BDO NEWS

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EDITORIAL

Dear Readers,

I am writing today's editorial in an intense time when we are learning that what we thought was normal is not so normal. It is my duty to thank all of you who have been involved in any way in helping war-affected Ukraine and its people.

The topics in today's BDO News are as varied as life with tax, audit and accounting.

In the first article, Michal Větrovec comments on the system for making donations to Ukraine from an income tax and value added tax perspective. In connection with this article, I would also like to draw your attention to the approved amendment to the Income Tax Act by the Ministry of Finance of the Czech Republic, which would allow people and companies to deduct donations to Ukraine or Ukrainian refugees from their taxes. The amendment was approved on 9 March 2022

In the next article, Lenka Froschová discusses an obligation that many businesses do not pay enough attention to. Yet the publication of financial statements is a legal obligation, where failure to comply can have fatal consequences. Financial statements can now be published through the tax administrator. This will undoubtedly make things easier for many companies.

On the other hand, something that in my opinion will complicate our work is the end of the "life" of the original tax information boxes (DIS), which have been in operation since 2008. Seemingly ignoring the old maxim that "if it ain't broke, don't fix it", the original DIS are being replaced by the so-called "online tax office and tax information box PLUS (DIS+)". The problems that accompany the introduction of the new system are discussed in Jana Heranová's article. If you want to survive the transition without unnecessary stress, read it or subscribe to our webinar.

As in previous BDO News, I have taken the liberty of drawing your attention to the CJEU judgment on value added tax. This judgment is crucial for the tax authorities' procedure when they feel that the supplier the taxpayer has listed on the tax invoice may not be the one who actually supplied the goods or services. It answers the question of whether the tax authorities are entitled to take away the deduction in such a case. We have been waiting anxiously for the CJEU's opinion for a year and a half. I comment on the result in the article "CJEU judgment C-154/20 of 9 December 2021".

Finally, Tomáš Klíma discusses the issue of taxation of the digital and global economy.

In conclusion, I wish us all peace and tranquillity for the future. And preferably

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without too much stress.
Messrs Voskovec and Werich often signed off with the phrase: "See you in better times". So let me use it too, hoping that those times are not far off.

Igor Pantůček
Partner

TAX TREATMENT OF DONATIONS TO UKRAINE

In response to the current developments regarding the war in Ukraine, we are providing brief information on the tax deductibility of donations. The aim of the article is to illustrate how making a donation to a charity can reduce a taxpayer's income tax base and to highlight the different VAT regimes which may play a role in deciding the amount and form of such a donation. We would also like to draw attention to some of the associated pitfalls.

a) Income tax
Currently, donations are regulated in Section 20(8) (for donors who are legal entities) and Section 15(1) (for donors who are natural persons) of the Income Tax Act. Here we are particularly interested in:

- the beneficiary entity (qualified entity);
- the purpose of the gift (qualified purpose);
- the lower and upper limit of the amount of the gift.

For example, a donation made to legal entities that are organisers of public collections under a special law for, among other things, medical, ecological, humanitarian and charitable purposes may be deducted from the tax base. It is also possible to deduct donations made to legal entities or natural persons with their registered office or residence in the territory of another Member State of the European Union (EU) or a state forming the European Economic Area (EEA), not only the Czech Republic, if the recipient of the donation and the purpose of the donation meet the conditions set out in the Income Tax Act.
Since Ukraine is not a member of the EU or EEA, the Financial Administration currently recommends that legal entities that are organisers of public collections and have their registered office in the Czech Republic be used to provide donations in support of Ukraine.
Under the current Income Tax Act, donations to individuals for humanitarian and charitable purposes cannot be deducted from the tax base.
The donated resource in this case is most often cash, but any items or services can be donated too. The following deductions from the tax base apply to both monetary and non-monetary gifts.
In the case of individuals, in 2022, the maximum donation may amount to 15% of the tax base if the total value of all donations is at least CZK 1,000. For legal entities, the maximum donation may amount to 10% of the tax base if the minimum value of the donation is CZK 2,000.
In the case of non-monetary gifts, the question of the value of the gift arises. An individual donating part of his „private property" may deduct the market value of the non-cash gift. In the case of a sole trader and a corporation, this is the tax depreciated value of the property.

Approved amendment to the Income Tax Act
In connection with the events in Ukraine, the Ministry of Finance recently approved a lightning amendment to the Income Tax Act. The subject of this amendment is as follows:

1) Expanding the range of entities to which a donation can be made:
In addition to the above-mentioned entities, the amendment extends the possibility to deduct from the tax base the value of the gift that was provided:
a) directly to the State of Ukraine
b) to a territorial unit of the State of Ukraine
c) to a legal entity established in Ukraine
d) to a natural person residing in Ukraine

However, the recipient of the gift must still meet the conditions set out in Section 15(1) or Section 20(8) of the Income Tax Act (see the introduction to this article).

2) Expanding the range of purposes for which a donation can be made
In addition to the existing enumerated purposes, it is now also possible to deduct from the tax base the value of a donation made to support the defence efforts of the State of Ukraine. This means, for example, arms, ammunition, military equipment and anything else that can assist Ukraine in its defence.
Here, too, the circle of beneficiaries listed in the law (including this amendment) is a condition.

3) Extension of the range of entities that can deduct the donation from the tax base
There is a new possibility to deduct gifts (for individuals) also in the case of residents of Ukraine. There is a condition to prove that the total

income from the Czech Republic constitutes at least 90% of the total taxable income (excluding income subject to withholding tax).

4) Increase of the limit for deduction of donations up to 30% of the tax base

The amendment allows the restoration of the upper limit of 30% of the tax base as the maximum possible amount of the application of gifts. This limit was valid in 2020 and 2021.
The increase concerns:
a) tax year 2022 (the taxpayer is an individual)
b) tax periods that ended from 1 March 2022 to 28 February 2023 (the taxpayer is a legal entity)
Furthermore, the extension of the exemption of the donation received by the recipient also applies to donations provided in 2022 for the purpose of supporting the defence efforts of the State of Ukraine, i.e. not only for a public collection or for a humanitarian or charitable purpose, as was the case until now. Thus, no withholding tax will be required on such donations.

b) Value added tax

The provision of a gift is generally not subject to VAT (Section 2 of the VAT Act). However, if the gift is provided by a VAT payer who has acquired the gift as part of their economic activity and has claimed the right to deduct input VAT on its acquisition, according to the VAT Act it is a supply of goods or services, and the VAT payer is thus obliged to pay output VAT on the normal price of the gift in most cases.
In recent days, the Financial Administration has issued summary information on VAT relief options. See the following examples to learn more:

Examples

In the examples we will focus on VAT.
We use the examples provided on the website of the Financial Administration of the Czech Republic, which we have simplified for the purposes of this article:

1) Supply of goods for consideration by a domestic payer to a humanitarian or charitable organisation which sends them to a third country (Ukraine) as part of its humanitarian, charitable or educational aid

- in this case the tax exemption can be applied with the right to deduction according to Section 68(15) of the VAT Act
- this method of delivery is reported on line 26

2) Provision of financial donations

- donations made in cash or in kind are not subject to VAT
- not included in the VAT return

3) Provision of material gifts

- the acquisition of goods for the purpose of donation does not give rise to a tax deduction and the subsequent donation is not subject to VAT in this case
- where the taxpayer donates goods originally acquired for economic activity (and has claimed a deduction), the following situations must be distinguished:
  1. donation to a charitable organisation that subsequently transports it to Ukraine – its provision is exempt from tax with the right to deduction under Section 68(15) of the ITA – see point 1) above
  2. donation provided in the Czech Republic to persons other than charitable organisations – the payer is obliged to pay output VAT pursuant to Section 13(4)(a) and (5) of the ITA, e.g. furniture, clothing, etc.
  3. donation to a third country (Ukraine) - the payer is obliged to pay output tax also according to Section 13(4)(a) and (5) of the ITA

If you are interested in this issue and need more information, do not hesitate to contact us.

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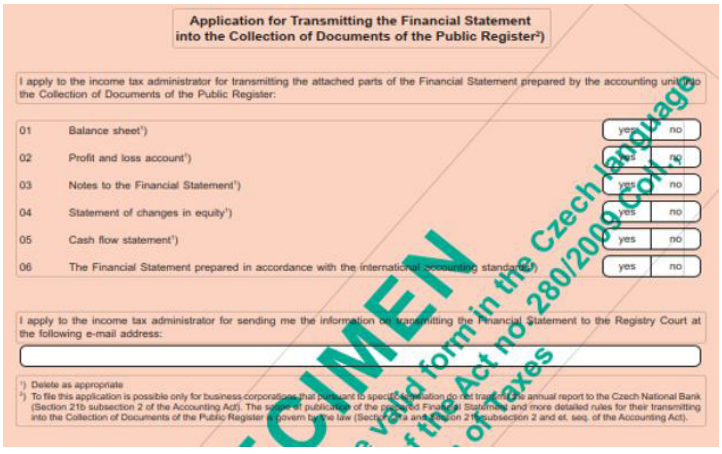
PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS THROUGH THE TAX ADMINISTRATOR

With effect from 1 January 2021, an amendment to Act No. 563/1991 Coll., on Accounting, as amended (the „Accounting Act"), introduced the possibility for accounting entities to publish their financial statements in the collection of documents of the public register through the income tax administrator. This option applies to entities that are commercial corporations and that do not submit their financial statements through the Czech National Bank. The provision in question can be found in Section 21b of the Accounting Act.

According to the new legislation, entities are entitled to request the locally competent income tax administrator to forward the financial statement attached to the tax return to the competent Commercial Court instead of the accounting entity. This method of transmission will apply for the first time to financial statements drawn up for an accounting period which began on 1 January 2021 and ended on 31 December 2021 at the earliest.

Form of application

- A necessary condition for the tax administrator to process a request for transfer of the tax return to the collection of documents is the electronic form of the tax return submission, respecting all the requirements (format, structure) and under the conditions defined by the Tax Code.
- The entity makes the request for publication of the financial statement by the tax administrator by filling in the annex to item 11 of Section I „Request for transfer of financial statements to the collection of documents of the public register" to the corporate income tax return form…



Application for Transmitting the Financial Statement into the Collection of Documents of the Public Register[2])

I apply to the income tax administrator for transmitting the attached parts of the Financial Statement prepared by the accounting unit to the Collection of Documents of the Public Register:

01	Balance sheet[1])	yes	no
02	Profit and loss account[1])	yes	no
03	Notes to the Financial Statement[1])	yes	no
04	Statement of changes in equity[1])	yes	no
05	Cash flow statement[1])	yes	no
06	The Financial Statement prepared in accordance with the international accounting standards	yes	no

I apply to the income tax administrator for sending me the information on transmitting the Financial Statement to the Registry Court at the following e-mail address:

[1]) Delete as appropriate
[2]) To file this application is possible only for business corporations that pursuant to special legislation do not transmit the annual report to the Czech National Bank (Section 21b subsection 2 of the Accounting Act). The scope of publication of the prepared Financial Statements and more detailed rules for their transmitting into the Collection of Documents of the Public Register is govern by the law (Section 21a and Section 21b subsection 2 and et. seq. of the Accounting Act).

DOCUMENT
valid form in the Czech language
of the Act no. 280/2009 Coll.
on taxes

Source: Tax Portal > Electronic submissions (mfcr.cz) > Corporate Income Tax - for the tax year 2021 and for parts of the tax year 2022 > Annex to item 11 of Section I

Compliance with the obligation to disclose financial statements

- An entity must comply with the obligation to disclose its financial statement when the tax return is filed (as already mentioned, in the format, structure and under the terms of the Tax Code) with the relevant income tax administrator.
- The tax administrator is obliged to transmit the financial statement to the Commercial Court without undue delay, to the required extent in electronic form through the interconnection of public administration information systems.

Requirements for authorised representatives

- Since the tax return and the request for its transmission are an integral part of the tax return (as an attachment), it is not necessary for the accounting entity to grant a special power of attorney to the representative for this act.
- A power of attorney covering the normal scope of the act, i.e. for filing the income tax return (supplementary tax return), is sufficient.

Advantages of the new legislation

- The undeniable positive effects of this amendment include a reduction in the administrative burden of accounting entities, since the obligation to submit the financial statements to several public authorities at the same time, i.e. the Financial Administration and the Commercial Court, will be eliminated.

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FUNCTIONING OF THE „OLD" TAX INFORMATION BOXES AFTER 1 MARCH 2022

In the September newsletter, we introduced the MY TAXES portal, which includes the online tax office and the new tax information box (DIS+). This modernised version of the tax box is intended to simplify, speed up and ease electronic communication with the Financial Administration.

The original tax information box was first made available to taxpayers in 2008. To access this box, it was necessary to submit an Application for Establishment to the tax administrator (if not established by law) and then an Application for Inspection, or even a power of attorney. Through the latter, access to the mailbox was also granted to a representative of the tax entity who was authorised to represent the tax entity in the Financial Administration in an unlimited scope or who was authorised to access the DIS. Together with the launch of the MY TAXES portal and DIS+, it was not possible to submit new applications for the establishment of the old DIS after 4 February 2021. However, it was still possible to log in to the DIS established before this date and use their services. The transitional period, when both types of mailboxes could be used, was to end on 28 February 2022, when the old DIS were to be abolished.

As the need for security grows, the way of logging into DIS+ is changing significantly, as are the services offered. Taxpayers now have three login options to choose from:

a) through „citizen identity"
b) by logging into a data box
c) by entering the access data assigned by the Financial Administration of the Czech Republic

Most of the options to log in to DIS+ include „citizen identity". Through the National Point of Identification and Authentication Portal, identity verification between the identity provider and the service provider is enabled. Different means of identification, whose providers have been accredited and are linked to the National Point, are used to prove identity online. These include, for example, the electronic ID card with chip, the mojeID service, the eGovernment mobile key or the frequently used bank identity.

Legal entities do not log into DIS+ directly, but through their statutory bodies, i.e. natural persons whose identity can be verified. For Czech individuals and companies whose statutory bodies are Czech citizens, there is therefore a relatively wide range of possibilities to log into and actively use the new DIS+. However, as mentioned in our previous newsletter, a problem with logging in often arises with foreign statutory representatives, where the possibilities of using the „citizen identity" are very limited. Foreign executives and foreign individuals who want to log in to DIS+ are often left with only one option: to ask the Financial Administration for access data to DIS+. However, this also involves the need to physically appear at the tax office to verify the applicant's identity.

The Chamber of Tax Advisors responded to this restrictive measure for many people by petitioning the Financial Administration to extend access to the old tax information boxes until the DIS+ functions are expanded or until foreign persons are given access in other ways. However, according to the General Financial Directorate, it is not possible to simply allow an extraordinary extension of access to the old DIS, as the termination of the old mailboxes on 28 February 2022 follows directly from the transitional provisions to the amendment to the Tax Code. Instead, after the termination of the old DIS, the Financial Administration will provide a service called „Inspection of selected data", through which it will provide selected information from personal tax accounts and files of the tax entity maintained by the tax office. This service will be provided to tax subjects who were able to access the old DIS based on the Application for Access to the Tax Box, but no longer to representatives of tax subjects who were authorised to do so by power of attorney. This service will not be provided through the EPO portal, as the original DIS was, but through a login at mojedane.cz. According to the General Financial Directorate, the Selected Data Inspection service will be available for a maximum of nine months after its launch, following the planned extension of the DIS+ access options.

In this context, we would like to invite you to our online training New

Tax Information Box PLUS (DIS+), which will take place on 27 April. Our colleagues will present the enhanced features of the still evolving DIS+ application and its new functions, but most importantly our real-life experience and recommendations based on practical use.

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JUDGMENT OF THE CJEU C-154/20 OF 9 DECEMBER 2021 KEMWATER PROCHEMIE S.R.O.

In december 2021, the Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) ruled in the case of Kemwater ProChemie s.r.o. In it, the CJEU asked two questions that are of fundamental importance for many tax proceedings. The answers provided by the CJEU are presented by the Financial Administration of the Czech Republic as a confirmation of the correctness of its procedure in tax proceedings. The other side – business and tax experts - claim that, on the contrary, their view has been confirmed. In other words, both sides claim to have won the dispute. So where does the truth lie?

The dispute that led to the judgment concerned the circumstances under which the tax authorities are entitled to deny a taxpayer the right to deduct VAT when the identity of the supplier is called into question. The Grand Chamber of the SAC referred the following questions to the CJEU for a preliminary ruling:
1. Is it in accordance with Directive 2006/112/EC if the exercise of the right to deduct input VAT is subject to the taxable person's obligation to prove that the taxable supply received was supplied by another specific taxable person?
2. If the answer to the first question is in the affirmative and the taxable person fails to meet that burden of proof, the right to deduct input tax may be denied without proof that the taxable person knew or could have known that the acquisition of the goods or services involved tax evasion?

The CJEU commented on the questions raised as follows:

- to claim the VAT deduction, it is necessary to comply with both substantive and formal conditions
- the substantive condition is that the supplier must be a „taxable person", i.e. it must be clear that the supply was made in the course of their economic activity for the purposes of their taxable supply
- the obligation for the customer to hold a tax document issued by the supplier and the indication of that supplier on the invoice relating to the goods or services in respect of which the VAT deduction is claimed is a formal condition for the claim
- the measures adopted by the Member States cannot be applied in such a way as to call into systematic question the right to deduct VAT, i.e. the neutrality of VAT
- the fundamental principle of VAT neutrality requires that input VAT should be deducted if the substantive conditions are met, even if taxable persons have not satisfied certain formal conditions
- where the identity of the actual supplier is not stated on the invoice relating to the goods or services in respect of which the deduction is claimed, if that fact makes it impossible to identify them and therefore to prove that they were a taxable person, the tax authorities are entitled to refuse the customer the right to deduct the tax
- the taxable person must prove, on the basis of objective evidence, that the supplier has taxable status if the data necessary to verify whether this substantive condition for entitlement to VAT deduction is fulfilled are not available to the Tax Administration
- also, where a Member State has made use of the possibility of granting an exemption to taxable persons whose annual turnover does not exceed a certain amount and it can be concluded with certainty from the facts, such as the volume and price of the goods or services received, that the annual turnover of the supplier exceeds that amount, the exemption provided for in this Article cannot apply to that supplier and the supplier is necessarily in the position of a taxable person
- the tax authorities cannot deny a taxable person the right to deduct VAT on the grounds that the actual supplier of the goods or services in question has not been identified and that the taxable person has not proved the taxable status of the supplier, even though the facts show with certainty that the supplier necessarily had that status

From the published conclusions of the CJEU, it can be said that neither side of the dispute is absolutely right. It is clear that the taxable status of the supplier is considered to be a substantive condition which the taxpayer, i.e. the taxable person, is obliged to prove when claiming tax deductions on supplies received from that supplier.
A taxable person is any person who independently carries on an economic activity at any place. The Czech Republic has made use of the Directive's authorisation and granted taxable persons an exemption from tax if their turnover for no more than 12 consecutive months did not exceed CZK 1 million.
I understand that the tax entity is obliged to prove in the course of tax proceedings, e.g. a tax audit, that its supplier was in the position of a taxable person and exceeded the specified limit.
At the same time, I also understand that if the tax administrator has the data necessary to verify whether this substantive condition for the right to deduct VAT is fulfilled (e.g. from the tax inspection carried out at the supplier, from filed tax returns including control reports, from the volume of goods or services supplied), then the taxpayer is not obliged to fulfil this obligation. This is because the wording of Article 9(1) of Directive 2006/112 (VAT Directive) shows that the term „taxable person" is defined quite broadly, based on the facts of the case, so that the taxable status of the supplier may also arise from the circumstances of the case.
It is difficult to imagine a situation where a customer receives a volume of goods and services of approximately EUR 177 million from a disputed supplier over several years. The supplier would not be in the position of a taxable person. This is the case even if the tax authorities were justified in questioning the declared supplier. It is clear from the above data that the hypothetical unknown supplier, or multiple suppliers, must necessarily be in the position of a taxable person(s) liable to tax in accordance with the quoted provision of the ITA (according to the actual case recently decided by the Supreme Administrative Court in favour of the taxpayer).
It is clear from the cited judgment of the CJEU that to claim a deduction it is sufficient for the taxpayer to prove the status of the supplier as a taxable person who has carried out taxable supplies in excess of the registration limit.
The answer to the question we asked at the beginning of the article must therefore be that the tax authorities are not entitled to deny the right to deduct VAT automatically if they question the supplier on the tax document. On the other hand, it must be stressed that they may do so if the customer fails to prove that the declared supplier has the status of a „taxable person".
So, who won? In my opinion, the verdict ended in a tie. And as a rule of

thumb, it's better to have as much information as possible about your suppliers to avoid the problems described above.

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TAXATION OF THE DIGITAL AND GLOBAL ECONOMY

After years of negotiations, the international community has agreed to reform the international tax system. As of 2023, part of the profits of the largest multinational groups should be redistributed to the countries where their goods and services are sold. Multinational groups will be subject to a global minimum tax of 15%.

Shortcomings of the permanent establishment concept
The current method of taxation of cross-border activities in terms of income tax is based on the concept of the so-called permanent establishment. A foreign company is obliged to pay tax on its profits in the Czech Republic only if it establishes a permanent establishment in the Czech Republic to carry out its business. Simply put, a permanent establishment includes a fixed base for carrying on business (e.g. an office), a construction project, a dependent agent, or the provision of services for a certain period of time in the Czech Republic.
The concept of a permanent establishment originated about 100 years ago and has not changed significantly since then. The concept is based on the principle of taxation of physical presence, which is an inappropriate model for the taxation of the digital economy where services can be provided and goods sold without a physical presence in the jurisdiction. This leads to distortions of competition and lower tax levies in countries where the company does not have a taxable entity.

Possible solutions
In recent years, therefore, various proposals have been discussed at OECD, EU and national levels to address this unsatisfactory situation. One possible long-term solution has been to extend the definition of a permanent establishment to include a significant digital presence. However, this solution has not been agreed upon by individual countries and would require renegotiation of double taxation treaties, which would be difficult and time-consuming in practice.
As a short-term solution, some countries have proposed and, in some cases, also introduced digital taxes in various forms. In 2019, the government proposed a digital services tax in the Czech Republic of 7% on revenues from selected internet services provided in the Czech Republic. It was to apply to companies with an annual global turnover of more than EUR 750 million and a turnover of more than CZK 100 million made in the Czech Republic. The tax was not approved by the Chamber of Deputies at the end of last year. The current government, according to its representatives, has no plans to pursue the taxation of digital services solely at the level of the Czech Republic.

New rules for international taxation - from 2023
In October 2021, the OECD issued a statement publishing a draft timetable for the implementation of a two-pillar system to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation and globalisation of the economy. The agreement has been endorsed by 136 jurisdictions (all key OECD and G20 countries, including the Czech Republic). It is therefore a global solution.
The measures will redistribute profits of more than USD 125 billion from around 100 of the largest and most profitable multinational groups to countries around the world. In addition, a tax of at least 15% will be introduced globally. The new rules will also apply to multinational groups outside the digital economy. A public consultation on the proposals is currently underway.

- **Pillar 1 - redistribution of profits**

Under Pillar 1, part of the profits will be redistributed from the home country of the multinational group to the countries where the business activities are carried out, regardless of physical presence in those countries.
The rule should affect about 100 of the largest multinationals, i.e. companies with a global turnover exceeding EUR 20 billion and a profitability exceeding 10%.
The new rules will be implemented by a multilateral agreement that will amend existing double taxation treaties, with an expected effective date as early as 2023. At the same time, the parties to the agreement have committed not to apply any local digital taxes.

- **Pillar 2 - global minimum tax of 15%**

The second pillar introduces a global minimum effective tax rate of 15%. The measure will apply to multinational groups with a turnover of more than EUR 750 million. Within the EU, the rules will be implemented by a Directive, with expected effect from 2023.

The Czech Republic is likely to benefit from Pillar 1 by becoming eligible to tax profits from sales of goods and services in the Czech Republic by large multinational groups. Czech companies that are part of multinational groups with a turnover of over EUR 750 million would likely have to ascertain their effective tax rate if this reform were to be adopted and could be subject to additional taxation if it is lower than 15% (e.g. due to tax deductions, exempt income, tax rebates on investment incentives, etc.).

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MARK IN YOUR CALENDARS: EVENTS AND SEMINARS

We have prepared training seminars on sustainable business, digitalisation in finance, the new tax information system DIS+ and changes in the area of whistleblower protection. We offer seminars online or in person.

View the current range of BDO seminars:

SEMINAR: NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION: CURRENT RISKS AND OBLIGATIONS FOR COMPANIES AND THE PUBLIC SECTOR

- 28 April 2022
- 19 May 2022

The Whistleblower Protection Act, which transposes the EU Directive, was supposed to come into force on 17 December 2021. However, the bill was not passed in time and the Directive was implemented only later. What does this mean for businesses and organisations? This seminar will propose effective solutions to manage these challenges and minimise the regulatory and reputational risks outlined above.

We will also describe how to make the most of the new obligations for the benefit of the company or how to link whistleblower protection to existing corporate responsibility frameworks (ESG).

Speaker
- Stanislav Klika, Head of Risk Advisory Services

SEMINAR: HOW TO NAVIGATE THE NEW "GREEN" OBLIGATIONS AND TURN THEM INTO A COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

▶ 11 May 2022

Green Deal for Europe, Fit for 55, taxonomy, NFRD, CSRD, SFRD, ESG... Have you heard these terms before but aren't sure what they mean? Would you like to know how these new obligations will affect your business? Are you wondering how to make the most of them for your business? Or would you just like to do business responsibly and are considering what approaches to take? Find out where your business stands in terms of sustainability factors with an ESG rating.

Speakers
- Lucie Johaníková, Partner
- Stanislav Klika, Head of Risk Advisory Services
- Ondřej Veselovský, CRIF - Czech Credit Bureau

SEMINAR: NEW TAX INFORMATION BOX PLUS (DIS+)

▶ 27 April 2022

Currently, all the original tax information boxes (DIS) are being abolished and the Financial Administration is introducing the modernised PLUS (DIS+). We cordially invite you to an online training session where we will introduce you to the enhanced features of the ever-evolving DIS+ application, its new functions, but most importantly our real-life experiences and recommendations based on its use in practice.

Speakers
- Vít Křivánek, Head of Tax Litigation
- Jakub Klíma, Manager

SEMINAR: DATA ANALYTICS IN FINANCE

▶ 18 May 2022

We invite you to a training session where we will show you how to effectively deal with the huge amount of data that every larger company has today. We will describe common shortcomings and mistakes that prevent the full use of Business Intelligence tools. We will focus on possible solutions to create automated reporting and overview dashboards for top management without large investments. We will present ways to centralise data handling so that there are no multiple data variations and to always have only up-to-date data.

Speakers
- Tomáš Kubíček, Partner
- Kamil Vaniš, Manager
- Tomáš Kyselý, Consultant

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