



Suriname

General	Types of indirect taxes (VAT/GST and other indirect taxes)	Turnover tax.
	Are there other indirect taxes?	— Excise taxes. — Import taxes.
	What are the standard or other rates (i.e. reduced rate) for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes?	— Supply of goods: 10%. — Supply of services: 8%. — Luxury goods: 25%. — Exempt goods: 0%.
	Who is required to register for VAT/GST?	This needs to be determined on a case-by-case basis.
	Who is required to register for transfer tax?	Not applicable.
VAT/GST registration	Is voluntary registration for VAT/GST possible for an overseas company (e.g. if the annual turnover is below the relevant VAT/GST and other indirect taxes registration threshold)?	Yes.
	Does an overseas company need to appoint a fiscal representative?	In principle, no.
	Which forms and supporting documentation does an overseas company need to submit for VAT/GST registration?	This needs to be determined on a case-by-case basis.
	Is grouping* for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes possible?	No.
VAT/GST compliance	How frequently are VAT/GST and other indirect taxes returns submitted?	Monthly.
	What are the exchange rate rules in your country?	In Suriname, there is a fixed exchange rate for the US dollar (USD1= 3.25 Surinamese dollars (SRD)). The Central Bank of Suriname publishes the official exchange rates on their website.
VAT/GST recovery	Can an overseas company recover VAT/GST and other indirect taxes if it is not registered for VAT/GST and other indirect taxes locally?	No.
	Are there any exemptions with the right to recover or deduct input VAT?	This needs to be determined on a case-by-case basis.
	Are there any restrictions to the deduction of input VAT?	This needs to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

* 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).

Invoices	Is a business required to issue tax invoices?	Yes.
	Is it possible/mandatory to issue invoices electronically?	Yes, it is possible, but not mandatory.
	Is it possible for recipient to issue tax invoices/self-invoices (self-invoicing)?	No.
Audits	Do tax audits take place on a regular basis?	Yes.
	Are there audits done electronically in your country (e-audit)? If so, what system is in use?	No.
	What penalties can arise from non-compliance?	<p>When no tax return is filed or the tax return has not been filed in a timely manner, the penalty varies between SRD10 and SRD1,000.</p> <p>When turnover tax that is due has not been paid on time (wholly or partially), the penalty varies between SRD10 and SRD1,000, depending on the situation.</p> <p>An offense penalty can be imposed when no or insufficient turnover tax is paid due to deliberate intent or gross negligence of the taxpayer. The penalty varies between 5% to 100% of the tax due and per infringement, depending on the situation.</p>
Special indirect tax rules	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?	Not applicable.
	In your country, are there unique, specific indirect tax rules that you would not expect to find in 'standard' VAT jurisdictions?	The taxable services are limited by law. Therefore, liability for turnover tax purposes needs to be determined on a case-by-case basis.
	Does a reverse charge mechanism apply in your country for goods or services?	Yes.
	Are there indirect tax incentives available in your country (e.g. reduced rates, tax holidays)?	Yes, applicability needs to be determined on a case-by-case basis.
Rulings	Are rulings and decisions issued by the tax authorities publicly available in your country?	<p>— Decisions by state level are not publically available.</p> <p>— Rulings are usually not publically available</p>