

UK VAT and International Trade *for VINCI PLC*

Course book



...market leaders for VAT training

Course book

This document contains the text of the PowerPoint displays that are used during the presentation of the course

UK VAT and International Trade *for* VINCI PLC

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UK Training (Worldwide) Limited
17 Duke Street
Formby
L37 4AN

Website: www.uktraining.com

Email: info@uktraining.com

Telephone: 01704 878988



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Session 1: Exporting goods

Pre 2021 - EU Sales

Sale of goods to customers in the EU – VAT treatment pre 2021

- EU sales were zero rated subject to the following conditions:
 - The customer must be VAT-registered in another EU country
 - The goods must move from the UK to another EU country within 3 months of the invoice date
- Nothing added to box 1 of the VAT return and the total supply added to boxes 6 and 8
- If the conditions were not met, UK VAT was charged

Exports

Exporting goods from the UK

- All goods leaving the UK are exports
- Exports are zero rated provided conditions are met...
 - The goods leave the UK within three months of the time of supply
 - Evidence of export is retained
- Exports fall into two categories – direct and indirect



What are direct and indirect exports?

- **Direct exports**
 - The complete export is under the control of the supplier
 - The supplier or their agent is responsible for arranging transport of the goods or may appoint an agent to do
- **Indirect exports**
 - The overseas customer or their agent collects or arranges for the collection of the goods from the supplier and then takes them outside the UK
 - Indirect exports **cannot** be zero rated when...
 - Supplied to customer with place of business in the UK where taxable supplies made
 - Delivered to or collected by a UK customer

Exporting example

- In January a VAT registered UK manufacturer sells standard-rated goods to a French customer
- The goods are sent to France 3 weeks after the invoice date

	£
Goods	8,000
Transport	1,400
Insurance	600
VAT @ 0%	-
Total	10,000

VAT due on sales and other outputs	1	+£0
VAT due on acquisitions of goods made in NI from EU member States	2	
Total VAT due	3	
VAT reclaimed on purchases and other inputs	4	
Net VAT to be paid to HMRC or reclaimed by you	5	
Total value of sales and other outputs excluding VAT	6	+£10,000
Total value of purchases and other inputs excluding VAT	7	
Total value of dispatches of goods (ex VAT) from NI to EU member states	8	
Total value of acquisitions of goods (ex VAT) in NI from EU member states	9	



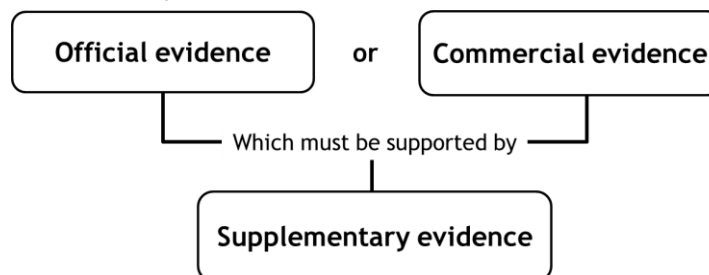
What is the time of supply for exports?

It is the earlier of the date of...

- The date you send goods to your customer or your customer collects them
- The date full payment is received

Evidence required to zero rate exports

- Evidence of all exports must be kept to prove the time of supply
- Must be obtained within 3 months of the time of supply
- Evidence must be kept for **6 years**





Types of evidence...

Official evidence	Commercial evidence	Supplementary evidence
Produced by customs systems... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs declaration/ GDM (Goods Departed Message) 	Describes the physical movement... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sea/air waybills • International consignment notes • Bills of lading • Certificates of shipment with full details of consignment and how it left UK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer's order • Sales contract • Inter-company correspondence • Commercial invoice • Advice note • Consignment note • Packing list • Insurance and freight charges documentation • Evidence of payment or evidence of the receipt of the goods abroad

What must be shown on export evidence

- For official, commercial or supplementary you need the following details:
 - The supplier
 - The consignor if different
 - The customer
 - The goods
 - An accurate value
 - The export destination
 - The mode and route of transport
- If unsatisfactory the supplier is liable for VAT



Importance of obtaining evidence for indirect exports

- For indirect export it can be difficult for the supplier to obtain adequate proof of export for zero rating
- Typically ex-works
- Evidence must show the goods have left the UK
- The list of requirements is far more extensive
- Consider including the requirement for this in your sales contract
- Consider taking a deposit for any potential VAT from your customer

Evidence for indirect exports must include...

- Written orders from the customer clearly showing name and address
- Copy sales invoices showing invoice number and customer details
- Delivery address of the goods
- Date of departure
- Name and address of haulier
- Registration numbers of vehicle collecting goods
- Details of where the goods are to be taken
- Route
- Copy travel tickets



What if the conditions for zero rating aren't met?

- Goods become **subject to VAT** at the appropriate UK rate if...
 - Export evidence is not held
 - Goods have not left the UK within 3 months
- VAT must be accounted for on the taxable element of the invoiced amount or payment received
- For standard rate of 20% VAT calculated at 1/6th
- Include amount in **box 1** for relevant VAT period
- If you subsequently obtain evidence or export goods, the supply can be zero rated
 - Adjust your VAT account for the period in which the condition was met – evidence obtained or goods exported



Session 2: Importing goods

Pre 2021 - EU acquisitions

Purchasing goods from customers in the EU – VAT treatment pre 2021

- **Zero-rated** by the supplier in the member state when...
 - Valid VAT registration number provided
 - All other zero rating conditions met
- UK customer would account for acquisition VAT by applying a reverse charge...

Accounting for acquisition VAT pre 2021...

- VAT calculated on the sterling value of the acquisition
- Included in box 2 of the VAT return
- Added to box 4 so it has a nil net effect on VAT paid
- The total supply included in boxes 7 and 9

VAT due on sales and other outputs	1
VAT due on acquisitions of goods made in NI from EU member States	2
Total VAT due	3
VAT reclaimed on purchases and other inputs	4
Net VAT to be paid to HMRC or reclaimed by you	5
Total value of sales and other outputs excluding VAT	6
Total value of purchases and other inputs excluding VAT	7
Total value of dispatches of goods (ex VAT) from NI to EU member states	8
Total value of acquisitions of goods (ex VAT) in NI from EU member states	9



Imports

VAT on imports to the UK

- Imports are zero rated by the supplier but import VAT is charged by HMRC (not the supplier) at the point of import
- Import VAT is charged at 20% or at the rate appropriate to the goods
- It is calculated based on the customs value of the goods using one of 6 valuation methods...
 - Method 1 - Transaction value
 - Method 2 - Identical goods
 - Method 3 - Similar goods
 - Method 4 - Domestic selling price
 - Method 5 - Cost of production
 - Method 6 - Fallback

How is import VAT calculated?

Import VAT is calculated on the total customs value and includes:

Sales value of the goods	Customs duties or levies payable on import to the UK
Incidental expenses e.g: Commission Packing Transport Insurance	Excise duties or other charges payable on import to the UK



Import VAT calculation example

- Goods imported from USA

Goods value (converted to sterling)	£5,000.00
Cost of shipping and insurance	£500.00
Sub Total A	£5,500.00

- Calculate any applicable duties based on commodity code

Sub total A	£5,500.00
Duties @ 3.5%	£192.50
Sub Total B	£5,692.50

- Import VAT calculated cost plus duties

Sub total B	£5,692.50
VAT @ 20%	£1,138.50
Total landed cost	£6,831



Accounting for import VAT – what are your options?

- Pay import VAT at the time of import
 - Import VAT reclaimable on VAT return with receipt of C79
- DDA – Duty Deferment Account
 - Delays payment of duties and VAT until 15th of the next month
 - Import VAT reclaimable on VAT return with receipt of C79
- PVA – Postponed VAT Accounting
 - New system introduced in 2021...

You can use PVA for some imports and deferment processes for others

Postponed VAT Accounting

What is Postponed VAT Accounting (PVA)?

- PVA is a reverse charge mechanism which allows UK VAT registered businesses to fully account for import VAT on the VAT return
- Instead of paying import VAT, it is declared as an output and input on the same VAT return
 - Normal rules for VAT recovery apply
- Goods imported must be for use in your business
- The goods must be being imported for a taxable purpose



What are the benefits of PVA?

- Significant cash flow advantage - avoids the need to pay import VAT upfront and reclaim later
- Can be applied to goods imported from anywhere in the world – EU and non-EU
- Does not require authorisation or guarantees
- May reduce or remove the requirement for a DDA (Duty Deferment Account)
 - If using agent’s DDA – this avoids potential admin charges for use

Customs requirements for PVA

- Customs processes moved from **CHIEF to CDS** on 30 September
- On the CDS customs declaration...
 - Your VAT number must be entered in box 3/40
 - Method of payment should be left blank in 4/8 (previously entered G in box 47e on CHIEF)
- C79 is not used for reconciling PVA - an online Monthly Postponed Import VAT Statement (MPIVS) is generated and available on CDS dashboard

C79 will continue to be produced where VAT is paid on importation



Postponed VAT Accounting Statement

		Monthly postponed import VAT statement Summary of period ending 31 July 2022			ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD VAT registration number : 54321987 EORI number : GB54321987000	
Date of import	Movement reference number (MRN)	Declarant	Declarant's EORI number	Declarant's reference number	Vat due	
29/07/2022	22GB8H8FHYS285AR0	LHD INTERNATIONAL (UK) LIMIT ED	GB789456123004	2009095874	£187.34	
Month total:					£187.34	
<p>IMPORTANT DOCUMENT Keep this statement as proof of import VAT postponed for your VAT return</p> <p>Produced 8 August 2022</p>						

How to apply postponed VAT accounting

- Customer in the UK buys goods from a supplier outside the UK
- Import VAT is charged by HMRC at the point of entry - at 20% or the rate appropriate to the goods
- Include VAT of £200 in box 1 and 4 of the VAT return
- Also include supply in box 7 – total value of purchases (ex VAT)

VAT due on sales and other outputs	1	+£200
VAT due on acquisitions of goods made in NI from EU member States	2	
Total VAT due	3	
VAT reclaimed on purchases and other inputs	4	+£200



Duty Deferment Account

Delaying payment of import VAT – Duty Deferment Account (DDA)

- A Duty Deferment Account is used to delay payment of duties and VAT when importing goods
- A guarantee is given to cover duty and import VAT
 - Can remove guarantee for VAT using Simplified Import VAT Accounting (SIVA)
- The trader is given a deferment approval number
- The duty and VAT is payable by the 15th of the next month
- An agent can request deferment against its principal's approval number

Reclaiming import VAT

- If you use DDA or pay at point of import, you can reclaim import VAT via box 4 on the VAT return, subject to the normal rules for reclaiming input tax
- Form C79 is needed for reconciling and as evidence along with the supplier's invoice
- Under CDS – the C79 will now be available to download online

VAT reclaimed on purchases and other inputs	4	
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The CDS dashboard

Every business that trades internationally will need to be signed up for CDS – even when using agents, forwarders etc

CDS account will allow you to access your financial dashboard to...

- View and amend payment information
- Provide agent authorisations
- Download...
 - PVA statements
 - Monthly deferment statements
 - Monthly MSS/CDS data
 - C79 statements
 - Cash account statements

Declarations will not be available from the dashboard – you will still need to obtain these from agents/forwarder

The screenshot displays the CDS dashboard for 'Apples & Pears Ltd'. It features several sections:

- Your customs financial accounts:** A header section with a link to 'Manage your account authorities'.
- Cash account:** Account 77658497001, showing £318,432.17 available.
- Duty deferment account:** Account 8329322, showing £65,000 available. It includes a warning about inaccurate balances and a link to contact the duty deferment office.
- General guarantee account:** Account 8475938, showing £63,500 available.
- Import VAT certificates (C79):** A section explaining these are certificates of VAT used as evidence on VAT returns.
- Postponed import VAT statements:** A section explaining these are statements of VAT postponed on imports.
- Notification of adjustment statements:** A section explaining these are statements of duty charged on import declarations.



Session 3: International Services

What are services?

- Anything supplied for a consideration that is **not** goods
- May also include services relating to...
 - Land
 - Performers
 - Transport
 - Intermediaries
 - Hire of transport
 - Catering
 - Work on goods

What are international services?

- Supplies between two parties who belong in different countries
- The service may take place in another country where neither party belongs
 - E.g. land-related services





Supplies of international services

- VAT treatment of international services follows the 'Place of supply' rules
 - Dictates which country VAT is due
 - There can only be one place of supply
 - It is determined by applying general rules
- Supplies of services to EU customers are generally treated the same way as those to customers outside the EU

How do you determine the place of supply?

1. Are you supplying to a business (B2B) or consumer (B2C)?
2. Where does your customer belong?
3. What type of service are you supplying?



What are the general rules?

B2C supplies

- The place of supply is where the **supplier** belongs

B2B supplies

- The place of supply is where the **customer** belongs

What do we mean by the term 'belongs'?

- It is crucial to understanding the place of supply
- 'Where you have a business establishment or some other fixed establishment, including a branch or agency', *HMRC*



How does a business establishment differ from a fixed establishment?

- Business establishment
 - Principal place of business e.g. head office
 - Can only be one place
- Fixed establishment
 - Establishment other than the businesses establishment
 - Has technical and human resources to supply services
 - Can be several of them

What if you have more than one place of belonging?

- The place of belonging is the place most directly concerned with the particular supply
- You should consider:
 - Which establishment provides the services
 - Which establishment the services are consumed or enjoyed in
 - Which establishment is on contracts and invoices
 - Where the directors are
 - Where decisions that are linked to contracts are made



How do you determine the place of supply?

1. Are you supplying to a business (B2B) or consumer (B2C)?
2. **Where does your customer belong?**
3. What type of service are you supplying?

Are you supplying a **business** inside or outside the EU?

B2B services to a customer outside the UK

- The place of supply is where the **customer** belongs
- Outside the scope of UK VAT and the UK supplier does not charge VAT

Example...

- Customers in Germany and Norway
- The place of supply is Norway and Germany
- Supplies are outside the scope of UK VAT





B2B services from suppliers outside the UK

- The place of supply is where the **customer** belongs
- Supplier does not charge VAT
- UK customer accounts for VAT and applies the reverse charge

Example...

- Suppliers in Italy and Norway
- The place of supply is the UK
- VAT is accounted for in the UK and the UK customer applies the reverse charge



B2C services to customers outside the UK

- The place of supply is where the **supplier** belongs
- **BUT** there are many exceptions to this

Example

- Customers in Spain and Norway
- The place of supply is the UK
- VAT is accounted for in the UK and the supplier charges UK VAT





Session 4: The Reverse Charge

What is the reverse charge?

- The purpose of the reverse charge is to...
 - Counteract fraud
 - Simplify VAT
- There are different types of reverse charge...

Reverse charge on international supplies of services	Reverse charge on imports <i>Postponed VAT Accounting (PVA)</i>	Domestic reverse charge
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What is the reverse charge procedure?

- The **supplier** issues a reverse charge invoice
 - The supplier does not charge VAT
- It is the **customer's** responsibility to account for VAT
 - VAT is calculated at the rate applicable in the customer's country
 - The transaction is reported on the VAT return as an input and output

A trader making exempt and taxable supplies may not be able to include the whole VAT amount on the return



B2B supply to a customer inside the EU

B2B General Rule

- The place of supply is where the **customer** belongs

Example...

- Customer in Germany
- The place of supply is Germany
- To avoid the need for the UK supplier to register in Germany the reverse charge mechanism can be applied



EU rules for reverse charge invoices

- For intra-EU supplies invoices must state customer's country code, VAT registration number and wording to indicate it is a reverse charge e.g. *'this supply is subject to the reverse charge'*
- EU suppliers are not required to do this for supplies to non-EU customers (including UK) - so invoices may not always be clear

UK suppliers also have no obligation to add wording or customers VAT details



B2B supply from a supplier inside or outside the EU

B2B General Rule

- The place of supply is where the **customer** belongs

Example...

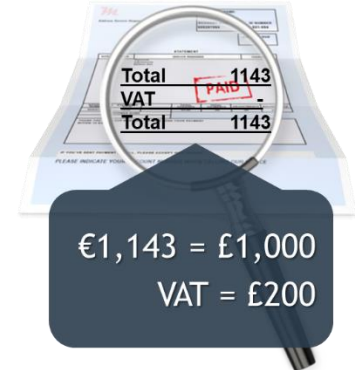
- Suppliers in Italy and Norway
- The place of supply is the UK
- VAT is accounted for in the UK and the UK customer applies the reverse charge





How does a UK company apply the reverse charge?

- UK customer receives a reverse charge invoice from supplier outside the UK
- Calculate VAT on the invoiced amount



- Include the VAT amount in boxes 1 and 4 of the VAT return
- Include the invoiced amount in boxes 6 and 7 of the VAT return

VAT due on sales and other outputs	1	200
VAT due on acquisitions of goods made in NI from EU member States	2	
Total VAT due	3	
VAT reclaimed on purchases and other inputs	4	200
Net VAT to be paid to HMRC or reclaimed by you	5	
Total value of sales and other outputs excluding VAT	6	1,000
Total value of purchases and other inputs excluding VAT	7	1,000
Total value of dispatches of goods (ex VAT) from NI to EU member states	8	
Total value of acquisitions of goods (ex VAT) in NI from EU member states	9	



When is the time of supply?

- Single supplies
 - When the service is completed or paid for – whichever is earlier
- Continuous supplies
 - The end of each periodic billing period

When does the reverse charge not apply?

- If the supplier belongs in the country of supply
- Providing services to an overseas establishment of the same entity



Session 5: Exceptions to the general rules

How do you determine the place of supply?

1. Are you supplying to a business (B2B) or consumer (B2C)?
2. Where does your customer belong?
- 3. What type of service are you supplying?**

How is the place of supply affected by the exceptions?

- Special place of supply rules apply to certain specified services
- Some exceptions apply to both B2B and B2C supplies
- The impact for many B2C exceptions is that the place of supply will be in the EU and not the UK/suppliers country
 - The default position is that a UK supplier would be required to register in the EU customers country
 - Since 1st July UK suppliers can use the non-union OSS for many of the B2C exceptions where the place of supply is in the EU
 - Avoiding the need to register in each country



Installed and assembly – goods or services?

Installation of goods or a land related service?

Key question - both are taxable in the country where the installation takes place but answer may determine whether you need to register for VAT in the country...

- If contracted to supply and install/assemble standard goods –you deemed to be supplying goods and the installation service is ancillary
- If service element is dominant and when installed/assembled, the goods are a fixture that cannot be easily dismantled or moved, then it will be considered land related service
 - Service element likely to be considered dominant if consultancy, design/diagnostic work, bespoke alteration or adaptation included in the contract
- Separate contracts (one to supply the goods and the other to perform installation) should normally be treated for place of supply purposes as a single supply

Installed or assembled goods

- The place of supply was the country in which they are installed or assembled
- EU simplification meant the supply could be zero rated and accounted for as reverse charge supply
- Simplification removed in 2021 - UK supplier must register in the customer's country and charge VAT at the appropriate rate





Land Related Services

What are land related services?

- Construction work
- Hotel accommodation
- Estate agents' and surveyors' services
- Valuation of property
- Oil, gas and mineral exploration
- Property management services

Where is the place of supply for land related services?

The place of supply is where the land is situated

- If customer is VAT registered reverse charge applies
- If customer is not VAT registered the supplier must register and charge Spanish VAT or may be able to use the non-union OSS





Where is the place of supply for land related services?

The place of supply is where the land is situated

- If the land is outside the EU the supply is outside the scope of EU VAT
- Supplier should take advice to determine if any domestic taxes are due



The place of supply is where the land is situated

- Place of supply is Germany
- Supplier must register in Germany and charge German VAT or if B2C may be able to use the non-union OSS





What about repairs to installed goods?

- Repairs or maintenance of machines or equipment which are not, and do not become, part of the building
- These are only indirectly related to land and follow the standard B2B rules...
- If customer is VAT registered, reverse charge applies



Admission Services

What are admission services?

- Admission to cultural, artistic, sporting, scientific, educational, entertainment or similar events
 - E.g. exhibitions and trade fairs
- Admission is usually the grant of entry to an event in exchange for payment
- This includes subscriptions and periodic fees
- Includes services directly connected with the admission to an event e.g...
 - Cloakroom services
 - Toilet facilities
 - Services of a ticket agent acting in their own name



Where is the place of supply of admission services?

The place of supply is where the event takes place

- The supplier would have to register in Germany and charge German VAT
- The reverse charge may apply if every customer was registered in Germany
- If B2C the non-union OSS may be used



Virtual events

- Webinars and other live virtual events are not digital services
- They do not fall under the admission or event exceptions because they have no specific location, so cannot be taxed where the event takes place
- Webinars and other live virtual events follow the general rules...
 - B2B where the customer belongs
 - B2C where the supplier belongs
- Recorded or 'on-demand' webinars are digital services (*more later*)



Session 6: Case study

Summary of sales and purchases made during the first VAT quarter...

SALES	£	VAT
Standard rated business sales to UK customers	496,000	99,200
Goods sold to business customers in America	25,000	0
Goods sold to business customers in France	30,000	0
Postal exports	200	0
Consultancy services to consumer in		
Portugal	5,000	
Poland	3,000	
Lithuania	2,000	
Consultancy services to businesses in		
Germany	15,000	
Italy	5,000	
Switzerland	50,000	
	<hr/>	
	631,200	99,200
 PURCHASES		
Standard rated purchases of goods from UK suppliers	442,000	88,400
Purchase of goods from Germany	83,000	16,600
Purchases of goods from suppliers in Japan	60,000	12,000
Postal imports from America by Fedex	2,000	400
Consultancy services from:		
USA	5,000	1,000
France	5,000	1,000
	<hr/>	
	597,000	119,400
	<hr/>	



What amount would appear in box 1 of the VAT Return?

VAT due on sales and other outputs **130,200**

SALES	£	VAT
Standard rated business sales to UK customers	496,000	99,200
Goods sold to business customers in America	25,000	0
Goods sold to business customers in France	30,000	0
Postal exports	200	0
Consultancy services to consumer in		
Portugal	5,000	
Poland	3,000	
Lithuania	2,000	
Consultancy services to businesses in		
Germany	15,000	
Italy	5,000	
Switzerland	50,000	
	631,200	99,200
PURCHASES		
Standard rated purchases of goods from UK suppliers	442,000	88,400
Purchase of goods from Germany	83,000	16,600
Purchases of goods from suppliers in Japan	60,000	12,000
Postal imports from America by Fedex	2,000	400
Consultancy services from:		
USA	5,000	1,000
France	5,000	1,000
	597,000	119,400

What amount would appear in box 2 of the VAT Return?

VAT due on acquisitions of goods made in NI from EU member states **0**

What amount would appear in box 3 of the VAT Return?

Total VAT due (*Sum of boxes 1 & 2*) **130,200**



What amount would appear in box 4 of the VAT Return?

VAT reclaimed on purchases and other inputs

119,400

SALES	£	VAT
Standard rated business sales to UK customers	496,000	99,200
Goods sold to business customers in America	25,000	0
Goods sold to business customers in France	30,000	0
Postal exports	200	0
Consultancy services to consumer in		
Portugal	5,000	
Poland	3,000	
Lithuania	2,000	
Consultancy services to businesses in		
Germany	15,000	
Italy	5,000	
Switzerland	50,000	
	631,200	99,200
PURCHASES		
Standard rated purchases of goods from UK suppliers	442,000	88,400
Purchase of goods from Germany	83,000	16,600
Purchases of goods from suppliers in Japan	60,000	12,000
Postal imports from America by Fedex	2,000	400
Consultancy services from:		
USA	5,000	1,000
France	5,000	1,000
	597,000	119,400

What amount would appear in box 5 of the VAT Return?

Net VAT to be paid to HMRC or reclaimed by you
(Difference between boxes 3 and 5)

10,800



What amount would appear in box 6 of the VAT Return?

Total value of sales and other outputs excluding VAT

641,200

SALES	£	VAT
Standard rated business sales to UK customers	496,000	99,200
Goods sold to business customers in America	25,000	0
Goods sold to business customers in France	30,000	0
Postal exports	200	0
Consultancy services to consumer in		
Portugal	5,000	
Poland	3,000	
Lithuania	2,000	
Consultancy services to businesses in		
Germany	15,000	
Italy	5,000	
Switzerland	50,000	
	631,200	99,200
PURCHASES		
Standard rated purchases of goods from UK suppliers	442,000	88,400
Purchase of goods from Germany	83,000	16,600
Purchases of goods from suppliers in Japan	60,000	12,000
Postal imports from America by Fedex	2,000	400
Consultancy services from:		
USA	5,000	1,000
France	5,000	1,000
	597,000	119,400



What amount would appear in box 7 of the VAT Return?

Total value of purchases and other inputs excluding VAT **597,000**

SALES	£	VAT
Standard rated business sales to UK customers	496,000	99,200
Goods sold to business customers in America	25,000	0
Goods sold to business customers in France	30,000	0
Postal exports	200	0
Consultancy services to consumer in		
Portugal	5,000	
Poland	3,000	
Lithuania	2,000	
Consultancy services to businesses in		
Germany	15,000	
Italy	5,000	
Switzerland	50,000	
	631,200	99,200
PURCHASES		
Standard rated purchases of goods from UK suppliers	442,000	88,400
Purchase of goods from Germany	83,000	16,600
Purchases of goods from suppliers in Japan	60,000	12,000
Postal imports from America by Fedex	2,000	400
Consultancy services from:		
USA	5,000	1,000
France	5,000	1,000
	597,000	119,400

What amount would appear in box 8 of the VAT Return?

Total value of dispatches of goods (ex VAT) from NI to EU member states **0**

What amount would appear in box 9 of the VAT Return?

Total value of acquisitions of goods (ex VAT) in NI from EU member states **0**



How should this be presented on the VAT Return?

VAT due on sales and other outputs	1	130,200
VAT due on acquisitions of goods made in NI from EU member states	2	-
Total VAT due	3	130,200
VAT reclaimed on purchases and other inputs	4	119,400
Net VAT to be paid to HMRC or reclaimed by you	5	10,800
Total value of sales and other outputs excluding VAT	6	641,200
Total value of purchases and other inputs excluding VAT	7	597,000
Total value of dispatches of goods (ex VAT) from NI to EU member states	8	-
Total value of acquisitions of goods (ex VAT) in NI from EU member states	9	-



UK Training (Worldwide) Limited
17 Duke Street
Formby
L37 4AN

w www.uktraining.com
t 01704 878988
e info@uktraining.com

