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DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
TAXATION AND CUSTOMS UNION
Indirect Taxation and Tax Administration
VAT and other turnover taxes

TAXUD/1032/07-EN Part 12

VAT in the European Community

**APPLICATION IN THE MEMBER STATES,
FACTS FOR USE BY
ADMINISTRATIONS/TRADERS
INFORMATION NETWORKS ETC.**

Note

This document collates a range of basic information on the application of VAT arrangements in the Member States which has been obtained from the tax authorities concerned.

The sole purpose of distributing details of national provisions is to create a work tool. In no way does this document reflect the views of the Commission of the European Communities. Nor does it signify approval of the relevant legislation.

SWEDEN

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GENERAL INFORMATION

1. IF A FOREIGN TRADER WANTS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR VAT SYSTEM, WHOM SHOULD HE/SHE CONTACT? (ADDRESS, TELEPHONE, FAX, EMAIL)?

There is a good deal of information on VAT on the *Skatteverket* [Swedish Tax Agency] website at www.skatteverket.se. Traders established in Sweden should contact the local offices of the Swedish Tax Agency in the place where they are registered. The addresses and telephone numbers of these offices are to be found either on the Swedish Tax Agency website or in local telephone directories under the entry for “Skatteverket”.

Traders who are not established in Sweden or have a tax representative in Sweden can contact the Swedish Tax Agency at the following addresses:

Traders from Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Germany or Austria can contact the Swedish Tax Agency’s foreign affairs office in Malmö.

Skatteverket
Utlandsenheten
SE-205 31 Malmö
Tel: + 46 771 778 778
Fax: + 46 40 14 62 03
e-mail: skattekontor1.malmo@skatteverket.se

Traders from other countries can contact the Swedish Tax Agency’s *utlandsenhet* [foreign affairs office] in Stockholm.

Skatteverket
Utlandsenheten
SE-106 61 Stockholm
Tel: + 46 771 778 778
Fax: + 46 8 694 18 11
e-mail: stockholm@skatteverket.se

2. WHAT IS THE ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL TAX ADMINISTRATION WEBSITE? WHICH CATEGORIES OF INFORMATION ON VAT ARE AVAILABLE ON THAT WEBSITE (GENERAL INFORMATION, LEGISLATION, CONTACT POINTS, FORMS, ETC.)? AND IN WHICH LANGUAGE(S)?

Website: www.skatteverket.se

Nearly all information produced by the Swedish Tax Agency is available on this website: definitions, brochures, forms, guides, court cases, official notices and answers to questions. At present the information is available in Swedish, but there is also some information in English and, to a much lesser extent, in Finnish, French and German.

3. WHERE IS IT POSSIBLE TO FIND NATIONAL VAT LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS? IN WHICH LANGUAGE(S) ARE THEY AVAILABLE?

Laws and regulations on VAT are to be found on the following websites, among others:

www.riksdagen.se

www.notisum.se

www.lagrummet.se

These websites are currently only in Swedish.

VAT REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN TRADERS

4. WHAT ARE THE CIRCUMSTANCES GOVERNING THE NEED TO BE REGISTERED FOR VAT?

Applications for VAT registration must be submitted at least two weeks before trading begins. Applications for registration must be made on a special form from the Swedish Tax Agency and must be submitted to the tax office for the area where the activity is established and will be registered. A certificate of registration stating details such as the VAT identification number and the reporting period is sent to the trader.

Foreign traders which carry on taxable activities through a subsidiary company in Sweden must, like Swedish traders, register with the local offices of the Swedish Tax Agency for the places where the activities are established in Sweden (e.g. at the address of the subsidiary).

Foreign traders which do not have a subsidiary company in Sweden but which carry on activities from a permanent establishment in Sweden, e.g. a branch, must register with the Swedish Tax Agency's foreign affairs offices in Stockholm or Malmö. This also applies to traders which do not have a permanent establishment in Sweden.

Foreign traders from a country with which Sweden does not have any special agreement on mutual assistance for collection of tax and exchange of information on tax must be registered through a representative, who must be a person with a permanent address in Sweden or a company with a permanent establishment or permanent operations in Sweden. The representative must be approved by the Swedish Tax Agency.

5. WHAT ARE THE SITUATIONS WHERE REGISTRATION IS UNNECESSARY BECAUSE THE RECIPIENT OF THE GOODS OR SERVICES IS LIABLE FOR THE TAX? IN SUCH SITUATION, IS IT POSSIBLE TO REGISTER ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS?

Reverse tax liability applies when a Swedish trader purchases goods from a foreign trader in Sweden which is not registered for VAT in Sweden. This means that the purchaser becomes liable for tax on the transaction. The foreign trader is therefore not

liable for tax on the transaction but must in any case be registered in Sweden and include transfers of goods in quarterly accounts to avoid taxation in its home country.

Even where the purchaser is liable for tax, a foreign trader can voluntarily register for VAT in Sweden.

Foreign traders providing the following services as part of a commercial activity to purchasers who are persons carrying on business activities in Sweden are not required to register for VAT:

- 1) Assignment or grant of copyrights, patent rights, license rights, trademark rights and similar rights.
- 2) Advertising and publicity services.
- 3) Consultancy services, product development, project management, design, construction, legal services, accountancy services, clerical services, translation services and similar services.
- 4) Automatic data processing and development of systems or programmes for automatic data processing.
- 5) Supply of information.
- 6) Banking and finance services other than leasing of storage space.
- 7) Hiring of manpower.
- 8) Rental of movable goods other than means of transport or transport accessories.
- 9) Obligations to refrain in full or in part from making use of a right listed in paragraph 1 or from performing a particular activity.
- 10) Telecommunications services, considered to include services relating to transmission, broadcasting or reception of signals, texts, images and sounds or other information with the aid of cables, radio or optical or other electromagnetic means and services that relate to permanent or temporary assignment or grant of rights to exploit capacity for such transmission, broadcasting or reception.
- 11) Procurement on behalf of and in the name of third parties of the services listed in paragraphs 1-10.

Furthermore, VAT registration is not required for foreign traders which provide the services listed below as part of a commercial activity to acquirers which are registered for VAT in Sweden:

- 1) Procurement of transport services performed in Sweden.

- 2) Transport services involving goods transport and arrangement of such goods transport commencing in Sweden, if the purchaser quotes a Swedish VAT identification number.
- 3) Taking charge of and loading/unloading of goods and other similar services supplied as part of goods transport (so-called back-up services) performed in Sweden, if the purchaser does not quote a VAT identification number in another EU Member State.
- 4) Back-up services performed in another EU Member State, if the purchaser quotes a Swedish VAT identification number.
- 5) Procurement on behalf of and in the name of another party of back-up services if the purchaser of the service quotes a Swedish VAT identification number when acquiring the service.
- 6) Procurement of goods in the name of another party if the goods in question are sold in Sweden and the principal does not quote a VAT identification number in another EU Member State.
- 7) Procurement of goods in the name of another party if the goods in question are sold in another EU Member State and the principal quotes a Swedish VAT identification number.

6. WHOM SHOULD A FOREIGN TRADER CONTACT TO GET REGISTERED FOR VAT? (DETAILS ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING ADDRESS, TELEPHONE AND FAX E-MAIL...)?

Application forms for VAT registration can be obtained from the Swedish Tax Agency tax information service by calling 0771-567 567 (international code + 46 771 567 567) or on the Swedish Tax Agency website at www.skatteverket.se.

Forms can also be obtained from the Swedish Tax Agency at the following addresses:

Traders from Denmark, the Faroe Islands, Greenland, Iceland, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Germany or Austria can contact the Swedish Tax Agency foreign affairs office in Malmö.

Skatteverket
Utlandsenheten
SE-205 31 Malmö
Tel: + 46 771 778 778
Fax: + 46 40 14 62 03
e-mail: skattekontor1.malmo@skatteverket.se

Traders from other countries can contact the Swedish Tax Agency foreign affairs office in Stockholm:

Skatteverket
Utlandsenheten
SE-106 61 Stockholm
Tel: + 46 771 778 778

Fax: + 46 8 694 18 11
e-mail: stockholm@skatteverket.se

7. PLEASE DESCRIBE THE DETAILED PROCEDURES (INCLUDING NECESSARY DOCUMENTS) FOR ISSUING VAT IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS, SPECIFICALLY TO FOREIGN TRADERS.

Applications for registration must be submitted on a standard form. Foreign traders which will carry out commercial activities in Sweden and which are not permanently established in Sweden use form SKV 4632; other traders use form SKV 4620.

Foreign traders from a country with which Sweden has no special agreement on mutual assistance for collection of tax and exchange of information on tax must have a representative. If applications are submitted through a representative, the application must be accompanied by a power of attorney for the representative. The Swedish Tax Agency has a standard form (form SKV 5703) for that purpose. The power of attorney does not entail any right to collect payments at a post office or through a bank.

Applications should be submitted at least two weeks before trading begins. Applications must be signed by the foreign trader or the representative and sent to the Swedish Tax Agency's foreign affairs offices, see the addresses above.

Applications must be accompanied by proof of the foreign trader's registration or similar in its home country. Representatives must also show proof of registration. Physical persons acting as representatives must be able to show that they are resident in Sweden. Proof of registration must date from within the previous three months.

A certificate of registration is issued when the registration has been approved by the Swedish Tax Agency. Tax declaration forms are sent out automatically. If foreign traders are registered through a representative, the forms are sent to the representative.

For further information, see the following brochures:

Skatteanmälan för utländska företagare [Tax Applications for foreign traders] (SKV 419)

Skattedeklarationsbroschyren [Tax Return Brochure] (SKV 409)

Skattekontobroschyren [Tax Office Brochure] (SKV 408)

THRESHOLDS

8. WHICH THRESHOLD DO YOU OPERATE AS REGARDS INTRA-COMMUNITY DISTANCE SELLING UNDER ARTICLE 34 OF THE VAT DIRECTIVE (2006/112/EC)?

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/resources/documents/taxation/vat/traders/vat_community/vat_in_EC_annexI.pdf

9. WHICH THRESHOLD DO YOU OPERATE AS REGARDS ACQUISITIONS BY NON-TAXABLE LEGAL PERSONS OR EXEMPT PERSONS UNDER THE SECOND SUBPARAGRAPH OF ARTICLE 3 OF THE VAT DIRECTIVE (2006/112/EC)?

http://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/resources/documents/taxation/vat/traders/vat_community/vat_in_EC_annexI.pdf

APPOINTMENT OF TAX REPRESENTATIVES BY FOREIGN (NON-EU) TRADERS

10. WHAT ARE THE SITUATIONS IN WHICH THE APPOINTMENT OF A TAX REPRESENTATIVE IS OBLIGATORY?

Foreign traders from a country with which Sweden has no special agreement on mutual assistance for collection of tax and exchange of information on tax must have a representative acting for them in all matters relating to VAT.

11. WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT OF A TAX REPRESENTATIVE?

Representatives must be a natural or legal person resident in Sweden or with a registered office in Sweden who has been approved by the Swedish Tax Agency. Even if a foreign trader is registered through a representative in Sweden, it is the trader who is liable for payment of VAT.

12. WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF TAX REPRESENTATIVES?

A representative must submit tax returns and recapitulative statements on behalf of the foreign trader. The trader's accounts must be directly accessible at the address of the Swedish representative. The rights are similar to those applying to a trader registered under the ordinary system.

The representative has the right to access documents relating to the principal.

13. WHAT ACTION CAN YOU TAKE IN THE EVENT OF FAILURE BY A TRADER IN ANOTHER COUNTRY TO DESIGNATE A TAX REPRESENTATIVE IN YOUR TERRITORY?

If a foreign trader from a country with which Sweden has no special agreement on mutual assistance for collection of tax and exchange of information on tax carries out taxable transactions in Sweden without having been registered through a Swedish representative, the case is subject to an investigation which may lead to tax supplements, interest and fines.

14. IS IT NECESSARY TO SET UP A BANK GUARANTEE?

The Swedish Tax Agency can require a foreign trader to give security for future payments of VAT. Whether such a security is required depends on the financial standing of the foreign trader. If foreign traders can prove their good financial standing by means

of a reference, for example from a Swedish bank, no requirement for special security should be imposed.

APPOINTMENT OF TAX REPRESENTATIVES BY FOREIGN TRADERS ESTABLISHED IN THE EU

15. IS IT POSSIBLE TO APPOINT A TAX REPRESENTATIVE OR A TAX AGENT?

Yes.

16. WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE APPOINTMENT OF A TAX REPRESENTATIVE?

Persons who are resident in Sweden or, in the case of legal persons, persons who have their board of directors or a permanent establishment in Sweden are approved as representatives.

17. WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF A TAX REPRESENTATIVE?

A representative must submit tax returns and recapitulative statements on behalf of the foreign trader. The trader's accounts must be directly accessible at the address of the Swedish representative. The rights are similar to those applying to a trader registered under the ordinary system.

18. ARE THERE SITUATIONS WHERE IT IS OBLIGATORY TO SET UP A BANK GUARANTEE?

The Swedish Tax Agency can require a foreign trader to give security for future payments of VAT. Whether such a security is required depends on the financial standing of the foreign trader. If foreign traders can prove their good financial standing by means of a reference, for example from a Swedish bank, no requirement for special security should be imposed (see the reply to question 14).

INVOICING

RULES ABOUT INVOICING

19. WHERE CAN THE RELEVANT RULES (LAWS, REGULATIONS, INSTRUCTIONS, GUIDELINES...) BE FOUND?

The rules are contained in the Swedish *mervärdesskattelagen* [Swedish VAT Act] (1994:200), particularly in Chapter 11. Relevant rules are also contained in the *bokföringslagen* [Swedish Accounting Act] and *skattebetalningslagen* [Swedish Tax Payment Act] on the keeping of invoices. The Swedish Tax Agency has been granted powers to issue regulations on simplified invoices and transfer of invoices by electronic means, but has not yet issued any such instructions.

ISSUANCE OF INVOICES

20. CASES WHERE AN INVOICE NEEDS TO BE ISSUED

Invoices must be issued in the cases covered by Article 22(3)(a), i.e. in respect of deliveries or supplies from taxable persons to other taxable persons or non-taxable legal persons, distance sales or sales of new means of transport, irrespective of to whom the supply is made. Invoices must also be issued for payments on account.

Under certain circumstances, there is an exception from the obligation to issue invoices in the following situations:

- Sales of properties and assignments of rights of use of properties in accordance with annex F16 (Chapter 3, Paragraph 2 of the Swedish VAT Act).
- Services consisting of medical treatment, dentistry or social care (Chapter 3, Paragraph 4 of the Swedish VAT Act).
- Services consisting of training (Chapter 3, Paragraph 8 of the Swedish VAT Act).
- Banking and financial services (Chapter 3, Paragraph 9 of the Swedish VAT Act).
- Insurance and reinsurance services (Chapter 3, Paragraph 10 of the Swedish VAT Act).
- Certain cultural services (Chapter 3, Paragraph 11 of the Swedish VAT Act).
- Services involving admission to sporting events or participation in sporting activity (Chapter 3, Paragraph 11 a of the Swedish VAT Act).
- Advertisements in VAT-exempt periodical members' newsletters, staff journals and magazines issued by non-profit-making organisations or associations (Chapter 3, Paragraph 19.1 of the Swedish VAT Act).
- Production and broadcasting of radio and television programmes (Chapter 3, Paragraph 20 of the Swedish VAT Act).
- Prescription pharmaceuticals, breast milk and human blood or organs (Chapter 3, Paragraphs 23.2 and 23.3 of the Swedish VAT Act).
- Lotteries, betting and other forms of gambling (Chapter 3, Paragraph 23.5 of the Swedish VAT Act).
- Services provided by independent groups of persons whose activities do not entail liability for tax, if the services are provided for members (see Article 13 A.1 f of the Seventh VAT Directive and Chapter 3, Paragraph 23 a of the Swedish VAT Act).
- Passenger transport considered as being sold abroad (Chapter 5, Paragraph 5.1 of the Swedish VAT Act).

21. WHAT ARE THE RULES ON CORRECTIVE INVOICES (CREDIT / DEBIT NOTES)?

A corrective invoice must contain a specific, unambiguous reference to the original invoice. It must contain information on the tax and the tax correction and, as appropriate, information that the purchaser is liable for payment of VAT.

22. WHAT IS THE TIME LIMIT FOR ISSUING INVOICES?

There are currently no provisions in the Swedish VAT Act on time limits for issuing invoices. The Swedish Accounting Act refers to generally accepted accounting standards (Chapter 5, Paragraph 2).

23. WHAT ARE THE RULES FOR SUMMARY INVOICING?

The same rules apply for summary invoicing as for separate invoices, with the exception of information on individual sequential numbers for each delivery of goods or supply of services included in the summary invoice.

24. WHAT ARE THE CONDITIONS IMPOSED ON SELF-BILLING?

Self-billing is permitted if there is an agreement between both parties from the outset and a procedure for how the taxable person who delivers goods or supplies services is to approve each invoice. The invoice must also state that it has been issued by the purchaser.

25. IS THERE ANY SPECIFIC RULE IN RELATION TO OUTSOURCING OF INVOICES TO A PERSON WHO IS ESTABLISHED OUTSIDE THE EU?

No. There are no special rules on allowing invoices to be outsourced to a person who is established outside the EU.

CONTENT OF INVOICES

26. UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS MUST THE VAT NUMBER OF THE CUSTOMER BE ON THE TAX INVOICE?

The fourth indent of article 22(3)(b) of the Directive states that when the client must pay tax for goods delivered or services provided or has received goods contemplated in article 28c A, the VAT identification number under which the goods are delivered or the services provided to him or her shall be stated in the invoice for the purposes of VAT. This article is implemented in the Swedish VAT Act. The client's VAT identification number will consequently not be stated in other cases.

27. ANY OTHER SPECIFIC RULE IN RELATION TO THE CONTENT OF THE INVOICE?

No.

ELECTRONIC INVOICING

28. AS REGARDS INVOICES SENT WITH ADVANCED ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES, IS IT OBLIGATORY TO USE QUALIFIED CERTIFICATED AND SECURE-SIGNATURE-CREATION DEVICES? IF SO, PLEASE GIVE DETAILS.

See the reply to question 30.

29. AS REGARDS INVOICES SENT BY ELECTRONIC DATA INTERCHANGE, IS AN ADDITIONAL SUMMARY DOCUMENT ON PAPER OBLIGATORY? IF SO, PLEASE GIVE DETAILS ABOUT ITS CONTENT AND PROCEDURE.

See the reply to question 30.

30. DO YOU ALLOW INVOICES ISSUED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 233(1) SECOND SUB PARAGRAPH OF THE VAT DIRECTIVE ("BY USING ANY OTHER ELECTRONIC MEANS")? IF SO, UNDER WHICH CONDITIONS AND FORMALITIES?

Yes. In accordance with the Swedish VAT Act, electronic invoices may be sent by other electronic means in accordance with Article 22(3)(c), third subparagraph. The underlying condition in accordance with the Swedish Accounting Act and the Swedish Tax Payment Act for both paper-based and electronic invoices is that they must be correct and not have been altered. No specific method is indicated in the legislation for the safety of the contents of an invoice. The Swedish Tax Agency has been granted powers to issue regulations on simplified invoices if needed, but has not yet issued any such regulations.

31. ANY OTHER SPECIFIC RULE IN RELATION TO ELECTRONIC INVOICING?

No.

STORAGE OF INVOICES

32. WHAT ARE THE RULES ON THE PLACE OF STORAGE OF INVOICES?

Accounting material, including invoices, may be stored outside Sweden, but within the EU if the company

- informs the Swedish Tax Agency (and in certain cases *Finansinspektionen* [the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority]), prior to commencement of the storage, of the place of storage and all changes to the place of storage,
- during the storage period, the company allows immediate electronic access to accounting material on request from the Swedish Tax Agency or *Tullverket* [the Swedish Customs Authority], and
- is able, through an immediate printout, to present the accounting material in Sweden on paper or on microfilm.

In accordance with the Swedish Accounting Act, accounting material may also be stored in a country outside the EU with which there are legal instruments containing provisions on mutual assistance similar in scope to those laid down in Directive 76/308/EEC, Directive 77/799/EEC and Regulation (EEC) No 218/92 and provisions on the right to access by electronic means, download and use in accordance with article 22a under the same conditions as stated above.

33. IS PRIOR NOTIFICATION OF INVOICES STORED IN ANOTHER COUNTRY AN OBLIGATION? IF SO, PLEASE SPECIFY.

Yes. The Swedish Tax Agency must be notified in advance when invoices are stored in another country and when the place of storage changes. When the companies in question are under the supervision of the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, that authority must be notified.

34. WHAT IS THE OBLIGATORY STORAGE PERIOD FOR INVOICES?

Under the Swedish Tax Payment Act, invoices must be stored for seven years. For companies to which the Swedish Accounting Act is applicable, the storage period is ten years.

35. WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC RULES ON STORAGE FORM AND POSSIBLE CONVERSIONS?

According to the main rule in the Swedish Accounting Act, the invoices must be stored in the same form as they were received. The accounting material that the company has issued must be stored in the form it had when it was compiled. Received accounting material can be converted from electronic form to paper document after three years from the end of the financial year, under the condition that this is performed in a secure way.

36. ANY OTHER SPECIFIC RULE IN RELATION TO INVOICE STORAGE.

Generally accepted accounting standards are accepted as a complement to the Swedish Accounting Act. For specific questions regarding storage, it is advisable to contact the Swedish Tax Agency.

SIMPLIFIED INVOICES

37. WHAT ARE THE SITUATIONS WHERE SIMPLIFIED INVOICING IS ALLOWED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 238 OF THE VAT DIRECTIVE (2006/112/EC)? AND WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC RULES?

Invoices do not need to fulfil all conditions relating to their contents in the following cases:

- When the invoice is for a smaller amount.
- When commercial or administrative practice in the business sector in question or the technical conditions under which the invoices are issued make it difficult to comply with all the requirements regarding the content of invoices. These simplified invoices must contain the following details:
 - The date of issue.

- Details to identify the type of goods delivered or services provided.
- Details on the tax to be paid or information that enables it to be calculated.

The regulations of the Swedish Tax Agency state that the above requirements are fulfilled if

- the goods and services are sold through automated payment such as in sales of petrol, collection of road, bridge or tunnel fees, collection of parking and similar fees when the purchaser cannot normally be identified,
- requirements concerning details of the purchaser's name and address in collection of bridge or tunnel fees in general would entail considerable inconvenience for traffic flow, or
- passenger transport services are sold as part of a public transport system under conditions whereby, in accordance with standard practice in the sector, there is normally no information to identify the purchaser.

PERIODIC VAT RETURNS

38. UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES IS A TRADER OBLIGED TO SUBMIT A VAT RETURN?

Registered traders must, without exception, file regular tax returns or, in some cases, declare VAT in their income-tax returns.

39. AT WHAT INTERVALS ARE VAT RETURNS AND ASSOCIATED PAYMENTS TO BE MADE?

There are two ways of declaring VAT: in a tax return or in an income-tax return (self-assessment). The former is a joint declaration for VAT, employers' taxes and preliminary tax deducted from salaries.

With regard to tax returns, there are two accounting periods: one month and one year. Some traders whose annual turnover does not exceed SEK 200,000 may submit an annual return. However, traders with an annual turnover of up to SEK 1 million must declare VAT in their income-tax returns, unless the Swedish Tax Agency decides otherwise for particular reasons or as a result of an application from the person liable for tax. Other traders must submit monthly returns. The last day for payment of VAT is the same as the last day for submitting returns. If the trader's annual turnover exceeds SEK 40 million, the return must be submitted and the tax paid not later than 26 days following the end of the period covered by the return. If the trader's annual turnover does not exceed SEK 40 million, the return must be submitted and the tax paid not later than one month and twelve days following the end of the period covered by the return.

40. DOES A SPECIAL REGIME AS REGARDS PERIODIC VAT RETURNS EXIST FOR SMALLER TRADERS AND/OR CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF BUSINESS? IF SO, PLEASE DESCRIBE THEM.

No. See the reply to question 39.

41. DO YOU OPERATE SIMPLIFIED CALCULATIONS OF TAX LIABILITY? IF SO, WHAT ARE THE QUALIFYING CRITERIA, TO WHOM DO THEY APPLY AND WHAT IS THE NATURE OF THE SIMPLIFICATION?

No.

RECAPITULATIVE STATEMENTS

42. AT WHAT INTERVALS ARE RECAPITULATIVE STATEMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED?

Statements are normally submitted for each calendar quarter. The Swedish Tax Agency can allow recapitulative statements to be submitted for full calendar years under the following conditions:

- The trader's accounting year coincides with the calendar year.
- The basis for assessment for the calendar year is not estimated to exceed SEK 200,000.
- The value of goods supplied to purchasers registered for VAT in other EU countries is not estimated to exceed SEK 120,000 per calendar year.

A recapitulative statement relating to the full calendar year must be submitted not later than 5 February of the following year. Should this date fall on a Saturday, Sunday or public holiday, the information must be submitted not later than the following working day.

43. IS ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED OTHER THAN THAT SET OUT IN CHAPTER 6 RECAPITULATIVE STATEMENTS OF TITLE XI OF THE VAT DIRECTIVE (2006/112/EC)?

No.

44. DO YOU OPERATE SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES AS REGARDS RECAPITULATIVE STATEMENTS AS PROVIDED FOR IN ARTICLE 269 OF THE VAT DIRECTIVE (2006/112/EC)? IF SO, WHAT ARE THE RELATED THRESHOLDS FOR APPLYING SUCH PROCEDURES?

No.

ELECTRONIC RETURNS

45. IS IT POSSIBLE TO SUBMIT VAT RETURNS BY ELECTRONIC MEANS? IF SO, HOW AND USING WHICH TECHNOLOGY? WHO SHOULD BE CONTACTED TO APPLY TO SUBMIT RETURNS ELECTRONICALLY?

Tax returns may be filed on-line. Nevertheless, the taxpayer must first obtain approval from the Swedish Tax Agency. Nearly all traders and employers can use the *elektronisk skattedeclaration (eSKD)* [electronic tax return], but there are still restrictions, the most important being that:

- The taxpayer must have an address in Sweden and a Swedish personal identity number/organisation number to obtain an approval certificate.
- An eSKD cannot be used when the taxpayer must submit supporting documents to the return.
- An eSKD cannot be used if the taxpayer uses so-called season registration and files tax returns only at some points in the year.

The application for a certificate of approval must be submitted to the Swedish Tax Agency along with the trader's application to be allowed to submit an eSKD. The Swedish Tax Agency will forward the data contained in the application for a certificate of approval to Posten Sverige AB, which is responsible for issuing certificates of approval. This data will not be made public.

Forms for applications are available on the Swedish Tax Agency website at www.skatteverket.se or from the Swedish Tax Agency.

46. IS IT POSSIBLE TO SUBMIT RECAPITULATIVE STATEMENTS BY ELECTRONIC MEANS? IF SO, HOW AND USING WHICH TECHNOLOGY? WHO SHOULD BE CONTACTED TO APPLY TO SUBMIT STATEMENTS ELECTRONICALLY?

Yes, by file transfer using the ELDA programme, which can be obtained free of charge from Swedish Tax Agency local offices (form SKV 2695) or from the Swedish Tax Agency website at www.skatteverket.se.

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

47. DO YOU OPERATE A FLAT-RATE SCHEME? IF SO, TO WHOM DOES THE SCHEME APPLY?

No.

48. DO YOU OPERATE SIMPLIFIED ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS OTHER THAN THOSE ALREADY MENTIONED? IF SO, PLEASE GIVE A DESCRIPTION.

No.

49. IN WHICH LANGUAGE(S) ARE FORMS (PERIODIC VAT RETURNS AND RECAPITULATIVE STATEMENTS) AVAILABLE OR TRANSLATED INTO?

Tax returns and recapitulative statements are available only in Swedish.

RIGHT TO DEDUCTION

50. FOR WHICH CATEGORIES OF GOODS AND SERVICES IS THERE NO RIGHT OF DEDUCTION?

- Permanent residence, with certain exceptions. If a certain part of the building is separated from the part used as living quarters and is specially adapted for commercial activities, an allowance may be granted for that part.
- Expenditure on entertainment and for similar purposes when the person liable for tax has no right to make any income-tax deduction for such expenditure.
- Acquisition of goods for sale from vessels on lines between Sweden and Norway or between Sweden and Åland.
- Performance, in certain cases, of services by a property owner on his own property.
- Acquisition of goods from retailers liable for tax whose turnover of goods is taxed in accordance with the rules on taxation of the profit margin.
- Acquisition in travel agency activities of goods and services that will be for the direct benefit of travellers.
- Purchase and rental of cars and motorcycles for purposes other than retail, rental, passenger transport in commercial traffic, transportation of the deceased or driving lessons.

51. ARE THERE CATEGORIES OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN WHICH THERE IS A PARTIAL RIGHT OF DEDUCTION? IF SO, WHAT IS THE PERCENTAGE.

In cases of leasing (rental) of cars for an activity which involves liability for tax, the right to a deduction for input VAT is limited to 50%.

ANNEX 1 THRESHOLDS

http://europa.eu.int/comm/taxation_customs/taxation/vat/traders/vat_community/index_en.htm#annexI

ANNEX 2: VAT IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

http://europa.eu.int/comm/taxation_customs/taxation/vat/traders/vat_community/index_en.htm#annexII

ANNEX 3: ABBREVIATIONS

http://europa.eu.int/comm/taxation_customs/taxation/vat/traders/vat_community/index_en.htm#annexIII