-yearly licences from 1 April or 1 October and the holiday season licences from 1 March to 31 October.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

Gaming machines in the following categories :

- (A) Amusements with prizes machines (on premises with local authority approval) ;
- (B) Penny machines (on premises with local authority approval) (March to October) ;
- (C) Other machines (on premises without local authority approval).

Except for penny machines, there is a higher and lower rate of duty, depending on whether the effective charge to play the machine once is 1 1/4 pence or less (when the lower rate is charged) or more than 1 1/4 pence (when the higher rate is charged).

C o l l e c t i o n :

Payment must be made to the local Collector's Office prior to the next licensing period.

-
R a t e s :

Annual

- (A) - Lower rate : First machine : £ 12,50
Each machine other than the first : £ 75
- Higher rate : First machine : £ 25
Each machine other than the first : £ 150
- (B) Each machine : £ 15
- (C) - Lower rate : First machine : £ 50
Each machine other than the first : £ 150
- Higher rate : First machine : £ 100
Each machine other than the first : £ 300.

Half-yearly licences are dutiable at 11/20ths of the rates at A and C above.

VALUE ADDED TAX

Finance Act 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

T a x p a y a b l e b y :

- Anyone carrying on a business with a taxable turnover (including zero-rated goods and services) of more than £ 5.000 a year ;
- Persons liable for customs duties on imports.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

- The supply of goods and services by way of business ;
- Imported goods.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

- The payment received for the supply of goods or services (excluding the tax itself) ;
- On imports, the customs value plus any customs duties and any special surcharge or levy.

E x e m p t i o n s :

Without deduction of tax paid at earlier stages ; transactions in land (this includes rents, but provision of hotel and similar accommodation is chargeable at the standard rate); all forms of insurance ; the letter and parcel posts; betting and gaming, financial transactions, education, health services; burial and cremation.

C o l l e c t i o n :

At the end of each tax period (three months), the taxable person must make a return of VAT due to a central VAT Control Unit. Taxable persons whose products or part of whose products are zero rated and who reclaim more tax than they pay, make returns monthly.

R a t e s :

- Standard rate 10 %.
- Zero-rate;

Food for human consumption (except "meals out", sweets, chocolates, ice-creams, soft drinks, potato crisps, roasted and salted nuts, and similar products) ; young children's clothing and footwear ; books, newspapers, periodicals and maps ; "talking books" for the blind ; newspaper advertisements and news services ; water ; coal and other solid fuel, gas, electricity, oil (except for petrol and other fuels for road use) ; the construction of buildings (this includes alterations, but repairs are chargeable at the standard rate); passenger transport (except taxis) ; residential caravans ; gold bullion and coins ; bank notes ; drugs, medicines and appliances supplied on prescription ; exports and services to overseas traders (or for overseas purposes) ; supplies by charities of any goods which have been donated for sale.

CAR TAX

Finance Act 1972

B e n e f i c i a r y :

Central Government.

T a x p a y a b l e o n :

Cars made in the United Kingdom or registered for road use in the United Kingdom.

B a s i s o f a s s e s s m e n t :

The wholesale value of the car.

C o l l e c t i o n :

Any person who makes or imports ten or more cars per year must be registered. Payment of the tax is made three-monthly at the same time as value added tax. In other cases, the tax must be paid before the car is registered for road use.

R a t e :

10 %.

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FB 1000.— DK 156,50 DM 67,50 £ 11.— FF 123,50 LIT 16 900.— FI 69,10
