	Parts:	When will be tested?	
	Intro		
part 1	Personal income tax (PIT)		
	tax payer	midterm test 1	
	scope of PIT	midterm test 1	
	proforma for PIT	midterm test 1	
	employment and self-employme midterm test 1		
	other types of personal income	midterm test 1	
	administration	midterm test 1	
part 2	Corporate income tax (CIT)		
	scope of CIT	midterm test 2	
	proforma for CIT	midterm test 2	
	additonal notes	midterm test 2	
	administration	midterm test 2	
part 3	Value added tax (VAT)		
	tax payer	final exam	
	scope of VAT	final exam	
	additonal notes	final exam	

Note: topics for midterm test will be also included into final exam

### No. of lecture class MU week

### Total split of points:

Task	Points
presentation of exam	10
midterm tests	30
final exam	60
total	100
extra points	10

#### Comments:

Topic for presentation can be chosen by student BUT must be relevant to the course. Presentations nee the dates witll be confirmed later the dates witll be confirmed later

for presentation of additional examples

ed to have paper backup (i.e. written version) and will be held at the last seminar.

Tax payer

resident nonresident

unlimited tax liability in CZ

=> CZ tax on worldwide

income CZ tax on CZ-origin income

impact on tax return\*: to disclose worlwide income to disclose CZ-origin income

permanent home

conditions\*: or if none of two conditions for

presence in CZ for more tax residency are not

than 183 days satisfied

\* evidence from CZ

Additional conditions:

impact on tax liability\*:

for natural person

centre of vital interests

habitual abode

for legal entity

place of effective management

### e and on Capital : Model Tax Convention on Income and on C...

where there is a conflict between the lar residence is that place where the individua permanent, that is to say, the individua permanent use as opposed to staying at a evident that the stay is intended to be of sho

- 13. As regards the concept of home, it be taken into account (house or apartment furnished room). But the permanence of the has arranged to have the dwelling availa occasionally for the purpose of a stay which short duration (travel for pleasure, business a school, etc.).
- 14. If the individual has a permanent gives preference to the State with which individual are closer, this being understood

#### 4/8

ws of the two States) it is considered that the il owns or possesses a home; this home must be il must have arranged and retained it for his particular place under such conditions that it is port duration.

should be observed that any form of home may belonging to or rented by the individual, rented home is essential; this means that the individual able to him at all times continuously, and not ch, owing to the reasons for it, is necessarily of s travel, educational travel, attending a course at

home in both Contracting States, paragraph 2 h the personal and economic relations of the od as the centre of vital interests. In the cases

80 © OECD

	overall tax
employment income	

r

business (=self-employment) income		
capital income		
rental income		
other income		

NOTES	
exempted income:	Type of income
	income from sale of family house or an
	apartment
	income from sale of other immovable property
	income from sale of tangible movable asset
	income from sale of securities
	prizes awareded in public, promotional or
	sports competition, prizes in lotteries and
	awards from gambles
	benefits from state-approved insurance
	inheretance income

gifts
gifts received in connection with business
activity

employment income:

subject to SHI except

taxable employment income includes all remune employment income taxed with witholding tax

	employment income taxed with WHT
income from business activity	(self-employement): subtypes of self-employement income
	Possibilities to decrease business income

rental income:	
	Possibilities to decrease business income

occasional income:

Taxable only if the total income from all occasio taxable income can be decreased by related exp Possibilities to decrease business income

## Scope of PIT

# subject to PIT

 taxable income		
ase	witholding	
employment income based on: (1) employment contract (at condition of above 3,000 CZK/month); (2) work performance (with condition of above 10,000 CZK/month from another employer i.e. no signed Declaration of taxpayer); (3) working activity agreement	ve	
income for work of shareholder and limited partner		
remuneration of statutory body (directo		
remuneration paid by state to state office		
agricultural production by registered farmer, forestry and water management	capital income	
income from enterpreneurial activity under trade license (craft and noncraft) and under special license (lawyers, auditors, tax advicers, physicians, dentists, architects)	rental income	

	partner's share in profits ot	ther income
--	-------------------------------	-------------

income from use or provision of rights and copyrights

income independent professions (prof athletes, artists, singers, musicians)

income from all forms of handling assets (sale and rent) included into taxpayer's business property

interest income from business bank account

interest on loans provided

interest and charges for late payment

capital income received from abroad (dividends, interest)

income from rental of immovable assets (even if occasional lease)

income from rental of movable assets with exception of occasional lease (it is taxed in other income)

income not included into previous partial tax bases

income from occasional acitivites: rental of movable assets, agricultural activity not run by enterpreneur, solar power station

income from sale of individual's own immovable assets, movable assets and securities if not included into business property and conditions for tax exemptions are not met

regularly paid state pension benefits

winnings in gamles unless tax exempt. Check about 1,000,000 limit. Awards from cultural events or sports competitions - exepmt if below the limit (10,000 czk; check if whole amount of prize is taxed or only above the limit)

Conditions for exemption place of residence for 2 years or ownership for 5 years

ownership for 5 years

tax exempt except inome from sale of motor vehicle, aircraft and ships/boats fo which ownership should be 1 year up to 100,000 czk tax exempt, otherwise 3 years of ownership

up to 10,000 czk tax exempt, otherwise: rewards from cultural activites without limit, income from lotteries and gambles approved byMisitry of Finance without limit

sickness allowance, maternity allowance, parental allowance, birth grant, unemployment allowance are tax exempt; retirrement benefits are tax exempt up to 439,200 czk p.a.

tax exempt regardles of relationship with deceased person

gifts acquired from direct relatives or from person being from common household for 1 year are tax exemp regardless of value. Gifts acquired occasionally regardless of relationship with donor are tax exempt up to 15,000 czk p.a. for all gifts acquired from one donor

received promotion items: must have logo or trademark of provider and have value up to 500 czk excl. VAT

employment income based on any contract below 3,000 CZK/month work performance agreement up to 10,000 CZK/month eration, both monetary and nonmonetay and benefits provided to emp

CZK/month and income based on work performance agreement up to 10,000 CZK/month from another employer (=no signed Declaration of taxpayer) remuneration of statutory body (director's fee) if it is paid by CZ company to CZ non-resident return and into annual tax reconciliation prepared by employer (mandatory, but it can be included employment income is subject to monthly payroll witholdings performed by employer (tax advances). Payroll tax advances must be witheld from salary and transferred to Tax office by 20th

employment income taxed in tax base is subject to monthly SHI contributions performed by employer. SHI contributions must be witheld from salary and transferred to Tax office by

has tax base which is gros monthly income (i.e. not super gross one) and it is not ro annual tax reconciliation performed by employer. However a person who is tax resident in another EU member state can volantarily include CZ PIT taxed with WHT into his return. Advantage of doing this is posssibiliy to utilise tax base and tax liability

income from agricultural activity performed by registered farmer income from enterpreneurial activity under trade license and under spartner's share in profits income from use or provision of rights and copyrights income independent professions by documented actual eligible expenses or lump sum expenses (certain % of taxable business income accorording

Types of business activity

agricultural production, forestry and water resource management. Craft trade

Non-craft trade

Other enterpreneurial activity, use or provision of rights, independent professions

income fro rental of assets included into taxpayer's business property

by documented actual eligible expenses

or

lump sum expenses: 30% of taxable rental income, max 300,000 czk

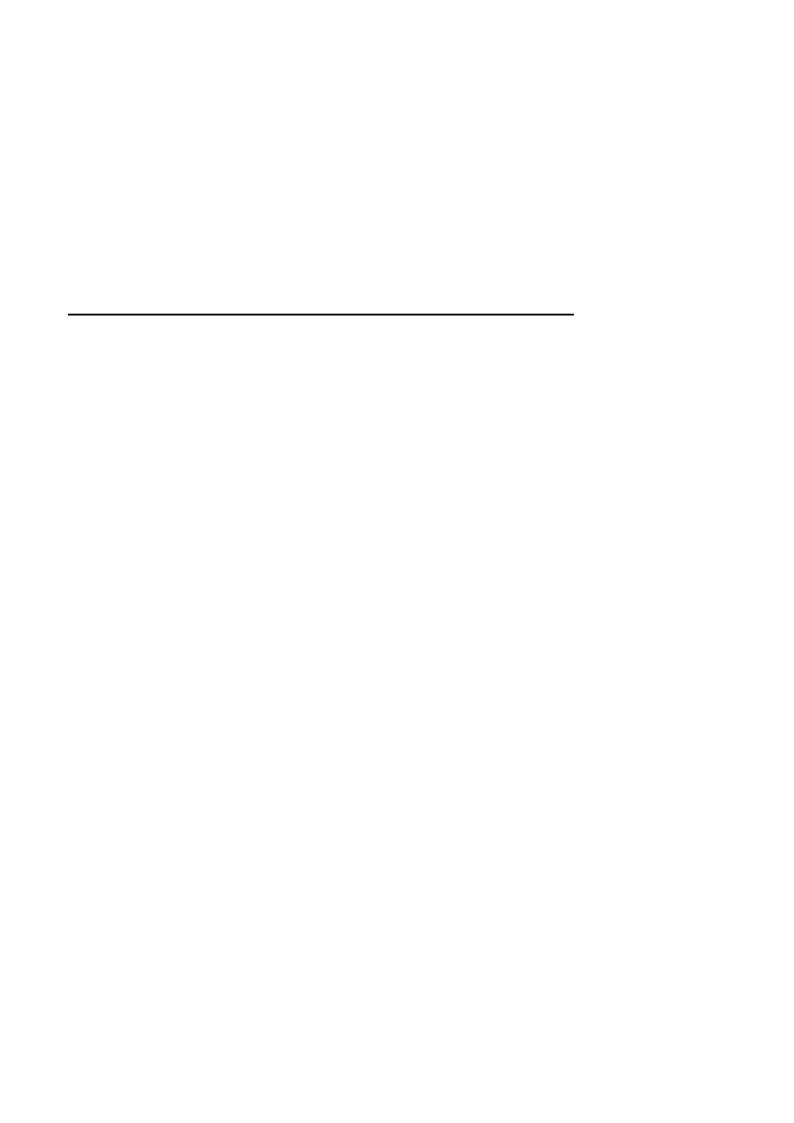
nal activities I taxable period exceeds 30,000 czk. If limit is exceeded al enses. Expenses related to one type of income can be claimed up to all by documented actual eligible expenses

or

lump sum expenses: 80% of taxable rental income, max 800,000 czk

	exempted income
tax at source (WHT)	
employment income up to 3,000 CZK/month and income based on work performance agreement up to 10,000 CZK/month from another employer (=no signed Declaration of taxpayer)	income from sale of family house or an apartment
remuneration of statutory body (director's fee) if it is paid by CZ company to CZ non-resident	income from sale of other immovable property
interest income from private bank account	income from sale of tangible movable aaset
capital income received from CZ resident entity	income from sale of securities
benefits from private pensions schemes and life isurance schemes unless tax exempt	prizes awareded in public, promotional or sports competition, prizes in lotteries and awards from gambles
income from rental of movable assets located in XZ received by CZ tax non- resients	benefits from state- approved insurance

winnings in lotteries (unless tax exempt) + winnings in promotional competitions, prizes from public and sports competitions (10,000 ck/prize)	inheretance income
	gifts
	gifts received in connection with business activity
	subtypes of employment income





pecial license (lawyers, auditors, tax advicers, physicians, dentists, a

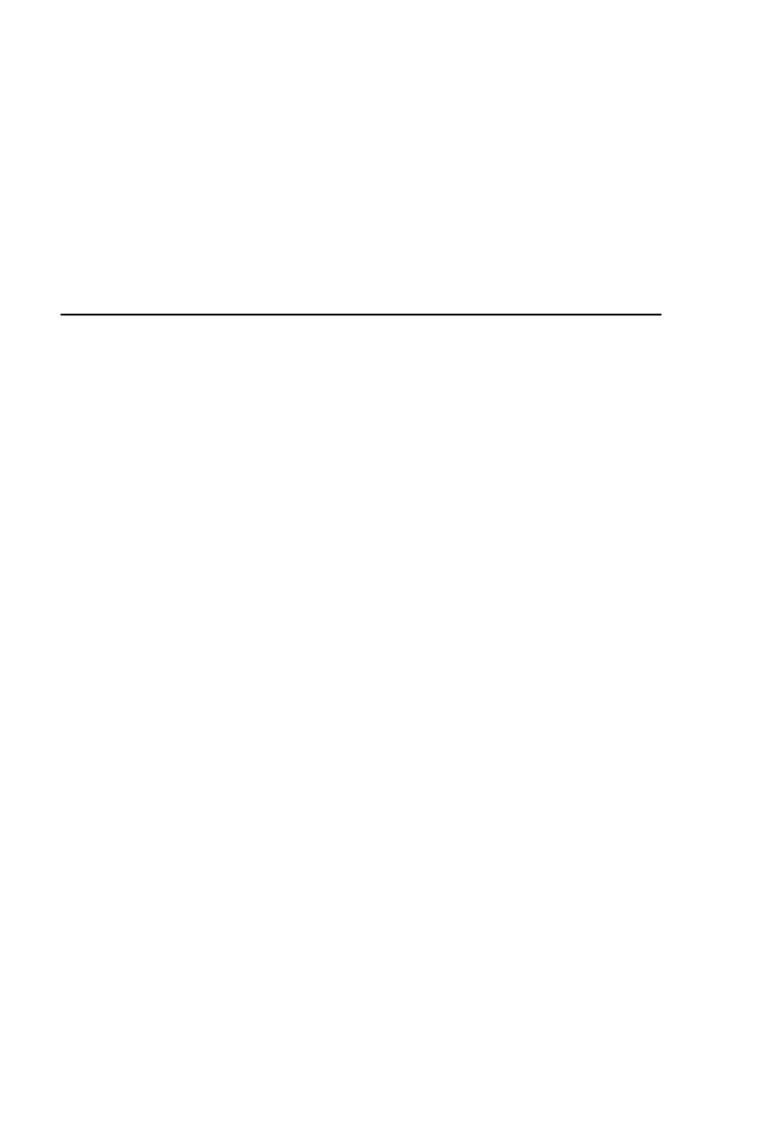
## 3 to type oftaxpayer's business activity

lump sum %	max limit	
80%	1,600,000	
60%	1,200,000	
40%	800,000	

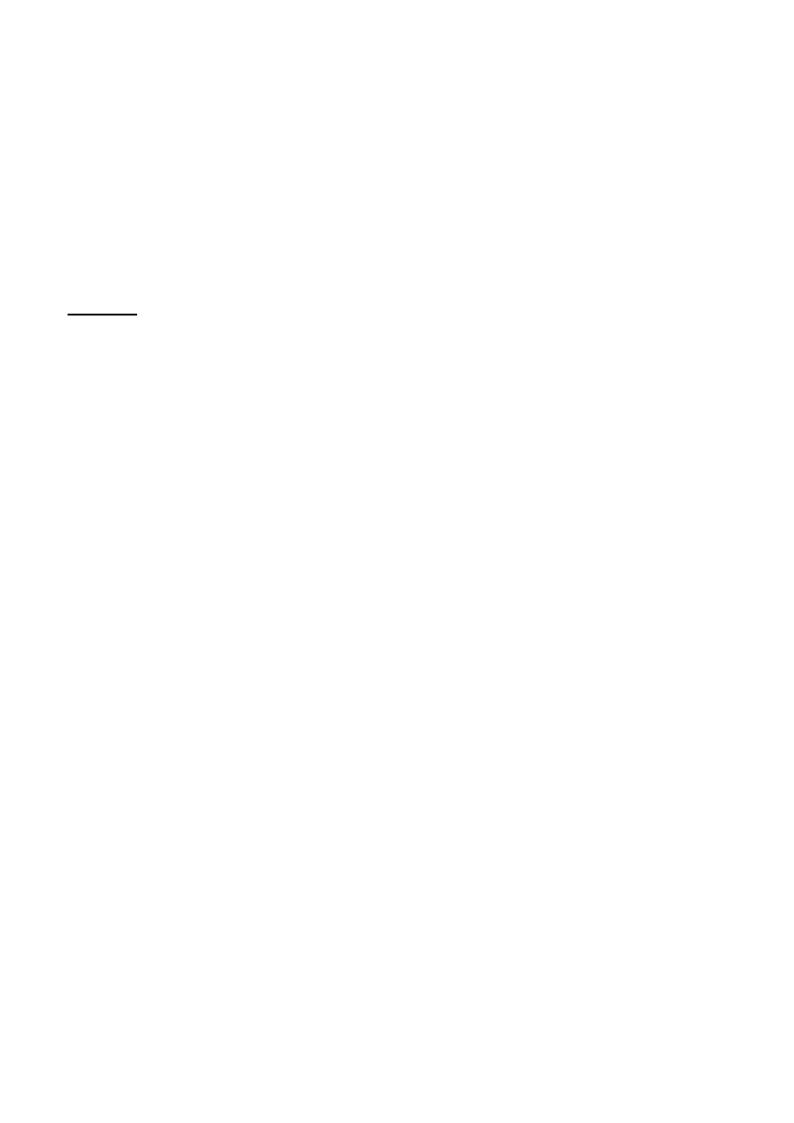
30%	600,000

Il income from all occasional activites is taxable. mount of total income of same type i.e. no losses are allowed.

not subject to PIT	
restitution income	
loans	







#### Personal tax return (annual)

Personal income
Total tax base
Tax base deductions
Tax base after deductions
Tax exemption (full) for tax base from income earned
Tax base after deductions rounded down to nearest C
Super gross tax base
Tax rate 15%
Tax liability
23% as 2d level tax rate (for high-income categories)
Tax liability after 7% solidarity contribution
Tax credit for tax paid abroad*
Tax liability deductions

	Tax liability after deductions				
	Child tax credit				
	Final tax liabillity or tax bonus				
	Advance payments				
	Final tax underpayment / overpayment				
	Note: for tax credit method it can be either full credit o				
Net wage (monthly)					
	Monthly gross salary (incl. taxable benefits)				
	Monthly tax advances (15% of supergrossed salary)				
	Solidarity contributions (if any)				
	Employee's part of SHI contributions				
	Monthly net salary				
NOTES					
tax base deductions:	Type of deduction				
	gifts*				

interest paid on mortgage loan
pension insurance contributions
life insurance contributions
trade union contributions
tax loss
R&D allowance
professional education allowance
Nata 1 black describes about 2 000 and an about

Note: 1 blood donations gives 3,000 czk as tax deduction

### tax liability deductions:

Type of deduction			
general personal deduction			
dependent spouse deduction			
student deduction			
dependent child tax credit/bonus			
credit for child placement (pre-school facility)			

employment income business income capital income rental income other income

gifts
interest paid on mortgage
pension insurance contributions
life insurance contributions
trade union contributions
tax loss from previous periods
R&D allowances
professional education allowance

abroad

ZK hundred (tax base)

23%\*(employment income + business incom where: annual cap is calculated as 48\*avera

personal dependent spouse dependent child disability of a taxpayer student kindergarden fee

disabled employees discount for self-employed persons with ele-
or ordinary credit depending on terms of each
recipient of donation
purpose of donation
limit

actual payment
housing need
amount limit
amount limit
amountlimit
time limit
time limit
time limit

on, donation of blood cells or an organ by livi

amount limit: 30,840 czk p.a.

provided to a spouse (not partner) if spouse 68,000 czk (incl. all taxable and tax exemp in immovable property, rental income etc.; but 28.840 czk n.a

for full time regular students up to 26 years

if child lives with taxpayer in common house either by mohter or by father taking care of for child placement. If tax is lower than resp will get child bonus (as difference between a czk; it can be claimed only if taxpayer has an p.m.). Rates of discounts: (1) 15,204 czk p.a.

actual expenses incurred on child placement

Annual gross income
Х
X
X
X
Х

ige wage in CR in the past year; and monthly cap is 48/12 or 4\*average wage in C

ne - сар),

ctronic evidence of sales	
DTT existing between CZ and counterparty.	

### Conditions for deduction

NPO

finance science, education, R&D, culture, school, health care, physcial education, elimination of effects of natural disasters

min: total value from 1,000 czk or 2% from tax base before deductions

max: 15% of tax base before deductions

up to 300,000 czk p.a. as deduction (i.e. 25,000 czk per month if only part of year is considered)

satisfaction of housing need + being part of mortgage contract

up to 24,000 czk p.a. paid as such contributions

up to 24,000 czk p.a. paid as such contributions

up to 1.5% of taxpayer's employment income, max 3,000 czk p.a.

only if realized on business or rental activity and can be deducted during following max 5 years

available only for taxpayer with business income carrying R&D activities and can be deducted during following max 3 years

within the scope of practical training of students and can be deducted during following max 3 years

ng donor give 20,000 czk as dedution

#### Conditions for deduction

lives with taxpayer in common household and has annual income of up to icomes like sickness allowance, maternity allowance, sale of movable or t excluding social support like parental allwoance). Amount of desuction is

old and for full time PhD students up to 28 years old; 4,020 czk p.a.

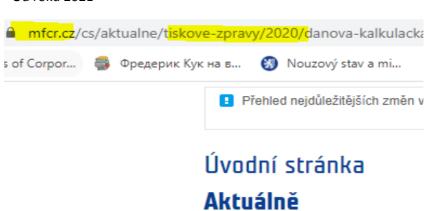
whold and is up to 18 years old (for students up to 26 years old). Can be claimed child in one household in one taxable period (even if child is . It is not on credit ective child credit (i.e. tax liability after its deduction will be negative), taxpayer actual tax credit and max allowed; bonus is granted only if variance exceeds 100 inual employment and/or business income above 97,200 czk p.a. or 16,200 czk for the 1st child; (2) 22,320 czk p.a. for the 2d child; and (3) 27,840 czk for 3d

t, max up to 15,200 czk p.a.

Employer's SHI	Expenses	Partial tax bas	e
X		x	
,	(x)	x/(x)	
	( )	X	
	(x)	x/(x)	
	(x)	x/(x)	
		Х	
		(x)	
		Х	<u> </u>
		x	
		X	
			<u> </u>
		15%	
		Х	_
		X	
R in the past year		X	_
			=
		(X)	
		(x)	
		(x)	pro rated
		(x)	
		(x)	pro rated
		(x)	

(x) (x)	
X	_
(x)	pro rated
x / (x)	_
(x)	
x / (x)	<u> </u>
Х	
(X)	
(X)	
(X)	
 X	<u></u>

### Od roku 2021



Vydali jsme

Tiskové zprávy

Plánovaná zasedání

Rady ECOFIN

V médiích

Koronavirus (COVID-19)

Zpravodaj MF

Finanční zpravodaj 9

mfcr.cz/cs/verejny-sektor/dane/danova-a-celni-legislativa/2



of Corpor... 🎒 Фредерик Кук на в... 🛞 Nouzový stav a mi...



S

Úvodní stránka Aktuálně

O ministerstvu

Legislativa

Veřejný sektor

Státní rozpočet

Územní rozpočty

Makrnekonomika

Řízení státního dluhu

https://www.mfcr.cz/cs/aktualne/tiskove-zpravy/2020/prehled-nejd

mfcr.cz/cs/aktualne/tiskove-zpravy/2020/prehled-nejdule



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Přehled nejdůležitějších změr

5

S

### Úvodní stránka

### Aktuálně

Vydali jsme

Tiskové zprávy

Plánovaná zasedání Rady ECOFIN

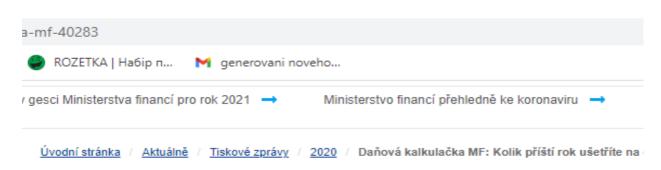
V médiích

Koronavirus (COVID-19)

Zpravodaj MF

Finanční zpravodaj S

Cenový věstník



# Daňová kalkulačka MF: Kolik příští rok uše



Doporučilo 32 čtenářů

Témata

Aktualizováno

Daňová revoluce je na dosah ruky. Přináší významné snížení daňov cca 4,3 milionu zaměstnancům díky zrušení tzv. superhrubé mzdy a výpočtu daně sazbou 15 % ze mzdy hrubé. Zvyšuje se také základi poplatníka o 3 tisíce Kč v roce 2021 a o 6 tisíc Kč v roce 2022.

020/pausalni-dan-pro-zivnostniky-40162



ROZETKA | Haбip п...



generovani noveho...



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<u>Úvodní stránka / Veřejný sektor / Daně / Daňová a celní legislativa / 2020</u> / Paušální daň pro živnostníli

# Paušální daň pro živnostníky



oddělení 7401 - Komunikace s médii a protokol

Vydár

Doporučilo 3 čtenářů

Témata



Aktualizován

Finanční správa již spustila příjem oznámení o vstupu k paušální dani. Přihlásit se mohou ty OSVČ, kter mají roční příjmy z podnikání do 1 mil. Kč. Stačí nejdéle do 11. ledna 2021 odevzdat místně příslušné vyplněný jednoduchý formulář, a to datovou schránkou, poštou nebo na podatelně úřadu. Paušální da zejména významnou úlevu od byrokracie a papírování, některým OSVČ i finanční úsporu. Jedinou pravide 469 Kč měsíčně totiž vyřeší daň z příjmů, zdravotní i sociální pojistné a nemusí tak již nadále komunik úřady najednou.

#### ulezitejsich-zmen-v-gesci-mi-40144

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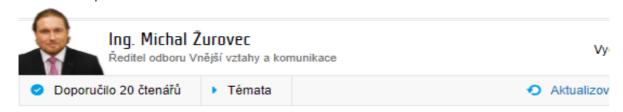


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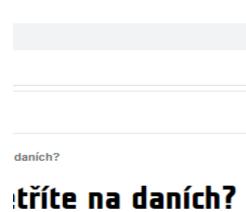
У



# Přehled nejdůležitějších změn v gesci Mini 2021



Pro rok 2021 připravilo Ministerstvo financí řadu změn, které bud každodenní život občanů a podnikatelů. Přinášíme proto přehled i občané mohou očekávat v příštím roce.



22. 12. 2020 15:15

rého zatížení a zavedení ní sleva na Tvoří komple ministerstva přípravě pod zveřejňuje sl problémům,

h médií využíváme soubon ro sociální média a analýzy poskytli nebo které získali v

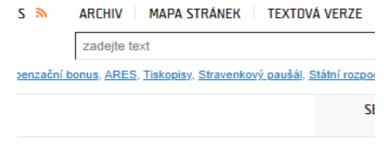
Zobrazit detaily >

кy

no 9, 12, 2020 16:00

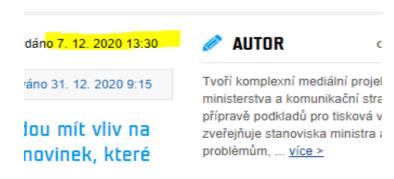
o 12. 1. 2021 14:30

ré jsou neplátci DPH a ému finančnímu úřadu iň přináší poplatníkům elnou platbou ve výši 5 kovat se třemi různými



va financí pro rok 2021

# isterstva financí pro rok



Work performance agreement (DPP) - up to 300 hours per 1 calendar year with the same employer. There is without signed declaration with signed declaration

mandatory for reporting in personal tax return. Tax liability cannot be reduced by personal tax discount income =< 10k **BUT** personal tax discount can be refunded in annual tax return if person was employed by 1 employer during tax period. No SHI contributions are paid.

15% tax rate, WHT, income is not

15% tax rate, partial tax base (i.e. advance tax), income is mandatory for reporting in personal tax return in case if person is employed by more than 1 employer during the reporting period. Tax liability is reduced by personal tax discount. No SHI contributions are paid.

income > 10k

15% tax rate, **WHT**, income is **not** mandatory for reporting in personal tax return. Tax liability cannot be reduced by personal tax discount. SHI contribution are paid.

15% tax rate, partial tax base (i.e. advance tax), income is mandatory for reporting in personal tax return in case if person is employed by more than 1 employer during the reporting period. Tax liability is reduced by personal tax discount and child discount (if any). SHI contributions are paid.

Working activity agreement (DPC) - no limit on number of hours delivered to 1 employer by employee during without signed declaration with signed declaration

> 15% tax rate, WHT, income is not mandatory for reporting in personal tax return. Tax liability cannot be reduced by personal tax discount. No than 1 employer during the reporting **SHI** contributions are paid if income is =< 3,999 czk per month

15% tax rate, partial tax base (i.e. advance tax), income is mandatory for reporting in personal tax return in case if person is employed by more period. Tax liability is reduced by personal tax discount. No SHI contributions are paid.

income =< 10k

15% tax rate, WHT, income is not mandatory for reporting in personal tax return. Tax liability cannot be reduced by personal tax discount. SHI contribution are paid No SHI contributions are paid if income is =< personal tax discount and child</pre> 3,999 czk per month

15% tax rate, partial tax base (i.e. advance tax), income is mandatory for reporting in personal tax return in case if person is employed by more than 1 employer during the reporting period. Tax liability is reduced by discount (if any). SHI contributions are paid.

income > 10k

## Work performance agreement

no limit on number of hours deliverd during 1 wee without signed declaration

income =< 10k

Gross wage 10,000 Health contributions at min limit of 1,071 czk g 1 calendar year BUT r PIT at 15% 1,500 Tax discount Max amount of tax disount

Net wage 8,500

with signed	declaration
-------------	-------------

without signed declaration

income =< 10k

income > 10k

10,000 10,001

- 1,071 1,500 - 2,010

2,070

1,500

10,000 6,270

	10,001	Gross wage
		Health contributions at 4.5%
-	1,071	by employee
		Social contributions by
-	2,010	employer at 24.8% rate
	2,070	Tax base

2,010 PIT at 15%

**8,280** Tax discount

Max amount of tax disount whice

Net wage

without signed declaration with signed declaration income < 3k

income < 3k

without signed declaration income >= 3k

2,999

2,999

3,000

135 744

2,999

2,999

4,100

450 -

450 -

615

2,070 450

2,055

2,549

2,999

# with signed declaration income >= 3k

3,000

- 135

- 744 4,100

- 615

2,070

615

2,670

# Employment income

## Employment partial tax base:

Tax liability (annual)	
	Persona

# Employment benefits:

Tax treatment (from PIT perspective)	
not subject to tax	
tax exempt income	

taxable income

SHI:

Type of contribution
,
Health insurance
Social insurance
TOTAL

Note: health insurance - payment of medical t

SHI: min and max cap

health insurance social security insurance

Note: once max cap for social security insuran employed with more than one employer during portion paid

Type of contribution	
Health insurance	
Social insurance	

Note: health insurance - payment of medical t
SHI: min and max cap
health insurance
social security insurance

TOTAL

Notes: \* if actual assessment base is < minimi

		Annual gross income
come		
	employment income	×
	business income	x
	capital income	x
	rental income	x
	other income	x
se		

Amount conditions	Type of benefit
=< amount limit	travel reimbursement
regardless of value	training employees  meals provided in company canteen or other facilities  employer's payments for services from health care facilities (inc. vaccination) and for medical products based on doctor's receipts  use of recreation and educational facilities,
	workplace Ibraries, physical training and sports facilities use of pre-school facility by children of employees (company's own kindergarden or
	operated by 3d party one) employer's payments for sports and culural
	events, for books
=< amount limit	employer's payments fo holidays or excursions life and pension insurance contributions temporary accomodation interest free loan from employer or gratuitous usage of employer's property
	training employees

	use of pre-school facility by children of employees (company's own kindergarden or operated by 3d party one)
regardless of value	other types of insurance (besides life and pension)
	transport to work
	business car for both business and private
	purposes
	products and services provided at a price lower
	than market price
	travel reimbursement
> amount limit	employer's payments fo holidays or excursions
	life and pension insurance contributions
	temporary accomodation
	interest free loan from employer or gratuitous
	usage of employer's property

Subcomponents	Participation of employee
	mandatory
pensions insurance	mandatory
sickness insurance	mandatory
unemployment insurance	mandatory

 $reatment; sickness\ insurance\ -\ allowances\ during\ sickness\ leave$ 

MIN	
min employment wage or its substitution (e.g.	
maternity and parental allowance, sickness	
no limit	

ce is reached, neither employee nor employer is obligated to pay any contributions for the rest of g a single year, it may happen that insurance contributions are paid even if max cap is reached to

Subcomponents	Participation of employee	
	mandatory	
pensions insurance	mandatory	
sickness insurance	voluntary	
employment insurance	mandatory	

reatment; sickness insurance - allowances during sickness leave

MIN*		
main acitivity secondary activity **		
14,989 czk/month or 179,874 czk/year	no limit	
7,495 czk/month or 89,940 czk/year	2,998 czk/month or 35,976 czk/year	

 $m \Rightarrow$  minimum is applied. \*\* SE income is recognized as secondary activity if person is concurrent.

Employer's SHI	
Employer 3 3 m	
X	

## Additional conditions

if relates to employer's scope of business activity or if it is tax non-deductable cost for employer

if tax non-deductable cost for employer

up to 20,000 czk p.a.

up to 50,000 czk p.a. (on two together)

up to 3,500 czk

up to 300,000 czk p.a.

if relate to employer's scope of business activity or if it is tax deductable cost for employer

if tax deductable cost for employer

1% from purchase price per month

everything above stated limits as per Labo code (see separate table)

everything above 20,000 czk p.a. everything above 50,000 czk p.a. (on two together) everything above 3,500 czk p.a.

everything above 300,000 czk p.a.

Rate
Employee
4.5%
6.5%
0
0
11.0%

	MAX
no limit	
1,672,080	

the year. Max cap for social security insurance is assessed sepa king into account all employee's incomes from all employments.

Rate
Self-employed
13.5%
28%
2.1%
1.2%

45%	

	MAX
main acitivity	
	no limit
	1,672,080

ly employed or it on maternity/parental leave

Expenses	Partial tax base
	x
(x)	x/(x)
	x
(x)	x/(x)
(x)	x/(x) x/(x)
	X

	Total
Employer	
9%	13.5%
21.5%	28%
2.1%	2.1%
1.2%	1.2%
33.8%	45%

rately for each employer, so if employee is
. In this case employee can ask for efund of his

Total
13.5%
28%
2.1%
1.2%

secondary activity

45%

Participation conditions	
SE is main activity	SE is secondary activity
always	always
always	if SE partial TB is > limit
always	always
always	if SE partial TB is > limit

<u> </u>	

#### Tax procedure:

taxpayer vs payer of tax local competence

is based on residential address

location of immovable asset (if real estate is taxed)

communication with tax authorities

if individual has data box, then communication is via this data box only; if not, via registration duty

persons lible to tax are obligated to register for taxes with local Tax office by fillin from day of commencement of business activity or from day when fin

#### Self-assessment system and tax return:

self-assessment principle states that taxpayer fills his tax return by himself or by his official r there 3 types of tax return:

ordinary - is filled after the end of taxable period and within deadlines set by law corrective - is filled after ordinary tax return but still within deadline set by law. I additional - is filled after ordinary tax return and after deadline set by law. The dobligation: it should be filled in case when person liable to tax finds on possibility: it can be filled in case when person liable to tax finds out to tax

### Payment of tax:

tax becomes due on deadline for filling in tax return. it should be paid in CZ currency

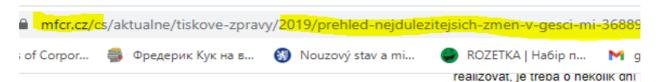
#### Payroll tax:

each employer is obliged to perfom monthly payroll tax witholdings payroll tax advances must be witheld on the day of salary payment and must be transferred employers are obliged to have payroll sheet for each employee after year end employer should perform annual payroll reconcilliation of payroll taxes withe

#### Rounding:

tax base for PIT should be rounded down to the nearest 100 of CZK tax advance should be rounded up to the nearest 100 of CZK tax base for WHT is reounded down to whole CZK

https://www.mfcr.cz/cs/aktualne/tiskove-zpravy/2019/prehled-nejdulezitejsich-zmen-v-gesci-mi-36889



## Zlepšení postavení popla

Návrh obsahuje komplexní revizi podle občanskému zákoníku. Z r snížení úroku z posečkané částk dlouhotrvající zadržení nadměrn na 5 %.

Návrh nově připouští možnost k realizovat osobně, což přinese v

Novela také rozšířuje okruh mér Dále novela umožní fyzickým os

a paper forms

ng in registration form within 15 days rst business income was received

representative (e.g. registered tax advicer)

r (3 months after the end of taxable period, which is always for PIT the same as normal calendra year; in It is used in tax assessments as final one (i.e. without considering ordinary one) eadline for filling this return is end of month following the month when such facts (see below) were disc out that his tax liability should be higher or his tax loss should be lower than his last known tax laibility decla

to Tax office by 20th day of the following calendar month for which salary is paid

eld during the year. it should be prepared within 2 month after the end of calendar year.

)



jenerovani noveho...

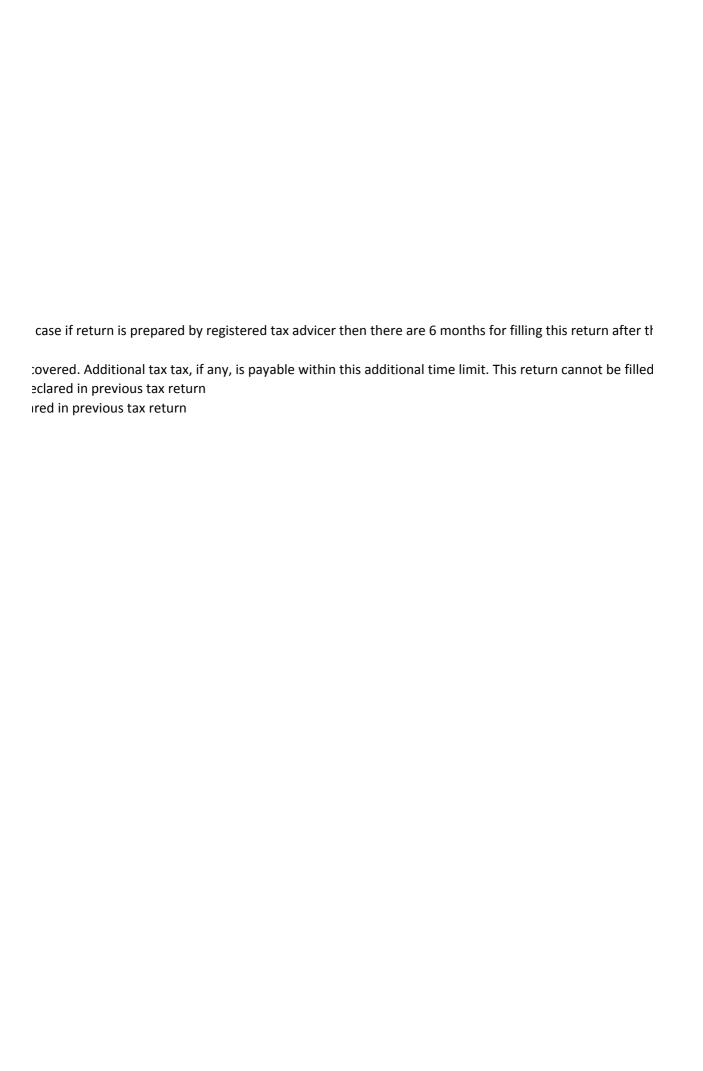
posunout vypiatu danových odpočtu ze současných 30 dni na 45 dni.

#### tníka

i úroků a snižuje úroky z prodlení se zaplacením daně. Tzv. reparační úrok se snižuje na úroveň nynějších 16 % bude úrok z prodlení snížen o 6 procentních bodů na 10 %. Analogicky dojde ke cy na polovinu. V situacích, kdy je naopak úrok vyplácen finančním úřadem jako kompenzace za jeho odpočtu po dobu jeho prověřování, dojde ke zvýšení ze stávajících 4 % o 1 procentní bod

korespondenční komunikace při zahájení a ukončení daňové kontroly, kterou již nebude nutné ětší flexibilitu a snížení zátěže poplatníků.

ně invazivních způsobů realizace zajišťovacího příkazu, a to zejména o prohlášení o majetku.
obám požádat si o změnu daňového identifikačního čísla tak, aby neobsahovalo rodné číslo



ne end of taxable period)

I during tax audit.