

# PERSONAL TAXATION IN SPAIN COMPLETING THE FORM 210 (FOR NON-RESIDENTS)

This is a series of notes about personal taxation in Spain covering

- Am I tax resident and do I need to submit a return.
- Rates and allowances
- Double Taxation
- Installing the PADRE system
- Completing and Submitting a Tax Return (2 parts)
- Completing the Form 210 (for non-residents)

This note covers Personal taxation in Spain – Completing the Form 210 (for non-residents)

Throughout the note there are a series of screenshots for ease of use. There are also coloured arrows pointing to various items, so you can easily follow the note. For ease of use I include the colour in brackets at the side of each prompt. All Spanish words are in italics.

### Introduction

The Form 210 is a multi-faceted form for use by non-residents to pay tax in Spain on various income streams including rental income, capital gains on property sales and imputed income. It can only be completed online in respect of tax due from 2012 onwards, for prior years a paper form is still available to download and complete. This note covers completion and submission of the form in respect of imputed income, although there are some brief notes and screen shots at the end in respect of rental income and capital gains tax on property sales.

### Background

Imputed income tax on property is commonly known as the "non-resident" tax. However, in actual fact it is a tax on second homes and is payable by residents as well if they have a second home in Spain or anywhere in the world including the UK. Theoretically it is a tax on the



benefit of owning a second home. Residents pay the tax through a declaration on their annual income tax return. Non-residents submit their return and payment in the calendar year following accrual. So in respect of the year 2013 it must be submitted by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

### Information Required

Although you have to complete form online it does not do the calculation for you, so you have to complete these manually.

The key information that you need is the cadastral value of your property. You can normally find this on your IBI receipt. You need the *Valor Cadastral*. This normally comprises the *Valor Suelo* (Land) and *Valor Construccion* (Buildings). You also need to know when the Cadastral Value was last reviewed in your town. This is because the percentage multiplier that you use to work out the taxable amount differs depending upon the last revaluation date. If it was last revalued before 1<sup>st</sup> January 1994 then its 2% of the cadastral value, and if it was after that date its 1.1%.

#### Tax Calculation

# Revaluation before 1<sup>st</sup> January 1994

Base Imponible of your Property A €76,381.00

Multiplier B 2%

Taxable Benefit A x B= C €1,527.62

Tax  $C \times 24.75\% = D$  €378.08

### Revaluation after 1st January 1994

Base Imponible of your Property A €76,381.00

Multiplier B 1.1%

Taxable Benefit A x B= C €840.19

Tax C x 24.75% = D €207.94

If the property is also owned by other people e.g. spouse, then you have to submit separate declaration and adjust the figures accordingly. So with a spouse you report 50% of the above figures for each person. If there are 3 owners its 1/3 each.

NS ADVICE



#### Period of Declaration

The period of the declaration is for a full calendar year. If you own the property for less than a year then it's proportionate. For example if you buy the property on the 1<sup>st</sup> April you submit a return for 275 days, so it is simply a matter of dividing the figures by 365 and multiplying by 275. Don't forget that if you are the seller of the property then you need to submit a return for the 90 days that you have owned it.

### **Renting Your Property**

If you rent out your property then you have to submit quarterly declarations of your rental income during the year you receive the income BUT for the periods when the property is unoccupied you also have to submit an imputed income return in the following year.

For example, if you rent out your property in 2013 for 15 days in Q1, 30 in Q2, 90 in Q3, 30 in Q4, a total of 165 days throughout the year you should have submitted a return each quarter, reporting the income you have received. So, as at the 31<sup>st</sup> 'December 2013 the will have been unoccupied for 200 days. Therefore you will need to submit an Imputed Income return for the 200 days by the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014.

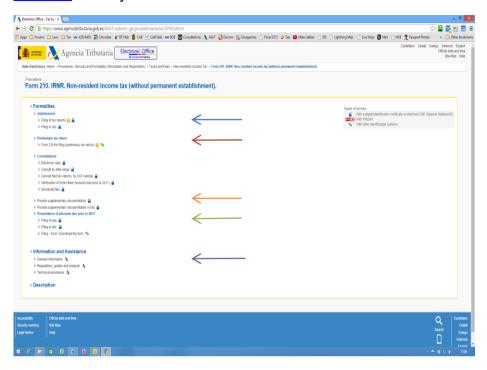
#### The Actual Return

The actual return is very easy to complete, particularly since the instructions and form are both now available in English. However, as I said earlier you must complete the form online. If you have a digital ID (see here for instructions on how to obtain one) then you can complete and pay the form online, either from your bank account or by credit card.

If you don't have a digital ID then you still have to complete the form online, but when completed you can produce a pdf of your return and take it to the bank to make the payment, or if you are overseas provide details of how you are going to make the payment.



This link takes you to the main screen below.



From the main screen you can access a number of different forms. Note you may have to update your Java. If you do then just follow the instructions.

The key menu items are

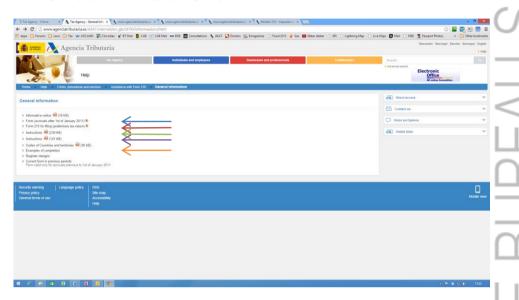
- Filing of Tax Return Access online submission (using a digital ID)
  (Blue )
- Prepare your return and pay at your bank (Red)
- Present Supplementary Documentation (Orange)
- Present returns prior to 2011 (Green )
- General Information including instructions on completing the form(Purple)

If you decide to file your return online and pay from your bank or by credit card you will need a Digital ID as mentioned earlier. If you don't have a Digital ID then you should select the Preliminary Tax Return option (Red). You can use either of these options for overdue returns from 2012 onwards. Prior to that you can use the option for pre 2011 (Green). Note you are liable for overdue returns for up to 5 years, and you are liable to a fine and overdue penalties.



If you are required to submit any supplementary documentation, which is unlikely for an "imputed income" return, you can submit it online if you have a digital ID. If you don't have a digital ID the pdf that you create from your return will tell you what you need to submit.

### The General Information Screen



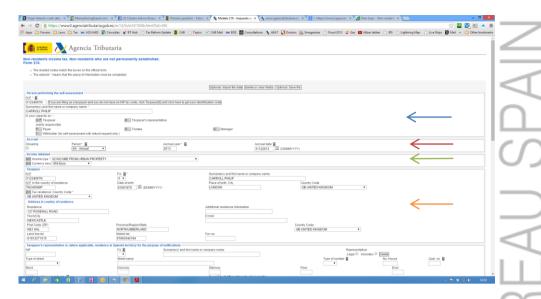
This is the screen when you select General Information, and you can also select the forms from here, the first one (Blue) is in Spanish, and the second (Red) is in English. The explanatory can also be downloaded from here in Spanish (Green) or English (Purple). There is also an example of the completed form in Spanish (Orange).

<u>This is the link to the detailed instructions</u> on completing the form in English.

### Completing the Form

Whichever form you decide to use, it's exactly the same except for the payment details at the bottom. The first thing to do is complete your details.





The first part of the screen is your name and capacity (Blue). You need to enter

- Your NIE
- Your name (Surname, First Name)
- Your capacity normally taxpayer

The second part is the period of the Accrual (Red). For "Imputed Tax" it is

- ➤ The period 0A
- ➤ The year of accrual e.g. 2013
- ➤ The date of accrual e.g. 31122013

The third part is the purpose of the form (Green)

- There is a dropdown box for Income Type, for "Imputed Income" select 02 Income from Urban Activities.
- Select the Currency code e.g. 954 Euro

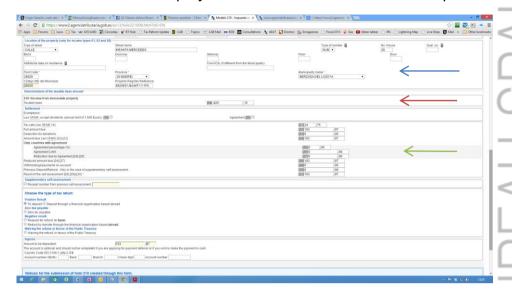
The fourth part is your personal details (Orange)

- NIE (precompleted)
- > Status (select F for individual, J for legal person or organisation)
- Name (Surname, First Name)
- National Insurance no in UK or NIE equivalent in your country
- > Date, place and country of birth (UK is towards the bottom)
- Your address and contact details

The second part of the screen covers your address in Spain and the taxation. Note the location in Spain is only displayed if you have



selected 02 Income from Urban Property. If you select other options different boxes are displayed. See later in the note for examples.



The first part is the address of the property in Spain (Blue).

Ensure you complete the Cadastral reference. This can normally be found on your IBI bill

The second part (Red) is where you enter the taxable amount that we worked in at the beginning. In this case the property was revalued after the 1st January 1994 and the taxable base is €840.19, but because the property is jointly owned I have declared 50% so

Box 04 - €420.10.

The third part is the tax calculation (Green). You have to enter

- Box 21 the tax rate 2013 is 24.75%
- Box 22 The tax payable Box 04 x Box 211 €103.97

The system completes the rest of the boxes.

You have successfully completed the form.

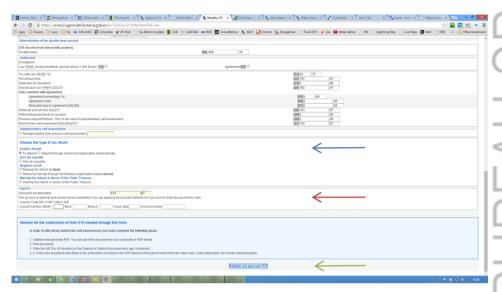
### Payment of the Tax

The example form in the screenshots is the one which generates a pdf form that you can take to your bank and make the payment, or alternatively you can pay through your bank overseas. As I mentioned



earlier you can also pay online via your bank, or debit or credit card, but for this option you must complete and submit the form using a Digital ID.

# Pay at the Bank or in Cash



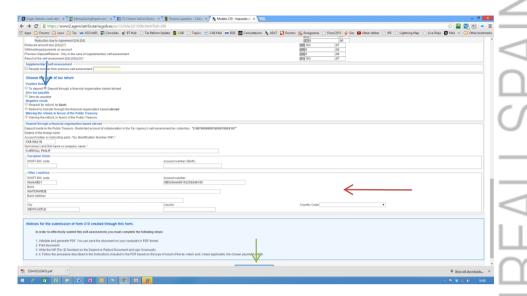
Once you have decided how you are going to pay you check the relevant box on the return (Blue). In this example I have checked Deposit, which means I am going to pay at my bank. The Ingreso (Red) section allows you to enter the IBAN of your bank, but this is not compulsory. Once you have finished you can Validate and Generate your PDF (Green). You can download an example of the pdf generated here Ensure you follow the printed instructions on the pdf. Note you must sign and date the form that you take to the bank and write your NIE number at the top. Do not write anything else. If you have made a mistake you should redo the form.

Some banks will also allow you to pay through their online banking system. If they do provide the service there's usually an option somewhere called "taxes or taxation" and then "Other taxes" and you can select the type of form you want to pay (in this case Form 210). I have accounts with 2 different banks, and the system is the same in both.

Otherwise you can pay it over the counter. Some banks will submit the form for your, others return it for you to submit. Always ensure it is properly receipted.

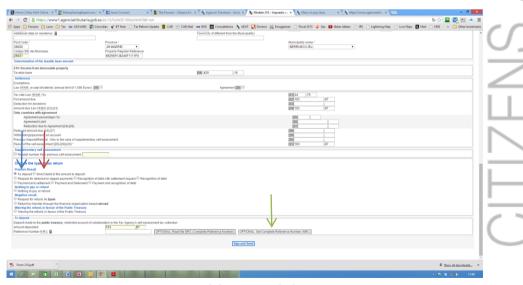


# Pay from your bank overseas



You can also choose to pay from you bank overseas, in which case check the box (Blue) and fill in your bank details (Red). Once you have finished you can validate and generate your PDF (Green), which will provide details of the bank details for the transfer. You can download an example of the pdf generated here Ensure you follow the printed instructions on the pdf, in particular quoting the reference number they provide to enable the payment to be linked to your form. Note you must sign and date the form that you send to the Hacienda and write your NIE number at the top. Do not write anything else on the form. If you make an error, redo the form.

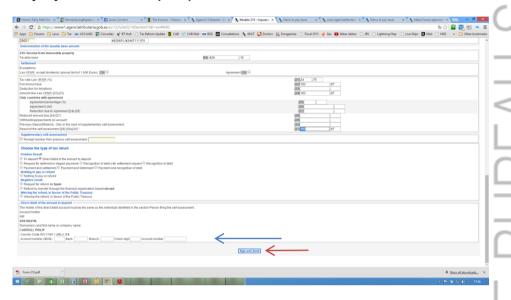
### Pay Online - You must use Digital ID to complete and submit the form.





Once you have completed the form you have two options, either Direct Payment from your bank or Debit /Credit Card – Select Deposit (Blue) or to authorise Hacienda to charge your account – Select Direct Debit (Red).

# Pay by Direct Debit (Red)



If you select Direct Debit, the screen changes and there are boxes for you to provide your IBAN number (Blue). When you are happy it is correct, Click **Sign and Send** (Red). Note I have not proceeded beyond this point, but I would expect it to give you a payment reference and take you back to a completion screen. This facility is only available upto 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2014. After that you must use other payment methods.

### Pay by Direct Payment, Debit or Credit Card (Blue)

If you select Deposit also click **Get Complete Reference Number** (Green). You are then taken to the following screen. Note these screens are all in Spanish. Even though it says English at the top right, do not select this option as it takes you back to the main menu.



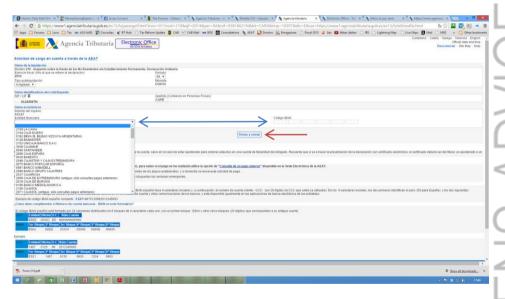




The payment screen in Spanish has two options

- Direct payment from your account (Blue)
- > Pay by Debit or Credit Card (Red)

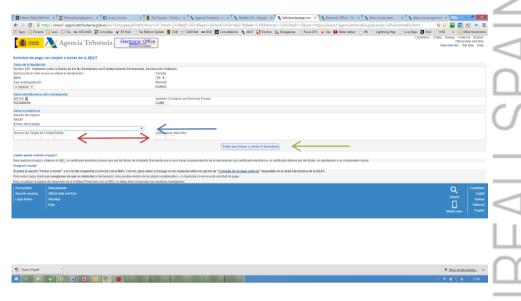
# **Direct Payment from your Account**



Select your bank from the dropdown box and complete the IBAN number (Blue). When you are happy it is correct, Click *Firmar y Enviar* (Red) Note I have not proceeded beyond this point, but I would expect it to give you a payment reference and take you back to the form screen.



# Pay by Debit or Credit Card



Select the name of your card issue from the dropdown (Blue) and enter the details of your card below (Red). Note as far as I can see it will only accept Spanish cards, there are no options for overseas issuers. When you are happy it is correct, Click *Pulse Para Firmar y Enviar el Formulario* (Green) Note I have not proceeded beyond this point, but I would expect it to give you a payment reference and take you back to the form screen.

# **Summary**

As you can see the form is quite simple to complete and there a number of ways to pay. Providing you have all the required data, and have done the tax calculation before you start it should not take longer than 5 -10 minutes.

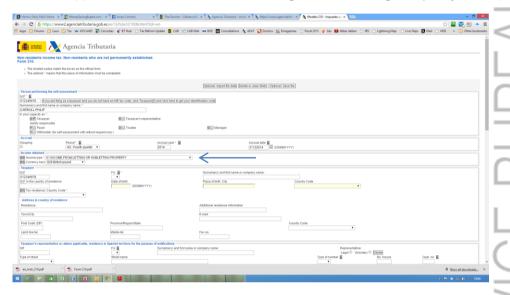


# Supplementary Note

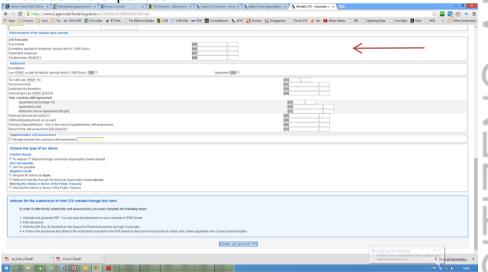
This note is about how to pay your annual "imputed tax". However, it is also used to pay declare quarterly rental income and capital gains on property sales. Examples of the screenshots for these functions are below for information. The completion of the form and payment of the tax is more or less the same as for "imputed tax".

### Rental Income

Income type is O1 Income Form Letting or Subletting Property (Blue)



When you select 01 as the Income Type Box 210R appears as your declaration of Rental Income. (Red) See the explanatory notes in respect of deductible expenses.

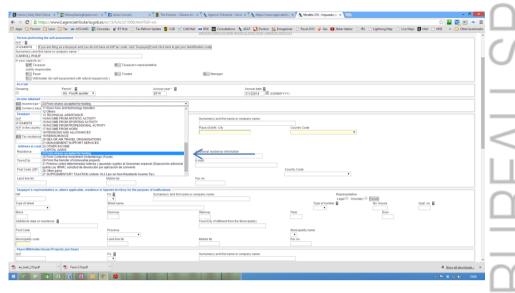


Once completed, the payment methods are the same as above

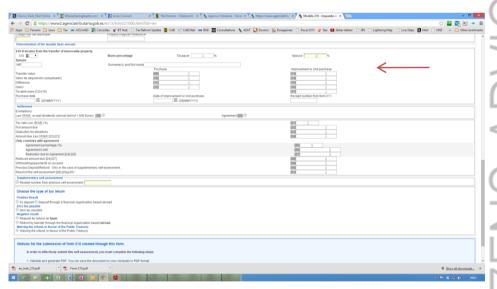


# **Capital Gains**

Income type is 28 From the Transfer of Immovable Property (Blue)



When you select 28 as the Income Type Box 210H appears as your declaration of Capital Gain. (Red) See the explanatory notes in respect of how to calculate the capital gain



Once completed, the payment methods are the same as above By Philip Carroll

07/11/14

https://www.facebook.com/groups/citizensinspain/

