



Doing Business in Serbia

Audit / Tax / Advisory

Smart decisions. Lasting value.

Welcome

to Doing Business in Serbia

Doing Business in Serbia has been prepared by the Crowe Global member firm in Serbia in order to provide general information for persons planning to do business with or in the country concerned and/or individuals intending to live and work in Serbia temporarily or permanently.

This Guide includes relevant information about business operations and taxation matters. It is intended to assist organizations that are considering establishing a business in Serbia either as a separate entity or as a subsidiary of an existing foreign company. It will also be helpful to anyone planning to come to Serbia to work and live here either on secondment or as a permanent life choice.

Unless noted otherwise, the information contained in this Guide is believed to be accurate as of 1 January 2020. However, general publications of this nature cannot be used and are not intended to be used as a substitute for professional guidance specific to the reader's particular circumstances.

All lasting business is built on friendship.

Alfred A. Montapert



About Crowe Global

Crowe Global is ranked among the top 10 global accounting networks with more than 180 independent accounting and advisory services firms in about 140 countries around the world. Crowe Global's member firms are committed to impeccable quality service, highly integrated service delivery processes and a common set of core values that guide decisions daily.

Each firm is well-established as a leader in its national business community and is staffed by nationals, thereby providing the knowledge of local laws and customs which is important to clients undertaking new ventures or expanding into other countries. Crowe Global member firms are known for their personal service to privately and publicly held businesses in all sectors and have built an international reputation in the areas of audit, tax and advisory services.

General information

Local currency, Exchange rate to EUR as of 01/06/2020 Dinar - RSD: 117,5953

Types of organization

LLC

Name in local language	DOO - Društvo sa ograničenom odgovornošću
Registrable in commercial register / legal entity	Yes / yes
Minimum capital	RSD 100 (cca. EUR 1)
Minimal number of shareholders/ Maximum number of shareholders	1 / no
Capital tax / Registration fees	No / Registration fee is due
Written form/ notarization	Yes / yes
Registration with tax authorities	Yes
Statutory audit	Mandatory if it is classified as a large or mid-size entity. For Fy 2020 statutory audit is required if business revenue exceeds 4,400,000 in RSD counter value, regardless of its size.

Public company (joint-stock company)

Name in local language	Akcionarsko društvo (a.d.)
Registrable in commercial register / legal entity	Yes / yes
Minimum capital	RSD 3 million (cca. EUR 24 thousand)
Minimal number of shareholders/ Maximum number of shareholders	Yes - 1 / no
Capital tax / Registration fees	No / Registration fee is due

Written form/ notarization	Yes / yes
Registration with tax authorities	Yes
Statutory audit	For 2020 statutory audit is required, regardless of its size

Branch (permanent establishment)

Name in local language	Branch - Ogranak; Permanent establishment - stalna poslovna jedinica;
Registrable in commercial register / legal entity	Branch - yes / no;
Minimum capital	No
Minimal number of shareholders/ Maximum number of shareholders	n/a
Capital tax / Registration fees	Branch - no / registration fee is due;
Written form/ notarization	Branch - yes / yes;
Registration with tax authorities	Yes
Statutory audit	For branches of foreign legal entities audit requirement based on the same rules applicable for other forms of legal entities - mandatory for the companies classified as a large or mid - size entity and if business revenue exceeds EUR 4,400,000 in RSD.

Other form if relevant

Name in local language	Representative office - Predstavništvo
Registrable in commercial register / legal entity	Yes / no
Minimum capital	n/a
Minimal number of shareholders/ Maximum number of shareholders	n/a
Capital tax / Registration fees	No / Registration fee is due
Written form/ notarization	n/a

Registration with tax authorities	Yes
Statutory audit	n/a

Value added tax (VAT)

Tax rates	Standard rate - 20%; Reduced rate - 10% (basic necessity), flat rate scheme for farmers - 8%.
Supply of goods	Supplies of goods with consideration; withdrawal for private use (self supply) as well as any other supply without consideration on the territory of Serbia are taxable, Import of goods in Serbia is taxable.
Supply of services	Supplies of services with consideration; private use as well as supply of services without consideration for non-business purposes are taxable.
Special provisions (exemptions to the general rule)	n/a
Reverse charge on local supplies	For all supplies made by non-residents (if not registered for VAT through a tax representative) taxable in Serbia; for supply of goods and services in relation to construction works; for supply of secondary raw materials and related services; for supply of buildings and economically divisible units within these buildings, including ownership shares in such assets, carried out by another VAT payer, when VAT is contracted; for supply of electric energy and natural gas for further distribution; for supply of mortgaged real estate, pledged goods, goods or services being the subject of enforcement in the process of enforcement proceedings.
Import of services	Import of goods is subject to VAT.
Deadline and conditions for VAT refund	The VAT payer is entitled to deduct the input VAT calculated on goods and services which is used for the VATable supply of goods/services or supply of goods/services abroad; Refund is performed no later than within 45 days.
Major Tax exemptions	Many different exemptions with or without credit, such as, but not limited to: transportation and other services related to the import of goods, if the value of these services is contained in the base of excise, custom taxes and other tax duties on the side of the receiver; turnover of goods which the taxpayer or a third party, at his order, is sent or dispatched abroad; supply of goods in the customs warehousing; postal services and related supplies of good; medical services; education and

	professional retraining.
Real Estate	Renting of immovable property is subject to 20% VAT; Accommodation in tourist facilities is subject to 10% VAT; Exception: Renting for residential purposes is tax exempt.
Foreign taxable persons (VAT registration)	Entity that does not have a domicile / seat or a permanent business unit in Serbia, can register for VAT in Serbia by appointing a tax representative. In case that foreign entity provides services only to the customers in Serbia, it is obliged to appoint VAT representative; Tax representative may be a legal entity, including an entrepreneur or an individual which is seated/has residence in territory of Serbia and which had been registered as a VAT payer for at least 12 months prior to day of submitting the VAT tax representative request and who on the day of application has no due, and unpaid obligations for public revenues on the basis of performance of business.

Corporate tax

Accounting rules	Double-entry bookkeeping; micro entities can apply IFRS for MSE; small and medium-sized entities apply IFRS for MSE and can apply for IFRS; large-sized entities apply IFRS;
Tax rate	15% flat rate
Tax base	The corporate income tax base is taxable income; Taxable income is determined in the tax balance by adjusting the profit of the taxpayer stated in the income statement with adjustments of expenses and revenue.
Tax assessment period	Calendar year; alternative fiscal year possible if financial year differs from the calendar year (under approval of the Ministry of Finance / National Bank and the Tax Authorities)
Loss set-offs/ carry forwards	Loss carry forward for limited period of 5 years. No loss carryback.

Tax/ accounting depreciation	<p>Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (except consumable natural resources) is recognized as an expense, and are classified into five groups with the following depreciation rate: 2,5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 30%. All five groups = straight - line method applied to the base corresponding to purchase value, for each individual asset. The new method for calculation of tax depreciation shall be applied to fixed assets acquired as of 1 January 2019. If the amount of accounting depreciation is lower than the amount of tax depreciation, only the amount of accounting depreciation will be deductible. Fixed assets consisting of movable and immovable parts shall be classified for tax depreciation purpose in accordance with the manner in which they are classified in the taxpayers book. Depreciation of investment properties which are recorded under the fair value method, is calculated by applying the 2.5% rate on the purchase value. Depreciation of intangibles fixed assets (except goodwill) is deductible in the amount of accounting depreciation.</p>
Tax deductibility of interest, Excessive interest rate rule, Thin capitalization rule	<p>In the case of a debt to the related party the loan up to the quadruple value of the obligor's own capital, the amount of the interest and the related costs on the loan, is recognized as an expense in the tax balance. Between related parties maximum tax-deductible interest is based on debt / equity ratio 4:1 (for banks and leasing companies 10:1 ratio applies).</p>
Reserves for bad debts, leaves, etc.	<p>reserves for leaves are recognized in the tax period when the payment is realized; reserves for bad debts are not recognized; long -term provisions for renewal of natural wealth, warranty period costs, retained caution money and deposits are tax deductible.</p>
Other Major tax adjustments a) increasing and b) decreasing taxable profit	<p>a) non-business expenses, representation expenses exceeding 0.5% of total revenues; writte-off of individual receivables (recognized under prescribed conditions); impairment of assets (recognized when disposed); b) income arising in connection with expenses that were not recognized;</p>

Transfer pricing, Transfer pricing documentation, Related parties	<p>Arm's length basis. Companies are mandatory obliged to prepare and submit to the Tax Authorities transfer pricing documentation in case they have transaction with related party. Starting from FY 2020, resident taxpayers who are considered to be the ultimate parent entities of international groups of related legal entities will be obliged to submit the country by country report. Related party is deemed to be: a legal entity or individual whose relations with the taxpayer can include control (holding directly or indirectly, at least 25% of the share of a company) or significant influence on business decisions (having, directly or indirectly, at least 25% of the voting rights in management bodies of a company); same individual or entity participating, directly or indirectly, in the management, control or capital of another company; spouse, descendants and relatives of an entity; any non-resident entity that operates in jurisdiction with a preferential tax system who has shares and/or voting rights at the company.</p>
Withholding tax	<p>If the international treaty on the avoidance of double taxation is not applicable, a withholding tax at a rate of 20% is calculated and paid on the income earned by a non-resident taxpayer from resident taxpayer based on: dividends, royalties, interests, author's fees, rental fees and market research, accounting and audit services and other legal and business consulting services no matter where they are provided or used, or where they will be provided or used. Exceptionally, on income from royalties, interests, author fees, rental fees and services generated by non-residents that are established, have seat or effective place of management in a jurisdiction with a preferential tax system, withholding tax rate of 25% will apply.</p>
Interest	<p>20% (a lower rate may be provided in the applicable DTT), 25% for jurisdiction with a preferential tax system.</p>
Royalties	<p>20% (a lower rate may be provided in the applicable DTT), 25% for jurisdiction with a preferential tax system.</p>
Services	<p>20% (a lower rate or tax exemption may be provided in the applicable DTT) for market research, accounting and audit services and other legal and business consulting services; 25% on fees payable to non-residents that are established, have seat or effective place of management in a state with a preferential tax system.</p>
Group taxation	<p>Tax consolidation allowed on request if all associated parties in a group are Serbian residents and if parent company indirectly or directly holds more than 75% of shares in the associated companies.</p>

Personal income tax

Taxable income	Residents are due to pay tax on worldwide income. Non-residents only on income earned in Serbia.
Income from employment/ self-employment	Flat rate 10%: employment/self employment income.
Income from property and property rights	20%
Income from capital	15%
Other income	20%; insurance income tax rate is 15%.
Withholding tax	Different rates are applicable.
Interest	15%
Royalties	15%
Dividends	15%
Capital gain	15%

Mandatory social contributions

Contribution rates	Pensions Insurance - 25.5%, Health Insurance - 10.3% and unemployment insurance - 0.75%.
Minimum and maximum contribution	Maximum contributions are five times average salary in Serbia as per official statistic, adjusted annually. Currently is set at level of RSD 368,590 (approx. EUR 3,135).
Self-employed individuals	Pension and disability insurance (25,5%); Health insurance (10.3%); Unemployment insurance (0.75%).
Employed individuals	Pension and disability insurance (11.5% for employer and 14% for employee); Health insurance (5.15% for employer and 5.15% for employee); Unemployment insurance (0.75% for employee).

BEPS implementation

CFC	No
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DAC6	No
CRS	No
Profit shifting rule	Serbia signed Multilateral convention to implement tax treaty related measures to prevent base erosion and profit shifting from OECD Paris 24.11.2016.
GAAR/ other anti-abuse rules (PPT, etc)	Yes

Global employment issues

Work and Residence permit	Work permits are required for foreigners employed in Serbia and are issued with a validity of 3 to 12 months. An application for a work permit is submitted in person or by mail to the Labor market office in Belgrade. The average time for obtaining the work permit is two days. Work permit can be renewed without obstacles and the procedure is identical with the first application.
Minimum salary	Minimum price of labor per hour in 2020. - net RSD 172,54

Taxation of immovable property

Tax depreciation	Immovable are included in I group of fixed assets for tax depreciation purposes. Straight line method is applied.
Depreciation categories	The depreciation of fixed assets recorded in the books is recognized as an expense, in the amount and in the manner as the corporate income tax.
Land	No depreciation
Building	2.5% as of activation moment
Tax base	Acquisition costs
Special depreciation	n/a
Real estate transfer tax	Transfer with consideration (if transfers are not subject to VAT) of: immovable property right; copyright and industrial property rights; ownership right of used vehicle, vessel and self-propelled aircraft; construction land usage right; usage right of state-owned construction land or water land for construction objects. Basis of assessment is agreed sale price, which may be reassessed by the

	Tax Authorities if it is below market level. Tax rate is set at 2.5%.
Property tax (rate and base)	Companies pay property tax at the rate of up to 0.4% (the exact rate is determined by the local municipality; Individuals pay property tax with progressive rates. Basis of assessment is: Fair value, in case that properties are recorded under the fair value method; Value is estimated at comparable market value, in case that properties are recorded under the purchase value method; Accounting purchase value in special cases;
Real estate funds	No specific rules
Owner of the fund assets	No specific rules
Valuation	No specific rules
Investment	No specific rules
Risk diversification	No specific rules

Incentives

Investment incentives	Exemption of 80% of qualifying income from royalty fees for exploitation of intellectual property and similar rights; Exemption of 80% of qualifying capital gains from sale of intellectual property rights and rights related to scientific inventions; Investments into newly established companies, performing innovative activities, entitles a taxpayer to a tax credit in the amount of 30% of the investments made. Maximum amount of tax credit cannot exceed 100,000,000 RSD (approx. EUR 846,000); 10-year tax credit for company which invests into own assets or in which other entity invests more than RSD 1 billion and employes additional 100 new employees hired for an indefinite period of time, proportionally to the investment.
R&D incentives	Costs directly related to R&D may be recognized at double the amount;
Young employees, elderly employees	Certain incentives are introduced by local authorities. However, these are not the same for all regions and are subject to frequent changes.
Educational incentives	Tax incentives for individuals who spent certain amount of time abroad for educational purposes.

Other special incentives/ tax regimes and opportunities for business models (where relevant)	Personal income tax incentives applicable in case of the employment of qualified individuals and shareholders of legal entities.
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Tax liabilities

	for taxpayers	for directors (chief officers)	for shareholders
Binding opinion/ Advanced tax rulings	Rulings issued by the Ministry of Finance after 30 May 2013 are considered as legally binding for the Tax Authorities.	The same as for other taxpayers	The same as for other taxpayers
Penalties for late payment of tax	Annual reference rate of the Central Bank of Serbia increased for 10%, calculated using simple interest method.	The same as for other taxpayers	The same as for other taxpayers
Tax misdemeanor provisions	Yes	Yes	Yes
Criminal provisions	Tax evasion is a criminal offence	Tax evasion is a criminal offence	Tax evasion is a criminal offence
Piercing the corporate veil	Yes	Yes	Yes
Advanced pricing agreements	n/a	n/a	n/a

Deadlines for reporting and payment of taxes and social contributions

Type of tax	Reporting deadline	Payment deadline
CPT	180 days after the end of the tax year.	The monthly advance payment of profit tax is paid by the 15th of the month for the previous month.
PIT	Deadline for filing annual tax return: 15 May of the following year. Deadlines for particular	15 days upon receiving the Decision on tax obligation.

	income vary depending on type of income	
VAT	Quarterly, for entities generating turnover not exceeding RSD 50 million (cca. EUR 426 thousand) threshold in a 12 months period. Newly established entities and entities having turnover in a 12 months period above the limit are obliged to submit the returns monthly. Submission date of the VAT return along with VAT calculation review is 15th in a current month for previous month.	Within the deadline for filing a tax return.
Social contributions	Depending on the type of income.	Along with the payment of income or until the end of the current month for the previous month.
Other (where relevant)	n/a	n/a

Double taxatin treaties

No.	Country	Subject of the agreement	Official gazette international agreement	Royalties	Interest	Dividends and shares (tax rate depends on % of the recipient's share in the total capital of the company)	
				rate %	rate %	share %	rate %
1	Albania	income and assets	SCG 11/05	10	10	up to 25%	15
						25% and higher	5
2	Belgium	income and assets	SFRJ 11/81	10	15	up to 25%	15
						25% and higher	10
3	Belarus	income and	SRJ 5/98	10	8	up to 25%	15

assets							
						25% and higher	5
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	income and assets	SCG18/04	10	10	up to 25%	10
						25% and higher	5
5	Bulgaria	income and assets	SRJ 1/99	10	10	up to 25%	15
						25% and higher	5
6	Czech Republic	income and assets	SCG 3/05	5	10	regardless of share	10
				10			
7	Denmark	income and assets	SFRJ 15/81	10	0	up to 25%	15
						25% and higher	5
8	Egypt	income	SCG 14/05	15	15	up to 25 %	15
						25% and higher	5
9	Finland	income and assets	SFRJ 8/87	10	0	up to 25 %	15
						25% and higher	5
10	France	income	SFRJ 28/75	0	0	up to 25 %	15
						25% and higher	5
11	Netherlands	income and assets	SFRJ 12/82	10	0	up to 25 %	15
						25% and higher	5

						higher	
12	Croatia	income and assets	SCG 6/04	10	10	up to 25 %	10
						25% and higher	5
13	Italy	income and assets	SFRJ 2/83	10	10	regardless of share	10
14	Iran	income and assets	SCG 6/05	10	10	regardless of share	10
15	China	income and assets	SRJ 2/97	10	10	regardless of share	5
16	Cyprus	income and assets	SFRJ 2/86	10	10	regardless of share	10
17	Republic of Korea	income and assets	SRJ 1/01	10	10	regardless of share	10
18	Kuwait	income and assets	SRJ 4/03	10	10	up to 25 %	10
						25% and higher	5
19	Latvia	income and assets	SCG 3/06	10	10	up to 25 %	10
				5		25% and higher	5
20	Hungary	income and assets	SRJ 10/01	10	10	up to 25 %	15
						25% and higher	5
21	FYROM (Macedonia)	income and assets	SRJ 5/96	10	10	up to 25 %	15
						25% and	5

						higher	
22	Malaysia	income	SFRJ 15/90	10	10	n/a	0
						n/a	
23	Malta	income	CG 02/09	5	10	up to 25 %	5
				10		25% and higher	10
24	Moldova	income and assets	SCG 3/06	10	10	up to 25 %	15
						25% and higher	5
25	Germany	income and assets	SFRJ 12/88	10	0	regardless of share	15
26	Norway	income and assets	SFRJ 9/85	10	0	regardless of share	15
27	Poland	income and assets	SRJ 2/98	10	10	up to 25 %	15
						25% and higher	5
28	Romania	income and assets	SRJ 4/96	10	10	regardless of share	10
29	Russia	income and assets	SRJ 3/95	10	10	up to 25 %	15
						25% and higher	5
30	Slovakia	income and assets	SRJ 4/01	10	10	up to 25 %	15
						25% and higher	5
31	Slovenia	income and assets	SCG 7/03	10	10	up to 25 %	10

				5		25% and higher	5
32	Sri Lanka	income and assets	SFRJ 4/86	10	10	regardless of share	12,5
33	Switzerland	income and assets	SCG 11/05	10	10	up to 20 %	15
						25% and higher	5
34	Sweden	income and assets	SFRJ 7/81	0	0	up to 25 %	15
						25% and higher	5
35	Turkey	income and assets	SCG 3/06	10	10	up to 25 %	15
						25% and higher	5
36	Ukraine	income and assets	SRJ 4/01	10	10	up to 25 %	10
						25% and higher	5
37	United Kingdom	income	SFRJ 7/82	10	10	up to 25 %	15
						25% and higher	5
38	Ireland	income	CG 9/11	5	10	up to 10%	10
				10		10% and higher	5
39	Serbia	income	CG 16/11	5	10	regardless of share	10
				10		n/a	n/a
40	UAE	income and assets	CG 9/12	5	10	up to 5%	10

				10		5% and higher	5
41	Azerbaijan	income	CG 8/13	10	10	regardless of share	10
42	Austria	income and assets	CG 03/15	5	10	up to 5%	10
				10		5% and higher	5
43	Portugal	income	CG 9/17	5	10	up to 5%	10
				10		5% and higher	5



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About Crowe in Serbia

Crowe's clients in Serbia include many domestic enterprises, both state-owned and private, multinational companies, banks and other financial institutions. To respond to client's growing demands, Crowe developed deep industry specialization together with innovative technology, which enables our dedicated professionals to create value for our clients with integrity and objectivity.

Our Global Reach

In addition to our local and regional services, as members of Crowe Global, we can draw on a worldwide network of independent professionals and their know-how. The Crowe Global network consists of more than 180 independent accounting and advisory services firms in about 140 countries around the world.

As member firm of Crowe Global we offer comprehensive, international expertise in a broad range of business consulting practices, including assurance, M&A, corporate finance, forensic services, human resources services, tax & regulatory.

This unique combination of our local and regional talent coupled with the global reach of our network provides us with the local expertise and global worldwide capabilities our clients expect and deserve.