



# Argentina

General	Types of indirect taxes (VAT/GST and other indirect taxes)	VAT.
	Are there other indirect taxes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Turnover tax.</li> <li>— Excise taxes.</li> <li>— Tax on bank accounts.</li> <li>— Municipal taxes.</li> <li>— Stamp tax.</li> </ul>
	What are the standard or other rates (i.e. reduced rate) for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— VAT: 21% (standard rate) also 10.5% (among others, capital goods, meat and grains), 27% (public services such as gas and electricity), 2.5% and 5% (newspapers and magazines). Exports are zero-rated.</li> <li>— The exempt items include books, planes and services such as education, religion, and medical assistance).</li> <li>— Turnover tax: 0% to 5% with a 3% average rate.</li> <li>— Tax on bank accounts: 0.6% on every credit and debit in bank accounts.</li> <li>— Municipal taxes: 0% to 3%. This tax is based on sales which are attributable to the jurisdiction and/or municipality. It applies to any activity as long as there is an establishment in the jurisdiction or municipality.</li> <li>— Stamp tax: 1% of the total value of the contract or instrument.</li> </ul>
	Who is required to register for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes?	Private individuals, legal entities and/or permanent establishments performing taxable activities in Argentina.

<b>VAT/GST registration</b>	Is voluntary registration for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes possible for an overseas company (e.g. if the annual turnover is below the relevant VAT/GST and other indirect taxes registration threshold)?	No. VAT registration is not possible without a permanent establishment in Argentina. If the company (permanent establishment) performs activities in the country, VAT registration is mandatory.
	Does an overseas company need to appoint a fiscal representative?	Only in a few cases, such as international transport, in order to apply for VAT refund.
	Which forms and supporting documentation does an overseas company need to submit for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes registration?	Not applicable.
	Is grouping* for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes possible?	No.
<b>VAT/GST compliance</b>	How frequently are VAT/GST and other indirect taxes returns submitted?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— VAT returns: monthly.</li> <li>— Turnover tax returns: monthly.</li> <li>— Excise taxes: monthly.</li> <li>— Tax on bank accounts: no return needs to be submitted. Withholding tax is applied by the bank.</li> <li>— Municipal taxes: monthly.</li> </ul>
	What are the exchange rate rules in your country?	<p>If a business receives a purchase invoice in a foreign currency, it should use the latest closing day exchange rate published by the national bank.</p> <p>A business can issue VAT invoices denominated in a foreign currency. In this case, the exchange rate must be stated in the invoice.</p>
<b>VAT/GST recovery</b>	Can an overseas company recover VAT/GST and other indirect taxes if it is not registered for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes locally?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— VAT: no, with some exceptions (i.e. international transport).</li> <li>— Turnover tax: no.</li> <li>— Excise taxes: no.</li> <li>— Tax on bank accounts: no.</li> <li>— Municipal taxes: no.</li> </ul>
	Are there any exemptions with the right to recover or deduct input VAT?	Yes, export of goods or services.
	Are there any restrictions to the deduction of input VAT?	<p>Yes, there are certain items without the right to recover VAT.</p> <p>Input VAT related to acquisition of certain services, such as hotels, restaurants and similar expenses, is not deductible.</p> <p>Amounts paid on the purchase, import or rent (including leasing contracts) of automobiles can be claimed as a tax credit only if the cost of acquisition, import or market price is equal or less than 20,000 Argentina pesos (ARS) (VAT net).</p> <p>VAT on services rendered by bars, restaurants, hotels, garages and clothes (except uniforms) are also not recoverable.</p>

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

<b>Invoices</b>	Is a business required to issue tax invoices?	Yes.
	Is it possible/mandatory to issue invoices electronically?	Yes. It is mandatory for VAT registered taxpayers, with some exceptions.
	Is it possible for recipient to issue tax invoices/self-invoices (self-invoicing)?	No, it is not possible.
<b>Audits</b>	Do tax audits take place on a regular basis?	No, audits take place on a random basis or when a VAT recovery request is filed.
	Are there audits done electronically in your country (e-audit)? If so, what system is in use?	Yes. The Argentinean tax authorities can conduct an e-audit or a physical audit. The e-audit is done online through the website of the tax authorities where the taxpayer has to answer questions and attach the supporting documentation.
	What penalties can arise from non-compliance?	There are certain penalties for failing to fulfill formal obligations. The penalty for failing to pay VAT varies between 50% and 100% of the unpaid VAT.  In cases of fraudulent practices, there are fines ranging from two to 10 times the unpaid taxes and, in some cases, imprisonment. Compensatory interest is presently at a rate of 3%.
<b>Special indirect tax rules</b>	In your country are there any special rules for the sale of a company by a taxpayer to another where VAT is not due on the sale?	Under local law, transfer on going concern (TOGC) is not subject to VAT if it is done within the framework of a tax-free reorganization as provided by Article 77 of the Income Tax Law (i.e. if a transfer takes place within the same economic group). In this respect, an economic group is considered to exist if at least 80% of the capital of the transferred company belongs to the owner, partner or shareholders of the transferor company.
	In your country, are there unique specific indirect tax rules that you would not expect to find in 'standard' VAT jurisdictions?	Sales of goods from the mainland to the special customs area are considered an export. Hence, refunds are possible.  Any activity carried out in the former Territorio Nacional de Tierra del Fuego is exempt from national taxes.
	Does a reverse charge mechanism apply in your country for goods or services?	Yes, on imports of services.
	Are there indirect tax incentives available in your country (e.g. reduced rates, tax holidays)?	Exemption for certain localizations (VAT and municipal tax).
<b>Rulings</b>	Are rulings and decisions issued by the tax authorities publicly available in your country?	Yes.