

# Tax considerations for cyclists

Your guide to competing in Europe





# An introduction to our guide

The TCA recently conducted their annual survey, which revealed that 77% of riders sign their contract without any legal advice and that 72% of riders cite financial reasons as their main motive for departing the professional peloton.

Unexpected financial 'surprises' particularly when it comes to tax can add another layer of difficulty to a sport that is already one of the world's toughest. So together with the TCA, leading tax law firm Baker McKenzie, has designed the following interactive guide to empower riders by giving them a better understanding of their own financial situation and enabling them to ultimately improve their economic situation.

This interactive guide provides an overview of the different tax regimes, rates and obligations for riders in the UK, Spain, Belgium, France and the Netherlands.

Please click on the country you would like to learn more about, or see the following page for an introduction to why tax should matter to you.



# Why it's important to know your tax position

The type of tax that professional cyclists will be subject to will typically depend on where they and their team are based and where they are racing. It's important to get this right to avoid potential tax penalties.

Below we have set out the key areas of tax that will be important to you. The rest of the guide will focus on country specifics around these areas.

Please **hover** over each box to see the explanation.





L L Income from Sponsorship and Endorsements/ Royalties and Image Rights









## **Reporting Obligations and Tax Rates**

Almost all countries that you ride in will require some form of reporting of your income. The tax regimes in some countries use tax years, while others use calendar years. As such, the exact filing dates and procedures to file that are in place will vary from country to country. We include a broad summary of the tax rates prevailing in each of the jurisdictions listed.

Further information and the contact details for the authors in each jurisdiction are included as an appendix.



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# Your Guide to **Belgium**



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## **Reporting obligations and deadlines**

#### Resident

- Resident income tax return to be filed by end of June (paper filing)/mid-July (electronic filing) in the year following the income tax year
- Tax assessment form usually issued in the spring of the second year following the income tax year.
- Additional tax to be paid/excess withholding tax to be refunded two months after the date on which the tax assessment form is issued.

Return to Map

### **Non-Resident**

- Non-resident income tax return to be filed in the autumn of the year following the income tax year.
- Tax assessment form usually issued in the spring of the second year following the income tax year.
- Additional tax to be paid/excess withholding tax to be refunded two months after the date on which the tax assessment form is issued.











### Non-Resident

Please see above - "Income from sponsorship and endorsements".













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## **Reporting obligations and deadlines**

#### Resident

- Despite withholding tax being generally deducted from most income if paid by Spanish residents or entities that operate in Spain (not capital gains), a Personal Income Tax form is submitted on annual basis. Generally, the deadline is June 30 of the following year.
- Non-Resident



 Withholding tax/payment on account deducted at source if paid by Spanish residents or entities that operate in Spain

• No withholding tax on capital gains. There is no obligation to file any additional return if tax is paid via withholding.

If any tax is due because there is no withholding tax or the amount withheld is not enough, there is an obligation to file form 210. Such form must generally be filed within the first 20 days of the month following the end of the guarter in which the income is obtained.

 Tax form 210 can also be used to obtain refunds of withholdings made in excess. In such case, the filing is made as of the month of February of the next year to the one in which the income is obtained.









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