



Doing business in Serbia 2018

Introduction

The Moore Stephens Europe Doing Business In series of guides have been prepared by Moore Stephens member firms in the relevant country in order to provide general information for persons contemplating doing business with or in the country concerned and/or individuals intending to live and work in that country temporarily or permanently.

Doing Business in Serbia 2018 has been written for Moore Stephens Europe Ltd by Moore Stephens Revizija i Računovodstvo D.O.O. In addition to background facts about Serbia, it includes relevant information on business operations and taxation matters. This Guide is intended to assist organisations 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 there either on secondment or as a permanent life choice.

Unless otherwise noted, the information contained in this Guide is believed to be accurate as of 31 October 2018. 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.

Moore Stephens Europe Ltd provides the Regional Executive Office for the European Region of Moore Stephens International. Founded in 1907, Moore Stephens International is one of the world's major accounting and consulting networks comprising 266 independently owned and managed firms and 609 offices in 112 countries around the world.

Our member firms' objective is simple: to be viewed as the first point of contact for all our clients' financial, advisory and compliance needs. They achieve this by providing sensible advice and tailored solutions to help their clients' commercial and personal goals. Moore Stephens member firms across the globe share common values: integrity, personal service, quality, knowledge and a global view.

Brussels, April 2019

Contents

1. Serbia at a glance	1		
Geography, climate and population	1	Tax incentives	28
Language and religion	1	VAT exemptions in Free Zones	28
History	1	Tax rate	28
Politics and government	2	Double Taxation	28
Currency, time zone, weights and measures	3	Assessment procedure	28
General economic outlook	3	Returns and payments	29
2. Doing business	7	Appeals	29
Main forms of business organisation	7	Value added tax	29
Limited-Liability company	7	Taxable persons	29
Joint-Stock company	7	Taxable activities	29
Partnerships	7	Exempt supplies	30
Labour relations and working conditions	8	Rates of VAT	31
Work permits, visas etc	10	Registration	31
3. Finance and investment	11	Returns and payment	31
Business regulation	11	7. Personal taxation	32
Banking and local finance	11	Personal income tax	32
The National Bank of Serbia	12	Territoriality and residence	32
Commercial banks	13	Persons liable	32
Other sources of business finance	15	Structure of income tax	32
Exchange control	15	The family unit	32
Investment incentives	16	Taxation of employment income	32
Government grants	17	Taxation of personal business income	33
Local incentives	19	Taxation of investment income	33
4. The accounting and audit environment	20	Deductions and allowances	34
Accounting regulations	20	Tax rates	35
Audit requirements	21	Returns and payments	36
5. Overview of the tax system	22	Inheritance and gift tax	37
The tax system	22	Territoriality and scope	37
Principal taxes	22	Taxable and exempt property	37
6. Taxes on business	23	Valuation	37
Corporate income tax	23	Rates of tax	37
Scope and extent	23	Wealth tax	37
Company residence	23	8. Other taxes	38
Taxable entities	23	Property tax	38
Taxable income	23	Property transfer tax	38
Capital gains	24	Other significant taxes	38
Deductions	24	9. Social security contributions	39
Dividends, interest and royalties	25	Employee and employer contributions	39
Group taxation	26	Self-employed contributions	39
Losses	26	Appendix 1: Double tax treaties	40
Withholding tax	26	Comprehensive double taxation treaties	40
Thin capitalisation	27	Social security agreements	40
Transfer pricing	27	Appendix 2 Moore Stephens around the world	41
Controlled foreign company (CFC) rules	27		
Other significant anti-avoidance rules	27		

1. Serbia at a glance

Geography, climate and population

The Republic of Serbia is a landlocked country occupying a total surface area of 88 361 km² in central and south-eastern Europe, covering the central part of the Balkan Peninsula and the southern part of the Pannonian Plain. It is bordered by Hungary in the north; Romania and Bulgaria in the east; Northern Macedonia in the south; and Montenegro, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina to the west. The border with Albania lies entirely within the disputed autonomous province of Kosovo. Serbia is situated at the intersection of two important routes: Pan European Corridors No 10 and No 7, linking Europe and Asia.

The country is mainly mountainous, mostly in its central region and in the south. The autonomous province of Vojvodina occupies the northern part of the Republic with its fertile plain ideal for agricultural production.

To the north, Serbia's climate is continental, with cold winters and hot but humid summers. In the southern part of the country, the climate is moderate continental with drier summers and autumns, where winters are relatively cold, with heavy snowfall in the mountains.

According to data from the last census in 2011, the population is was 7 120 666 (the 2017 estimate is 7 020 858), with a density of 90 inhabitants per km².

NB: none of the statistics quoted in this publication include data from Kosovo (*also known as Kosovo and Metohija*).

The capital city is Belgrade (*Beograd* in Serbian), which has a population of 1.6 million. Other large cities include Novi Sad, Niš and Kragujevac.

Language and religion

The official language is Serbian, which is a language belonging to the western subgroup of the South Slavic branch of the Slavic family of languages. As a standardised form of Serbo-Croatian, it is very close to Croatian, Montenegrin and Bosnian, and more distantly related to the other South Slavic languages: Slovenian, Macedonian and Bulgarian.

Regional languages spoken in Serbia include Hungarian, Romanian, Slovak, and Croatian (all of which are official regional languages in the Vojvodina province). Serbian is the only European language with active digraphia, which means that both the Cyrillic and Latin alphabets are used for writing.

Orthodox Christians, belonging to the Serbian Orthodox Church, are the dominant religious confession in the Republic of Serbia. Alongside Orthodox Christians, there are Muslims, who live largely in the southern and southwestern part of Serbia as well as in the disputed territory of Kosovo and Roman and Greek [Uniate] Catholics, who are mostly found in the northern part of Vojvodina province. Other religious groups include Protestant denominations, Jews and others.

According to the 2011 census (excluding Kosovo) 83.82% of the population are ethnic Serbs. Minorities include Hungarians (3.53%), Bosnians (2.02%) and Roma (1.44%). All other minorities constitute less than 1% of the population.

History

The history of Serbia, as a country, begins with the Slavic settlements in the Balkans, established in the 6th century in territories governed by the Byzantine Empire. The Serbian region became a Kingdom in 1077, then an Empire in 1345. By the mid fifteenth century, the Ottoman Turks conquered this area, and it became part of the Ottoman Empire for several centuries. In 1830, with the revolution against Ottoman rule, the Principality of Serbia was established.

After the First World War and the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was formed (renamed Yugoslavia in 1929), ruled by the Serbian Karageorgevitch (*Karađorđević* in Serbian) dynasty. It consisted of the kingdoms of Serbia (including Macedonia) and Montenegro and the former Austro-Hungarian provinces of Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. After the Second World War, Yugoslavia became a one-party Communist state under the leadership of Josip Broz Tito, and was known latterly as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, divided into six federal republics (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia) and two autonomous provinces (Kosovo and Vojvodina, both within Serbia).

After the violent disintegration of the Yugoslav state in 1992, all six former republics became independent countries. Between 1992 and 2006, however, Serbia and Montenegro were united in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, latterly renamed Serbia and Montenegro. In 2006 the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia proclaimed the independence of the Republic of Serbia, following the May 2006 referendum in Montenegro, which voted in favour of an independent Republic of Montenegro.

After the Kosovo war of 1999 the Serbian southern autonomous province of Kosovo (which has an Albanian majority) came under the interim civil and military administration of the United Nations on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 1244. In 2008, the parliament of Kosovo unilaterally proclaimed independence from Serbia, which Serbia does not recognise. Talks to try and resolve the dispute continue intermittently in Brussels.

Politics and government

The Republic of Serbia is a democratic parliamentary republic, with a directly elected President as head of state, and in which executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and his government.

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly of Serbia, which is the unicameral parliament of Serbia, composed of 250 deputies elected for a four-year term under the party-list system of proportional representation. The National Assembly adopts and amends the Constitution, elects the Government, and appoints the Governor of the National Bank of Serbia and other state officials. Following the 2017 general election and presidential election, the Prime Minister is now Ana Brnabić, who is an independent. The Presidential election was won by Aleksandar Vučić, who belongs to the Serbian Progressive Party.

Serbia became an official candidate for membership in the European Union on 28 February 2012 and received full candidate status on 1 March 2012. On 22 April 2013, the governments of Kosovo and Serbia completed the Brussels Agreement, which was hailed as a major step towards normalising relations, enabling the start of EU entry talks with Serbia. In December 2013 the Council of the European Union approved opening negotiations on Serbia's accession in January 2014, and the European Council endorsed the start of negotiations several days later. The first Intergovernmental Conference was held on 21 January 2014, at the European Council in Brussels.

At the third EU-Serbia Intergovernmental Conference held in Brussels on 18 July 2016, the Republic of Serbia opened negotiating chapters 23 (judiciary and fundamental rights) and 24 (justice, freedom and security). These are two key chapters, as they encompass the core values the European Union stands for. In 2018, Serbia opened chapter 33 (financial and budgetary provisions) and chapter 13 (fisheries). According to the accession negotiation rules that apply to Serbia, progress in all chapters hinges on the progress made in implementation of chapters 23 and 24 (both relating to the rule of law) and chapter 35 (other issues – normalisation of relations with Pristina). So far, Serbia has opened 14 out of a total of 35 chapters and has provisionally closed two chapters.

Currency, time zone, weights and measures

The official currency of Serbia is the Serbian Dinar, ISO code RSD. At the time of going to press (late March 2019), the dinar was quoted at EUR 1 = RSD 117.884 and at USD 1 = RSD 105.084.

The time zone in Serbia is Central European (GMT+01:00). Daylight saving time: CET +1hr begins on the last Sunday in March and ends on the last Sunday in October.

Serbia uses the metric system of weights and measures and the Celsius scale of temperature.

General economic outlook

Serbia's economic growth is supported by factors such as its very good strategic location and its inexpensive and skilled labour force. A very important factor for economic momentum is that the Republic of Serbia has signed free trade agreements with the European Union, Russia and Turkey. Serbia gives generous grants to foreign investors.

A limiting factor for economic growth is the global financial crisis and its impact on the Serbian economy. The main negative effects of the global economic crisis on the Serbian economy are a decline in foreign demand and exports; the overall decline in production, especially manufacturing; a decrease in the GDP growth rate, high unemployment rates and reduced investment in manufacturing.



Key macroeconomic indicators shown in Tables 1 and 2 below give the significant indicators of the overall economic situation in Serbia in the past few years. During the period 2010-2018, Serbia is still in economic crisis with slight improvements in exports.

Table 1 shows key macroeconomic indicators

Table 1

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	July-Oct 2018
Real GDP growth (in %) ¹⁾	0.6	1.4	-1.0	2.6	-1.8	0.74	2.8	1.19	4.9	4.8	-
Consumer prices (in %, relative to the same month a year earlier) ²⁾	10.3	7.0	12.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.4	2.3	2.4
NBS foreign exchange reserves (in EUR million)	10,002	12,058	10,915	11,189	9,907	10,378	10,205	9,962	11,173	11,104	11,403
Exports (in EUR million) ³⁾	9,515	11,145	11,469	13,937	14,451	15,618	17,385	19,330	4,850	5,346 ⁶⁾	-
Growth rate in % compared to a year earlier	18.3	17.1	2.9	21.5	3.7	8.8	10.5	11.2	10.7	8.4 ⁶⁾	-
Imports (in EUR million) ³⁾	14,244	16,487	16,992	17,782	18,096	18,899	19,597	22,365	5,757	6,240 ⁶⁾	-
Growth rate in % compared to a year earlier	8.7	15.7	3.1	4.7	1.8	3.0	5.1	14.1	13.1	10.4 ⁶⁾	-
Current account balance ³⁾ (in EUR million)	-2,037	-3,656	-3,671	-2,098	-1,985	-1,577	-1,075	-2,090	-746	-255 ⁶⁾	-
As % of GDP	-6.8	-10.9	11.6	-6.1	-6.0	-4.8	-3.1	-5.7	-8.4	-2.6 ⁶⁾	-
GDP (in EUR million) ⁵⁾	29,766	33,424	31,683	34,263	33,319	32,908	34,617	36,795	8,863	9,851	-

¹⁾ At constant prices of previous year.

²⁾ Retail prices until 2006.

³⁾ Starting from 2007 data on exports and imports of goods and services are shown in accordance with BPM6. Due to the break in the series for 2007, exports and imports growth rates are not shown. As of 1 January 2010, the Serbian Statistical Office applies the general trade system of registration of exports and imports which is a broader concept and includes all goods entering/exiting country's economic territory, apart from goods in transit. The Statistical Office has published comparable data for 2007, 2008 and 2009. Previous years are disseminated using the special trade system. Trade with Montenegro is registered within relevant transactions as of 2003.

⁴⁾ Includes below-the-line items (payment of called guarantees, bank recapitalisations and debt takeover) in line with IMF methodology, as of 2008 on RS budget level and as of 2005 on consolidated level.

⁵⁾ According to ESA 2010.

⁶⁾ NBS estimate.

⁷⁾ Revised data for 2014 and 2015 according to the new methodology of the Labour Force Survey.

⁸⁾ Until 2017, wages according to the old methodology. Since 2017, wages are published according to the new methodology and data are based on Tax administration evidence. For conversion of wages from RSD to Euros the average RSD/EUR exchange rate for the period was used.

Notes:

1. Data are subject to corrections in line with official data sources.

2. Source for the data on unemployment: Labour Force Survey, Statistical Office.

3. Source: MoF for public debt and NBS for estimated GDP.

Table 2 Shows key macroeconomic indicators (ctd)

Table 2

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	July-Oct 2018
Unemployment according to the Survey (in %)	19.2	23.0	23.9	22.1	19.2 ⁷⁾	17.7	15.3	13.5	14.8	11.9	-
Wages (average for the period, in EUR ⁽⁸⁾)	331.8	372.5	366.1	388.5	379.8	367.9	374.5	383.9	414.5	419.5	-
RS budget deficit/surplus (in % of GDP) ⁽⁴⁾	-3.4	-4.0	-5.9	-5.2	-6.3	-2.8	-0.2	0.8	0.6	-	-
Consolidated fiscal result (in % of GDP)⁽⁴⁾	-4.6	-4.8	-6.8	-5.5	-6.6	-3.7	-1.3	1.2	0.4	-	-
RS public debt, (central government, in % of GDP)	41.8	45.4	56.2	59.6	70.4	74.7	71.9	61.5	59.0	59.7	-
RSD/USD exchange rate (period average)	77.91	73.34	88.12	85.17	88.54	108.85	111.29	107.50	96.34	99.22	-
RSD/USD exchange rate (end of period)	79.28	80.87	86.18	83.13	99.46	111.25	117.14	99.12	96.08	101.34	-
RSD/EUR exchange rate (period average)	103.04	101.95	113.13	113.14	117.31	120.73	123.12	121.34	118.43	118.17	-
RSD/EUR exchange rate (end of period)	105.50	104.64	113.72	114.64	120.96	121.63	123.47	118.47	118.39	118.07	-

As an official candidate for membership of the European Union, a member of the International Monetary Fund, supported by the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Serbia is well placed to appeal to direct foreign investors.

Since 2000, Serbia has received over EUR 25 300 million of foreign direct investment.

The leading sectors in investments by number of projects are:

Automotive industry	16.4%
Food, beverages and agriculture	11.1%
Textiles and clothing	9.4%
Construction	6.2%
Electrical & electronics	6.2%
Machinery & equipment	4.9%
Wood & furniture	3.6%

The biggest investors by value are from:

Italy	13.36%
United States	11.79%
Austria	11.78%
Czech Republic	8.2%
France	8.1%
Germany	7.4%
France	5.4%

According to the Economist Intelligence Unit Serbia was foreseen in 2008 to make the largest improvement in the business environment in the region of Eastern Europe between 2009 and 2013. It is an on-going process. In the third quarter of 2015, the Assembly adopted 28 laws, of which 17 are of direct or indirect importance for the economy. The most active was the Ministry of Finance, as the most adopted laws in the jurisdiction of the ministry. It should be noted that it is not just about the numbers because it is the most important regulations governing payment services, public procurement, VAT and Republican administrative fees.

(Source: National alliance for local economic development – NALED, and Serbian investment and exporting promotion agency - SIEPA)

2. Doing business

Main forms of business organisation

The main forms of business entity are:

- The limited-liability company
- The joint-stock company
- Partnerships (general or limited) and
- Branches and representative offices

There is no restriction in foreign ownership for any form of business entity. Also, in any form of business entity, a foreigner may be a director or partner.

All business entities must be registered with the Agency for Registration of Business Entities. Capital contributions to business entities may take the form of cash, kind or rights.

Limited-Liability company

In Serbia, this form of company is known as a društvo sa *ograničenom odgovornošću* (abbreviated to d.o.o. or DOO) and may be founded by one or more individuals or companies. The minimum initial capital is RSD 100. Governing bodies are the annual general meeting of shareholders (AGM) and the managing director or board of directors. A d.o.o. may adopt either

- A single-tier structure, where there is no board of directors as such, but the AGM appoints one or more directors, answerable to the AGM or
- A two-tier structure, in which in addition to the directors there is a supervisory board. The supervisory board has at least three members, who must not be directors or persons having a power of attorney for the company. The supervisory board appoints the directors, sets the company's strategy and decides on directors' remuneration. The board is itself appointed by the AGM for a four-year term.

The shares of a d.o.o. may not be the subject of a public offering or be publicly traded.

Joint-Stock company

In Serbia, this form of company is known as an *akcionarsko društvo* (abbreviated to a.d. or AD) and may be founded by one or more individuals or companies. The minimum initial capital is RSD 3 million, except in special cases (banks, insurance companies, leasing companies etc), of which at least 25% must be paid up at commencement. Governing bodies are the annual general meeting of shareholders (AGM), the supervisory board and the managing director or board of directors.

As with a d.o.o., these companies may have a single-tier or two-tier structure.

Only the shares of an a.d. may be publicly traded, although they do not have to be.

Partnerships

A partnership may take the form of a general partnership (*ortačko društvo*) or a limited partnership (*komanditno društvo*). In either case, a partnership is founded between two or more natural or legal persons who wish to carry on business under a common registered name.

There is no requirement for a partnership to have a minimum initial capital. In a general partnership, all partners are jointly and severally unlimited liability for the obligation of the partnership. In a limited partnership, at least one partner (general partner) bears unlimited liability for the obligation of the partnership, and the liability of at least one member (limited partner) is restricted to the value of his capital contribution. Partnerships are governed by partners.

Branches and representative offices may be founded by foreign companies in Serbia (a branch may also be formed by a Serbian entity). Branches and representative offices are treated as part of the foreign company to which they belong. Branches may perform business activities with third parties in the name of and on behalf of their foreign company. Representative offices may not carry out commercial operations, but act in a representative capacity only.

Labour relations and working conditions

The Serbian labour force is skilled and well-trained. Many people have at least a basic knowledge of English.

The average monthly gross salary is currently approximately RSD 68 000 (May – July 2018), but taking employers' social security contributions into account, the actual average cost for the employer is approximately RSD 80 000 per month over the same period. Nevertheless, in some sectors or regions, skilled employees can be found with a gross salary of between RSD 28 000 and RSD 40 000.

The current unemployment rate is unfortunately still high, estimated at 11.9% in the second quarter of 2018.

Serbian employment law (principally the Employment Code – *Zakon o radu*) regulates the rights, obligations and liabilities of employers and employees. The Code applies to all employers and employees, except those in state institutions (who are subject to a separate law).

The Employment Code leaves some details concerning employees' rights to be regulated by collective agreements. Collective agreements are negotiated and signed between employers and trade unions (in some cases with state assistance). Collective agreements regulate employees' rights, such as salary, leave, rewards, special benefits etc. The degree of trade-union membership, however, is moderate, estimated (in 2001) at 35% of eligible employees.



Collective agreements can be:

- General collective agreements, which operate at the economy level;
- Special collective agreements, which operate at the territory or industry level; and
- Collective agreements at the company level.

The standard working week is 40 hours, with five working days, Monday to Friday, and with a statutory daily break of a minimum 30 minutes. Employers may reduce the working week to 36 hours. Overtime cannot exceed four hours a day and eight hours a week. Overtime work must be compensated by paid leave or a minimum 26% bonus calculated on salary.

According to the Employment Code, in special circumstances, employers may redistribute working times, so that working days can be Saturdays and Sundays instead of some week days; employees may work in shifts; employees may work on public holidays etc. For these cases, the Employment Code prescribes minimum bonuses for employees.

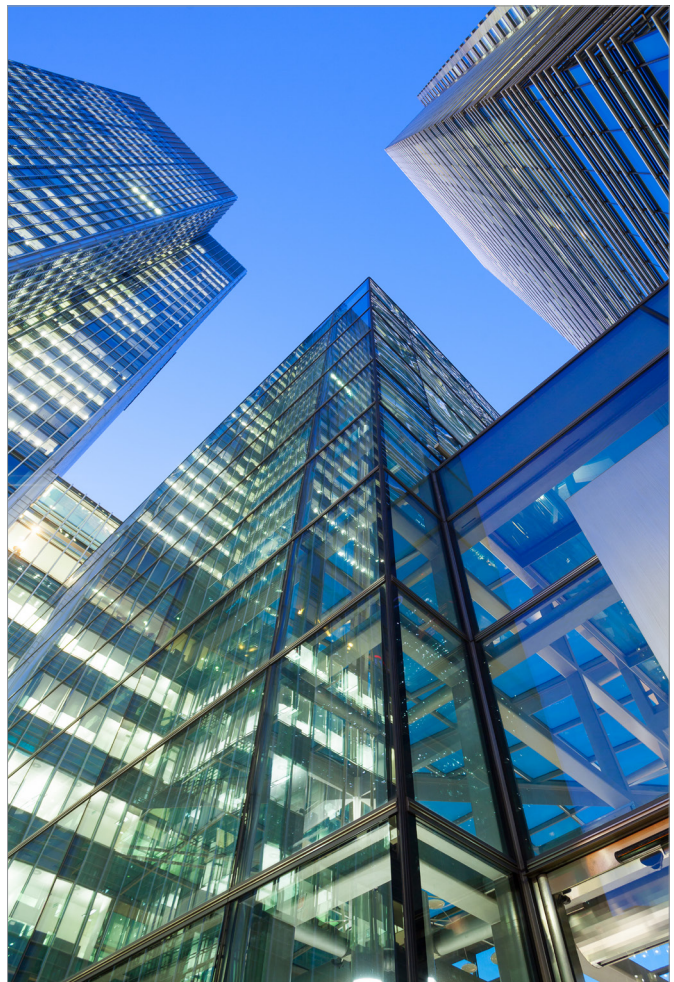
The minimum annual paid holiday is 20 days. Paid leave in other cases is prescribed by the Employment Code, but it is limited to a maximum of five days per year. In the case of sick leave, an employee is entitled to 65% of average salary

Employment may be terminated by the decision of the employer or employee, or by mutual agreement. The employer must have justified reasons for such a decision.

In Serbia, all employees must have pension and disability insurance, health insurance and unemployment insurance, paid for by social security contributions (see Chapter 9).

Pensionable age is 65 for both men and women, with a minimum of 15 years' work record. The work record limit is 45 years. There are some exceptions for women, who can in some circumstances start drawing their pensions earlier (at age 62.5 in 2019, and at 63 in 2020). Early retirement is also possible at age 60 after a work record of 40 years, and in some cases earlier, at age 57 yrs 8 months for men and 57 yrs for women (in 2019).

All employees have the right to health care for themselves and dependent members of their family. The health-care system is of a standard slightly below the average for European countries.



Work permits, visas etc

Foreigners (including EU and EEA citizens) who wish to work and live in Serbia must have:

- A business/residence permit
- A work permit.

Business/residence permits are issued by the Police Office for Expatriates. Business permits are for the founders and directors of companies with foreign shareholders or for the directors of foreign companies' representative offices. Residence permits are for other foreigners.

Expatriates who wish to reside in Serbia are required to obtain a temporary residence Type D visa. Within 24 hours of entering the country, they are obliged to register at a police station within the territory of residence. In addition, those who are eligible for a residence permit have to submit the application to the Secretariat of Internal Affairs in whose territory the foreigner has registered his or her place of abode. It normally takes less than three weeks to process the application, and the temporary residence permit is issued for a period of up to one year. Upon expiration of the temporary residence permit, it may be extended for another year. The holder of a residence permit is also obliged to notify the local police of any change of address.

Work permits are issued by the National Employment Service. Work permits are required in Serbia only if a foreigner wishes to enter into an employment contract with a Serbian-resident company.

Travel to Serbia may not require a visa if there is a visa-free agreement with the other country concerned. Visas are no longer required for: EU member countries, EU membership candidate countries, and a number of other countries, if staying in Serbia less than 90 days.



3. Finance and investment

Business regulation

Business in Serbia is regulated in a similar way to that in the European Union. A foreign investor has basically the same rights as a Serbian investor, since the foreign investor is guaranteed national treatment. National treatment means that any legal entity and individual investing in Serbia enjoy full legal security and protection, equal to that accorded to domestic companies.

Legal security for the foreign investor is guaranteed by the Investment Act (*Zakon o ulaganjima*). According to the Act, an investor has full legal assurance and protection regarding investment rights.

Foreign investment in Serbia cannot be the subject of expropriation, except when required by the public interest as established and determined by the law. In the case of expropriation, the foreign investor or company with a foreign investor must be financially compensated with the appropriate amount.

The Government is committed to stimulating foreign investment, and there is very little restriction on foreign ownership. So, only in some special (and very rare) cases are there restrictions; for example, a foreigner may not buy agricultural land (except citizens of EU in special circumstances). Even in this special case, foreign investors may incorporate a Serbian company, and this company may buy agricultural land without any restriction.

The foreign investor may not, however, alone or with another foreign investor, establish a company producing armaments. A foreign investor may nevertheless establish a company producing armaments or invest capital exclusively in such a company, together with a domestic entity, but without acquiring the majority rights in the management of such a company, and only with the consent of the Ministry of Defence in Serbia.

The main regulatory agencies in Serbia are:

- The tax administration
- The Commission for Protection of Competition (*Komisija za zaštitu konkurencije*)
- The National Bank of Serbia (*Narodna banka Srbije*)
- The Republic of Serbia Securities Commission (*Komisija za hartije od vrednosti Republike Srbije*)
- The Belgrade Stock Exchange (*Beogradska berza*)
- The Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering (*Uprava za sprečavanje pranja novca*)
- The Serbian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (*Privredna komora Srbije*)
- The Environmental Protection Agency (*Agencija za zaštitu životne sredine*)
- The Chamber of Certified Auditors (*Komora ovlašćenih revizora*)
- The Labour Inspectorate (*Inspektorat za rad*)
- Other specialised government bodies, inspections and agencies.

Intellectual property (trademarks, copyright etc) is protected. The laws dedicated to the protection of intellectual property rights are as follows:

- The Patents Act (*Zakon o patentima*)
- The Copyright and Related Rights Act (*Zakon o autorskim i srodnim pravima*)
- The Trademarks Act (*Zakon o žigovima*)
- The Topographies of Integrated Circuits (Protection) Act (*Zakon o zaštiti topografija poluprovodničkih proizvoda*)
- The Designs (Legal Protection) Act (*Zakon o pravnoj zaštiti industrijskog dizajna*)
- The Geographical Indicators Act (*Zakon o oznakama geografskog porekla*) and
- The Optical Discs Act (*Zakon o optičkim diskovima*)

The relevant authority for registration and protections of patents and trademarks is The Intellectual Property Office (*Zavod za intelektualnu svojinu*).

Banking and local finance

The banking system in Serbia comprises:

- The Central Bank (the National Bank of Serbia),
- Commercial banks and
- Other financial organisations.

The founding, organisation, business activities and governance of banks are regulated by the Banking Act (*Zakon o bankama*). The activities of commercial banks in Serbia are supervised by the National Bank of Serbia.

Payment cards and cheques are commonly used by individuals. Companies do not normally use cheques for their payments in Serbia.

Loan amounts and interest rates on loans granted by banks depend on the bank's assessment of the borrower's solvency and the risk related to the financing. Banks generally require a business plan and details of the borrower's financial standing. Collateral, mortgages or other guarantees are frequently required before a credit is granted.

Other sources of business finance are the money market and finance leasing.

The National Bank of Serbia

The National Bank of Serbia (the NBS) is the Central Bank of the Republic of Serbia. The NBS is the exclusive issuing institution of the Serbian dinar. The NBS is an autonomous institution, whose rôle is regulated by the Constitution and The National Bank of Serbia Act.

The NBS performs the following functions:

- Issues banknotes and coins
- Determines and implements monetary policy
- Regulates the RSD exchange-rate policy and determines the RSD exchange régime with the consent of the Government
- Regulates, control and promotes the functioning of internal and external payment operations
- Holds and manages foreign-currency reserves
- Issues and revokes operating licences, carries out supervision of the banks and other financial institutions and enacts regulations in the field of insurance and leasing (issues and revokes licences and performs controls)
- Performs other tasks as necessary

The NBS cooperates with the Serbian Government and other state institutions in order to execute its functions. The Republic of Serbia guarantees all the NBS's liabilities.

The NBS also issues rules for the minimum scope of auditing and the minimum audit report content for banks and other financial organisations.

Foreign-exchange operations are regulated by Foreign Exchange Operations Act (*Zakon o deviznom poslovanju*), and decisions of the NBS made under that Act.

Commercial banks

As at 31 March 2018, 29 commercial banks were operative in Serbia, with a total asset value of RSD 3 386 623 million. The majority of commercial banks are subsidiaries of foreign banks, a few are controlled by the state and a few others are controlled by their own shareholders. In some banks controlled by the state or shareholders, minority interests are held by foreign investors.

The largest mostly domestic banks are:

- AIK banka
- Komercijalna banka and
- Banka Poštanska štedionica

The largest subsidiaries of foreign banks are:

- Banca Intesa (*Italy*)
- Raiffeisen Bank (*Austria*)
- UniCredit Bank (*Italy*)
- Société Générale (*France*)
- Erste bank (*Austria*) and
- Eurobank (*Greece*)

A bank must be incorporated as a joint-stock company. The NBS is authorised to supervise the activities of commercial banks and to issue or revoke operating licences for commercial banks in Serbia.

The initial capital of the bank can be contributed in either cash or kind, but the latter must be evaluated by an authorised person. The minimum monetary portion of share capital is the equivalent of EUR 10 million in Serbian dinars.

The NBS has issued only a small number of green-field banking licences. Entrance into the Serbian market is usually by acquisition.

Significant characteristics of the Banking Act are:

- Detailed foundation procedures
- A strong ultimate rôle for the NBS as a regulatory and supervisory authority
- Corporate governance
- Supervision on a consolidated basis
- Merger control
- Definitions and management of risks
- Definition of credit

The Banking Act prescribes minimum capital requirements, a minimum capital-adequacy ratio, the maximum exposure of a bank and other ratios. Compliance with these ratios is supervised by the NBS on a quarterly basis. Liquidity ratios are also monitored, but on a daily basis.

This regulation is similar to Basel I, and in the future, it is to be amended to Basel II.

Commercial banks carry out the following types of operation:

- Deposit operations
- Credit operations
- Foreign-exchange and foreign-currency transactions
- Issuing operations (issuing of securities and credit cards)
- Treasury operations
- Custody operations
- Stock-exchange related operations
- Guaranty operations
- Documentary operations
- Cash management
- Intermediary services i.e. assuming the role of broker in trading in securities
- Purchasing and collection of claims
- Other financial services
- External payment operations and external loan operations
- e-banking

Other sources of business finance

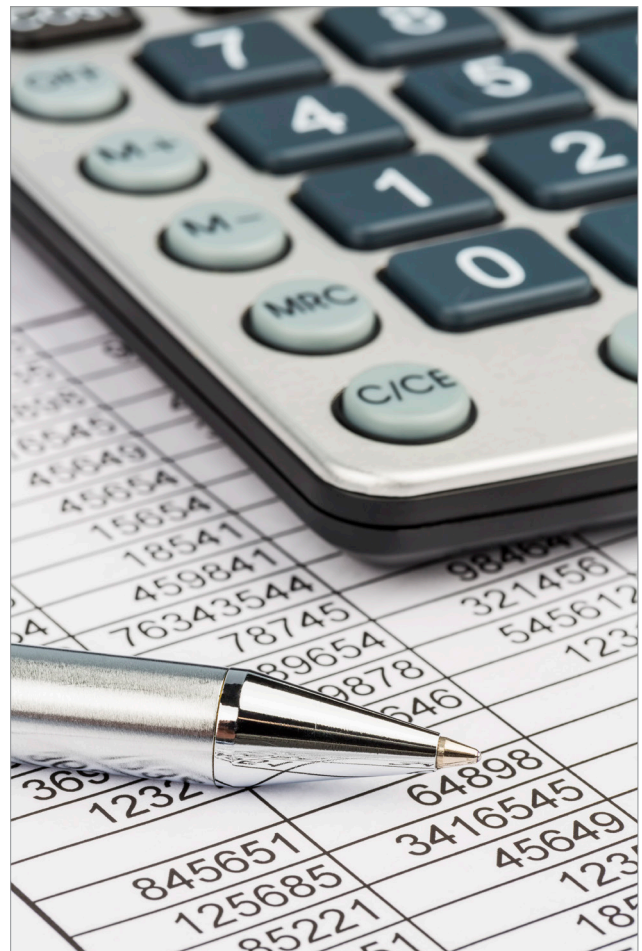
Other sources of business finance are the money market and financial leasing.

Belgrade has a money market, but this institution is still small and undeveloped, and it is not a significant source of business finance. The only other real source for business finance in Serbia is leasing.

The incorporation, organisation, business activities and governance of finance-leasing companies are regulated by the Finance Leasing Act. The NBS acts as supervisor of finance-leasing operations. The NBS issues and revokes finance-leasing licences, and approves the appointment of finance lessors' managing bodies, as well as being in charge of taking corrective measures in respect of lessors if supervision reveals illegalities and irregularities in their operations. The NBS also enacts secondary legislation as under the Finance Leasing Act, allowing it to regulate the operations of finance lessors more closely.

A leasing company must be incorporated in conformity with the law, and with a licence from the NBS. The minimum monetary portion of share capital must be the equivalent of EUR 500 000 in Serbian dinars for leasing of current assets, or the equivalent of EUR 5 million for leasing of property.

As at 31 March 2018, 16 financial-leasing companies were operating in Serbia, with a total asset value of RSD 74 348 million.



Exchange control

Foreign-exchange operations are regulated by the Foreign Exchange Operations Act (see above).

Current-account transactions are free and without limitation. The Act specifies which transactions are to be regarded as current-account transactions. There is a deadline for residents to bring in to Serbia means of payment with regard to the export of goods and services. According to the Act, the deadline is one year from the day of export of goods and services. The same deadline applies when a resident imports goods or services that have been paid for in advance. After one year, if the payment is not effected, the transaction becomes an international credit operation, and must as such be reported to the authorities.

Banks and resident legal entities may purchase or sell claims and payables arising from residents' foreign-trade activities, or they may compensate the realised exports of goods and services with the realised import of goods and services.

Capital transactions, such as payments and transfers of capital with regard to direct investments, investments in real property (except in agricultural land) and transactions with securities are executed freely, in accordance with regulations.

Under the Act, residents may freely transfer money for the purchase of real property abroad and non-residents may do so for the purchase of real property in Serbia.

The Act also regulates international credit operations and credit operations in Serbia in foreign currency. For example, in the case of residents, banks may approve credits in foreign currency in order to pay for the import of goods and services for companies and entrepreneurs, and in some special cases, prescribed by the Act, even for individuals (e.g. as a loan for the purchase of real property).

Payment and collection between residents in Serbia has to be effected in RSD. Contracting in foreign exchange between residents in Serbia is allowed, but payment of the counter-value must be executed in RSD. The Act also prescribes cases where payment and collection may also be effected in foreign exchange, and they are:

- Loans in foreign currency
- Purchases and sales of claims and payables arising from residents' foreign trade activities, based on contract
- Payment of guarantee deposits
- Transfers in respect of life insurance
- Sale and lease of real property
- Donations
- Bank guarantees
- Business trips abroad
- Salaries for persons employed in diplomacy
- Purchasing of software only if payment is by payment cards or by electronic money through domestic payment institution

Foreign-exchange operations are subject to supervision, conducted by the tax authorities, the NBS, the customs authorities and others.

Penalties are prescribed for criminal acts, and especially misdemeanours, and for other violations of the Act.

If the prescribed tax requirements and other outstanding commitments have been settled in Serbia, the foreign investor, without any further limitation or delay, may transfer out of Serbia financial assets relating to the foreign investment such as profit, money assets related to sale or liquidation of the investment etc.



Government grants

In addition to existing benefits, such as strategic geographical location, duty-free exports to the countries of South Eastern Europe and Russia, one of the lowest corporate tax rates in Europe (15%) as well as an educated and skilled labour force available at competitive cost, Serbia has prepared a package of financial support to investors.

Funding may be awarded for financing investment projects in the manufacturing sector, the international trade service sector and the hotel-accommodation services sector.

Reasonable costs for which finance may be available include investment in tangible and intangible assets starting from the date of submission of the application for granting incentive funds until the expiry date of the deadline for the realisation of the investment project, in compliance with the contract on granting incentive funds, or gross salaries for new employees in the period of two years after achieving full employment with the beneficiary of incentive funds. Leasing of business premises is taken into account as an eligible investment cost for implementing the investment project, provided that the rental period is not shorter than five years for large companies or three years for small and medium-sized enterprises from the expiry date of the time limit for the realisation of the investment project.

The right to participate in the process of allocation of funds is awarded to investors who have investment projects in sectors that are in accordance with the decree and that apply for grants before the start of the realisation of the investment project (grant beneficiaries are required to provide a minimum of 25% of reasonable costs from their own resources or from other sources, which do not include state subsidy).

Investment incentives

Its geographical position and the low cost of labour make Serbia a competitive environment for investment.

The institutions responsible for foreign investment regulation are the following:

- Development Agency of Serbia (RAS)
- The Ministry of Finance
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- The Serbian Chamber of Commerce

The most important investment incentives are:

- Government grants
- Grants from the National Employment Service
- Corporate income tax holidays
- Salary tax and social security contribution exemptions
- VAT exemptions in Free Zones
- Imports free of customs duties

A large company must first establish that the award of funds will have a beneficial incentive effect or influence on:

- A significant increase of the scope of the project
- A significant increase in the total amount of funds invested by the fund beneficiary in the project
- A significant increase of the speed at which the project is realised
- Project realisation, if the absence of funding would prevent this

Conditions for allocation of funds

- To maintain investment at the same location in the local-authority area where the investment is realised, for at least five years after the implementation of the project for large enterprises, or at least three years for small and medium-sized enterprises
- Not to reduce the number of persons employed by the beneficiary after the implementation of the investment project, over a period of five years for large enterprises, and three years for small and medium-sized enterprises

The deadline for implementation of investment projects and the creation of new jobs

Up to three years from the date of applying for state grants, extendable to five years, following a written submission from the beneficiary, if the Council for Economic Development makes an assessment that the circumstances that led to the need for extension of the time is objective and that the deadline extension is justified and appropriate

For investments of special importance, the deadline for implementation of investment projects and creation of new jobs associated with the investment project, is up to ten years from the application date.

Investment projects for which funds can be allocated

- The creation of at least 10 jobs and a minimum of EUR 100 000 of the reasonable costs of investment in local-authority areas that are classified as most deprived
- The creation of at least 20 jobs and a minimum of EUR 200 000 of the reasonable costs of investment in local-authority areas that are classified in Development Group 4 (DG4)
- The creation of at least 30 jobs and at least EUR 300 000 of the reasonable costs of investment in local-authority areas that are classified in DG3
- The creation of at least 40 jobs and at least EUR 400 000 of the reasonable costs of investment in local-authority areas that are classified in DG2
- The creation of at least 50 jobs and at least EUR 500 000 of the reasonable costs of investment in local-authority areas that are classified in DG1
- Investment projects in the services sector, which may be subject to international trade and in which the minimum value of investment is EUR 150 000, providing at least 15 new jobs
- Investment projects in the agriculture sector, in which the minimum value of investment is EUR 2 000 000, providing at least 25 new jobs

Types of incentives that can be awarded

Incentives for reasonable costs of gross salaries for new jobs - 20% (for local authorities in DG1); 25% (for local authorities in DG2); 30% (for local authorities in DG3); 35% (for local authorities in DG4); and 40% (for the most deprived areas). These amounts are limited to a maximum of EUR 3000 (for DG1); EUR 4000 (for DG2); EUR 5000 (for DG3); EUR 6000 (for DG4) and EUR 7000 (for the most deprived areas) per new job created.

Incentives for reasonable investment costs in fixed assets- an increase in the amount of grants may be approved by: up to 10% (for DG1); 15% (for DG2); 20% (for DG3); 25% (for DG4); and 30% (for the most deprived areas). For investment projects in the hotel-accommodation services sector that ensure the employment of a minimum 70 new employees for an indefinite period related to the investment project, an increase in the grant amount of up to 20% of the reasonable costs for investments in fixed assets in the amount of up to EUR 10 000 000 and an increase in the grant amount of up to 10% of the reasonable costs for investments in fixed assets between EUR 10 million and EUR 20 million.

Additional incentives for labour-intensive projects - an increase in the amount of grants may be approved for: 10% of the eligible costs of gross salary (for any increase in the number of new jobs created over 200); 15% (for any increase in the number of new jobs created over 500); and 20% (for any increase in the number of new jobs created over 1000).

The total amount of funds that can be awarded in compliance with the Decree, taking past awards into account, may not exceed the maximum allowed under State Aid rules.

The procedure for award of funds

Funds are awarded in accordance with the Public Invitation for the Award of Funds and the Decree. The Ministry of the Economy publishes the Invitation on its website. The Public Invitation is also published on the Agency's website.

Applicants must send the Agency a Letter of Intent to carry out the relevant investment project. Based on the Letter of Intent, the Agency notifies the applicant of the possible level of incentives. Applicants who wish to proceed have 30 days within which to submit an application for awards on the prescribed form, in the Serbian language.

Funds may not be used to finance investment projects in sectors including the following:

- transportation
- software development unless used to improve the product
- hospitality
- games of chance
- the production of synthetic fibres
- coal and steel
- mining
- tobacco and tobacco products
- the arms industry
- the building of self-propelling maritime merchant vessels over 100 gross registered tons
- airports
- distribution centres
- the utilities and energy sectors
- broadband networks
- fisheries and aquaculture
- businesses in financial difficulties.



The following applicants are excluded from the right to be awarded funds:

- Those with outstanding tax liabilities in the Republic of Serbia
- Companies in which the number of employees has been reduced by 10% or more over the period of 12 months prior to submission of the application, by comparison with the average number of employees in the said period;
- Those in which the Republic of Serbia or its administrative units have a participation
- Those with the obligation to repay undue state aid
- Those with which a contract on awarding funds was revoked, except in cases of contract termination by mutual consent.

National Employment Service Grants

National Employment Service (NES) grants include:

- The Apprenticeship Programme and
- The Retraining Programme

Local incentives

A wide array of incentives is also available at the local level, varying in scope and size from one city to another. The major ones comprise the following:

- City construction land lease fee exemptions or deductions, including the option of paying in instalments, with the prior consent of the Serbian Government
- City construction land development fee relief such as fee exemptions or discounts for one-off payments
- Other local fee exemptions or deductions (e.g. the fee for displaying the company's name).

4. The accounting and audit environment

Accounting regulations

Accounting in Serbia is regulated by regulatory provisions issued by the Ministry of Finance. The umbrella Act is the Accounting Act (*Zakon o računovodstvu*), under which regulations concerning the form of accounting records and financial statements for various kinds of enterprise are issued.

According to the Act, all legal entities are to be classified into four categories, as from 2014:

- Micro
- Small
- Medium-Sized or
- Large

The criteria for company classification are based on:

- The average number of employees
- Total turnover and
- Average balance-sheet (asset) total as shown in Table 4.

Table 4

Company Size	Criteria for Classification
Micro	Average number of employees 10 or fewer Annual turnover: the RSD equivalent of EUR 700 000 or less Average balance-sheet total: the RSD equivalent of EUR 350 000 or less
Small	Average number of employees 11 – 50; Annual turnover: the RSD equivalent of EUR 700 001 – 8.8 million Average balance-sheet total: the RSD equivalent of EUR 350 001 – 4.4 million
Medium-sized	Average number of employees 51 – 250; Annual turnover: the RSD equivalent of EUR 8 800 001 – 35 million Average balance-sheet total: the RSD equivalent of EUR 4 400 001 – 17.5 million
Large	Average number of employees: exceeding 250 Annual turnover: an RSD equivalent in excess of EUR 35 million Average balance-sheet total: an RSD equivalent in excess of EUR 17.5 million Banks and other financial organisations, insurance companies, lessors, private pension funds, investment funds, stock exchanges and stockbrokers are regarded as large companies

Companies are classified in the category in respect of which they satisfy at least two of the criteria.

In accordance with the Act, International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are obligatory for large companies, entities listed on the stock exchange or whose securities are listed (public companies) and parent companies. Medium-sized companies may choose between full IFRS and IFRS for SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises). Small companies must use IFRS for SMEs, whereas micro companies may choose between IFRS for SMEs and accounting principles defined for them by the Ministry of Finance.

Annual financial statements should comprise:

- A balance-sheet (statement of financial position)
- An income statement
- A statement of other comprehensive income
- A cash flow statement
- A statement of changes in equity
- Notes to the financial statements in accordance with IAS/IFRS or IFRS for SMEs
- A statistical annex

Micro enterprises prepare only a balance-sheet, income statement and statistical annex.

Annual financial statements must as a rule be prepared in respect of calendar-year accounting periods and submitted to the Agency for Registration of Business Entities. The annual financial statements of a company must be submitted by 30 June of the following year and consolidated financial statements by 31 July of the following year.

An exception to the calendar-year rule relates to subsidiaries of foreign companies whose accounting period differs from the calendar year, but only after the special approval of the Ministry of Finance or the Governor of the NBS. For statistical purposes, however, the balance-sheet and income statement must be filed by the end of February.

Another exception relates to entities undergoing a change of status, e.g. merger, liquidation and bankruptcy. Such entities are required to prepare financial statements up to the date the procedure concerned begins and up to the date when it is completed (liquidation and bankruptcy) or the day of merger.

Businesses should maintain accounting records in accordance with the prescribed Chart of Accounts for the type of entity concerned.

The Act prescribes different periods for the retention of records. Thus, annual financial statements and audit reports should be kept for at least 20 years; journals and ledgers for at least 10 years; salary records, on the other hand, must be kept indefinitely.

Audit requirements

Statutory auditing is regulated by the Auditing Act (*Zakon o reviziji*). The statutory audit of annual financial statements is mandatory under the Act for large and medium-sized companies, for parent companies required to prepare consolidated financial statements, for entities listed on the stock exchange or whose securities are listed (public companies) and for companies and businesses with turnover of above EUR 4.4 million.

A statutory audit must be performed in accordance with the Act and International Standards on Auditing and by certified auditors who are members of the Serbian Chamber of Auditors.

Rotation of certified auditors is compulsory after seven consecutive annual statutory audits by the same certified auditor. The same audit firm may be reappointed, unless this is prohibited by another law if the certified auditor (responsible audit partner) is rotated. For public-interest entities (banks, public companies etc), the rotation requirements are more stringent.

5. Overview of the tax system

The tax system

All taxes in Serbia are imposed by the Government in legislation that sets the rules for levying taxes, their rates and the duties and rights of taxpayers. The Minister of Finance may be authorised to issue regulations in respect of some taxes. All legislation is published in the official publication – the Official Journal of the Republic of Serbia (*Službeni glasnik Republike Srbije*).

The main principles of the tax system are regulated by the Tax Procedures and Tax Administration Act (*Zakon o poreskom postupku i poreskoj administraciji*). The Act unifies and centralises all the regulation in the field of tax administration, procedures, control and debt enforcement.

The most important provisions of the Act are as follows:

- It establishes the Tax Authority, which encompasses all Government bodies, institutions and employees in charge of controlling the calculation, payment and payment-enforcement of public revenue
- It establishes the Tax Police as a Department within the Tax Authority, with the specialised rôle of uncovering tax crimes
- It gives extensive powers to tax officials
- It provides for registration of all taxpayers and the issuance of tax identification numbers (PIB)

The Act gives certain rights to taxpayers e.g. the right to obtain information about tax from the Tax Authority without any charge, protection of their rights to privacy, the right to appeal against decisions of the administration and a statute of limitations.

Where there is no specific provision in the Act, the general law in the field of administrative procedure (the General Administrative Procedures Code – *Zakon o opštem upravnom postupku*) applies. Also, where any other specific taxing Act prescribes a procedure differently, the specific provision will prevail.

Principal taxes

The principal taxes in Serbia are:

- Value added tax (*porez na dodatu vrednost*)
- Corporate income tax (*porez na dobit pravnih lica*)
- Excise duties (*akciza*)
- Customs duties (*carinska tarifa*)
- Personal income tax (*porez na dohodak građana*)
- Immovable property tax (*porez na imovinu*)
- Inheritance and gift tax (*porez na nasleđe i poklon*)
- Tax on the transfer of absolute rights (*porez na prenos apsolutnih prava*)

6. Taxes on business

Corporate income tax

Companies, partnerships and permanent establishments of foreign companies in Serbia are subject to corporate income tax, which is levied under the Tax on the Profits of Legal Persons Act (*Zakon o porezu na dobit pravnih lica*) ('the Act') and secondary regulations.

Scope and extent

Resident entities are subject to tax on their worldwide income.

Non-resident companies and permanent establishments of foreign companies are subject to tax on their Serbian-source income only. A permanent establishment is any permanent place of business through which a non-resident conducts its business, and it can be any of the following types of presence:

- A branch
- A plant
- A representative office
- A factory or workshop
- A mine, quarry or other site of exploitation of natural resources or
- A construction site that exists for more than six months

Company residence

A legal entity is considered resident in Serbia if it is incorporated (or in the case of a partnership, founded) or has its place of effective management and control in the territory of the Republic.

Taxable entities

All types of legal person are subject to corporate income tax. Partnerships are also subject to corporate income tax. The only business form not so subject is the sole proprietorship, which is subject to personal income tax. For the sake of simplicity, all entities subject to corporate income tax are referred to as 'companies' in the rest of this Chapter.

Taxable income

The taxable income of a company is determined by adjusting the accounting profit as recorded in the income statement and determined in accordance with IFRS or IFRS for SMEs and accounting legislation, in accordance with the provisions of corporate income tax.

All companies must prepare their accounts on an accruals basis for tax purposes.

The cost of materials and the purchase value of merchandise are tax-deductible up to the amount calculated by applying the average weighted cost method or FIFO method. If another method is used, an adjustment for tax purposes should be made.

There are no special inflation adjustments required for corporate income tax.



Capital gains

Capital gains are taxed in the same way as corporate profits, but the treatment of losses differs (see under 'losses' below). There is no inflation adjustment in computing capital gains.

Capital gains may be generated by the sale or other form of alienation for consideration of:

- Immovable property used as fixed assets (in the case of residents) or all immovable property (in the case of non-residents)
- Industrial property rights
- Stocks, shares, securities and certain bonds, classified as non-current assets
- Investment units

A capital gain is derived as the difference between the proceeds of alienation and the cost of acquisition of the asset concerned, computed according to the rules of corporate income tax. If the amount is negative, a capital loss results. Capital gains may be reduced by capital losses of the same period, but not by revenue losses.

Deductions

Tax-deductible costs are generally the costs that are borne with the intention of generating taxable revenue. Some expenses, however, are not tax-deductible.

Interest payable is fully deductible, except for late-payment and unpaid interest due to the tax authorities and related parties and adjustments in respect of interest due to related parties.

Depreciation

Fixed assets and intangibles are subject to depreciation or amortisation. For the purposes of corporate income tax, fixed assets are tangible assets the useful life of which is longer than a year.

For the purposes of depreciation, tangible fixed assets are divided into five groups, as shown in Table 5:

Table 5

Group	Type of Asset	Depreciation rate	Type of Depreciation
Group I	Buildings	2.5%	S/L
Group II	Aircraft, passenger cars, air conditioning	10%	R/B
Group III	Industrial machinery, goods vehicles	15%	R/B
Group IV	Environmental equipment, broadcasting equipment	20%	R/B
Group V	Building machinery, IT equipment	30%	R/B

Notes:

R/B = reducing balance S/L = straight line

Intangible assets, such as patents, trademarks, copyright, designs and franchises are amortised at a reducing-balance rate of 10%. Goodwill is not amortisable.

Non-deductible and partially deductible expenses

Key expenses that are non-deductible include:

- Non-documented expenses
- Bad-debt provisions made in respect of debtors who are also the company's creditors at the same time up to the amount of debt
- Gifts and contributions to political organisations
- Gifts where the beneficiary is an associated entity
- Interest payable for the late payment of tax, social security contributions and other public charges
- Fines and penalties
- Profit shares paid to employees or other individuals
- Expenses not related to the business of the taxpayer
- Impairment write-downs, except in the case of damage resulting from force majeure
- Unpaid duties and taxes
- Provisions for redundancy pay due to employees on the basis of retirement or termination of employment on other grounds, but paid amount is tax deductible in the period when payment is made

Key expenses that are partially deductible include:

- Bad-debt provisions, write-offs of receivables and general provisions. Individual provisions for bad and doubtful debts are tax-deductible if at least 60 days have expired from the due date, and direct write-offs are tax deductible if evidence can be adduced that legal action has been initiated, that the debtor is undergoing bankruptcy or liquidation or where the debt remains unrecovered even after the issue of a court order
- Health-care, scientific, educational, humanitarian, religious, ecological and sports-related expenses are tax-deductible up to 5% of total revenue
- Cultural expenses are tax-deductible up to 5% of total revenue
- Advertising and promotional expenses are tax-deductible up to 10% of total revenue
- Entertainment (representation) expenses are tax-deductible up to 0.5% of total revenue
- Membership fees paid to Chambers of Commerce and other associations are tax-deductible up to 0.1% of total revenue, except when they are prescribed by law, in which case they are fully deductible

Dividends, interest and royalties

Dividends, interest and royalties received from resident companies are free of withholding tax. Additionally, dividend income received from resident companies is exempt from corporate income tax.

Dividends, interests and royalties paid to individuals, both Serbian residents and non-residents, are subjected to personal income tax.

Dividends, interests and royalties paid to non-resident companies are subject to 20% withholding tax, unless applicable treaties provide otherwise. Where the non-resident is located in a low-tax jurisdiction, the withholding rate is 25% on interest and royalties.

Dividends received from non-residents are included in the taxable base of the recipient company, as grossed up for the foreign withholding tax and tax on profits, provided that the Serbian company holds at least 10% of the distributing company's shares. Any foreign withholding tax may be set against the corporate tax liability, but only to the extent of Serbian corporate tax liability on that income.

Furthermore, as regards withholding tax on dividends, no foreign tax credit may be claimed at all unless the recipient company has held at least 10% of the distributing company's shares for at least 12 months before the date of the distribution.

As regards interest and royalties received from abroad (and also dividends where the Serbian company holds less than 10% of the distributing company's shares), these are also included in the taxable base of the recipient company, as grossed up for the foreign withholding tax. Any foreign withholding tax may be set against the corporate tax liability, but only to the extent of Serbian corporate tax liability on 40% of that income.

Also, payments for foreign company services in the field of market research, accounting and auditing, business and law consulting are subject to 20% withholding tax, unless applicable treaties provide otherwise. Where the non-resident is located in a low-tax jurisdiction, the withholding rate for all services is 25%.

Group taxation

The Act allows for the creation of a tax-consolidated group, in which all companies in the group are treated as if they were a single entity for the purposes of corporate income tax. All members of the group must be resident in Serbia and the parent company must directly or indirectly control at least 75% of the shares in other group members. Each group member must, however, file its own tax return and the parent company files a consolidated tax return for the whole group. In a consolidated tax return, losses of one or more group members may be set against the profits of other group members. Each group member is then liable to pay that proportion of the consolidated tax liability which its taxable profits bear to the group's taxable profits.

If the consolidated return shows a net loss, this loss may not be carried over to subsequent periods, nor carried back.

Tax consolidation must continue for at least five years, otherwise each company will have to pay the tax that it would have paid if there had not been any consolidation (i.e. the tax benefits of group membership are retroactively withdrawn). The same applies where any member of the group leaves during the five-year period (e.g. because the 75% holding criterion no longer applies). However, no interest on overdue tax is charged in these circumstances.

Losses

Losses may be carried forward for five years, but there is no carry-back. Revenue losses may only be set against revenue profits, and capital losses may only be set against capital gains. Net capital losses may also be carried forward for up to five years.

Withholding tax

There is no withholding tax on payments of dividends, interest, royalties or rents to another resident entity subject to corporate income tax.

Withholding tax is, however, due on payments of dividends, interest and royalties to resident individuals.

A 20% rate of withholding tax applies on the following payments to a non-resident legal person:

- Dividends and other profit shares
- Royalties
- Interest
- Rents payable on both movable and immovable property
- Services in the field of market research, accounting and auditing, business and law consulting
- Income from entertainment or sporting events where not subject to personal income tax and
- Capital gains

Applicable tax treaties (see Appendix 1) may provide for lower rates of withholding, or in the case of taxable services may provide for no withholding tax.

With the exception of dividends, and for all services, the withholding rate is increased to 25% where the payment is made to a resident of a 'low-tax jurisdiction'.

Table 6 Shows the list of low-tax jurisdictions

Table 6

Andorra	Grenada	Niue
Anguilla	Guam	Normand Isles
Antigua and Barbuda	Guernsey	Palau
Aruba	Guyana	Panama
Bahamas	Hong Kong	St Kitts and Nevis
Bahrain	Isle of Man	St Lucia
Barbados	Jersey	St Vincent and the Grenadines
Belize	Liberia	Samoa
Bermuda	Liechtenstein	San Marino
British Virgin Islands	Macau	Seychelles
Cayman Islands	Maldives	Solomon Islands
Christmas Island	Marshall Islands	Tonga
Cook Islands	Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago
Dominican Republic	Monaco	Turks and Caicos Islands
Falkland Islands	Montserrat	Tuvalu
Fiji	Nauru	US Virgin Islands
Gibraltar	Netherlands Antilles ⁽¹⁾	Vanuatu

⁽¹⁾ The Netherlands Antilles is no longer a single political entity. It now consists of the islands of Curaçao, St Eustatius and Saba

Thin capitalisation

Serbia has provisions against thin capitalisation. Interest paid to a related entity in excess of a safe-harbour debt-equity ratio of 4:1 (10:1 in the case of banks or leasing companies) is non-deductible but is not recharacterised as a dividend.

Interest paid at a rate judged to be excessive is also disallowable.

Transfer pricing

Serbian transfer-pricing rules are based on the concept that an arm's length price should be charged in transactions with related parties, whether domestic or foreign. Parties are related where one exercises or is able to exercise control or significant influence over the other, or where the same person is or is able to do so over both. Ownership of 25% or more of shares is considered to confer control.

Arm's length prices are derived by reference to the comparable uncontrolled price. If use of comparable prices is not possible, the cost-plus or resale-minus methods may be used. Resort may also be had to the transactional net-margin method or to the profit-split method if none of the first three is appropriate, or to any other method if none of the others is appropriate.

Controlled foreign company (CFC) rules

Serbia does not have CFC rules.

Other significant anti-avoidance rules

There is a substance-over-form presumption in the Tax Procedures and Tax Administration Act.

Tax incentives

Tax incentives include:

- The tax liability for companies employing and training disabled persons is reduced in the proportion that the percentage of such persons bears to the total number of employees
- Exemption for up to 10 years on the proportion of corporate tax liability that the investment bears to taxable profits for companies investing a minimum of RSD 1000 million and employing at least 100 new workers

Corporate tax holiday

Companies are exempt from corporate tax for a period of 10 years starting from the first year in which they report taxable profit if they invest an amount exceeding approximately EUR 8.5 million in fixed assets, and employ at least 100 additional employees throughout the investment period.

Reduced payroll tax burden

Starting from 1 July 2014, taking on a new employee entitles employers to a sizable relief of taxes and contributions paid on gross salary from the moment of employment until 31 December 2019.

- 1-9 new jobs: 65% reduction
- 10-99 new jobs: 70% reduction
- 100+ new jobs: 75% reduction

This reduces the total salary load to very competitive 20% on an average salary.

VAT exemptions in Free Zones

Income generated through commercial activities in the Free Zones in Serbia is exempted from Value Added Tax. There are fourteen Free Zones, currently operating in the country: Pirot, Subotica, Zrenjanin, FAS Kragujevac, Šabac, Novi Sad, Uvac, Smederevo, Svilajnac, Krusovci, Apatin, Vranje, Priboj and Belgrade. Foreign companies can establish a privately-owned Free Zone based on the project approved by the government.

Duty-Free imports of raw materials and semi-finished goods

Foreign investors in Serbia may enjoy the benefit of duty-free imports of raw materials and semi-finished goods intended for export-oriented production. This benefit may either be achieved by operating in one of the free zones in Serbia or by a permit from the customs authorities for outward-processing production. In both cases finished products must be 100% designated for export.

Duty-Free imports of machinery and equipment

Foreign investors are exempt from paying customs duty on imported equipment and machinery which represents an in-kind contribution of the investor to the share capital of a company in Serbia.

Tax rate

The rate of corporate income tax is 15%.

Double Taxation

If a taxpayer has already paid tax on profit generated abroad, it is entitled to a corporate tax credit in Serbia for the amount paid.

Assessment procedure

There is a system of self-assessment for corporate income tax.

Returns and payments

The tax year in Serbia is the calendar year (except if a company requests a different period). Tax returns and an adjusted tax balance-sheet with all necessary documents (e.g. tax depreciation and tax credit forms) must be filed with the tax authorities within 180 days of the end of the taxable period.

Companies must make monthly advance payments of corporate income tax over the course of the year in question. The amount payable is one-twelfth of the company's tax liability in the previous year. Until the return has been filed, payments are based on the advance payment in the last month of the previous tax year. Advance payments are due by the 15th of the following month. Any balance of tax remaining to be paid after all the advance payments have been made must be paid on filing the tax return.

For failure to file a tax return or make payments in time, there is a penalty of between RSD 100 000 and 100% of the unpaid tax (on top of the unpaid tax itself), plus interest on unpaid tax.

The tax authorities do not pay interest on tax overpaid.

Appeals

See Chapter 7.

Value added tax

Although Serbia is not a member of the European Union, the Value Added Tax Act generally follows the principles of the EU VAT Directive.

Taxable persons

All persons making supplies of goods or services or importing goods in the course of independently carrying on a business activity are taxable persons for the purposes of VAT.

Taxable activities

Taxable activities are:

- The supply (delivery) of goods or the supply (provision) of services in Serbia carried out for consideration by a taxable person in the course of carrying out business activities
- The importation of goods into Serbia

A supply of goods takes place when title to the goods passes or any other transfer takes place which enables the recipient to dispose of the goods as their owner. A supply of services is any taxable activity that is not a supply or importation of goods. Furthermore, refraining from an act may also be a supply of services.

A supply is considered to take place where:

- For the supply of goods generally – where the goods are located at the moment when delivery begins
- For water, electricity, gas and thermal energy – the place of delivery in case of final consumption or the place where the buyer has his business in case of buying for further selling (where buyers are traders with these goods)
- For goods installed by the deliverer – the place of installation
- For the supply of services generally – the place where the supplier has his business if the services are supplied to non-taxable persons, or, if the services are supplied to taxable persons, the place where the customer has established his business or has a fixed establishment for which the service has been supplied or, in the absence thereof, the place where he has his permanent address or usually resides
- For services related to immovable property – the place where the immovable property is located
- For transport of people – the actual place of transport

- Services related to culture, art, science, education etc – the place where the service is provided
- Renting and leasing of movable goods (except vehicles, ships and planes), telecommunication services, transfer of intellectual rights, services of lawyers, auditors, advisors, data processing etc – the place where the service is provided and
- Some other exceptions similar to those listed in the EU VAT Directive

Exempt supplies

Exempt supplies are divided in two categories:

- Supplies that are exempt with the right to deduct input tax and
- Supplies that are exempt without the right to deduct input tax

Supplies that are exempt with the right to deduct input tax include the following:

- The export of goods and transport and other services in direct relation to the export, transit or temporary importation of goods
- Transportation and other services related to the importation of goods if the value of such services is included in the customs value
- The delivery of goods and related transport to free zones
- Work performed on movable property obtained by a foreign user of the service in Serbia or imported for the purpose of processing, repair or construction, and which is to be transported or dispatched abroad upon completion of the work by the provider of the service, a foreign recipient or a third party working under their order
- The international air transport of passengers, where the non-resident airline is exempt under the reciprocity rule
- The delivery of aircraft and ships and the servicing, repair, maintenance, charter and renting of aircraft/vessels used mainly for international air/river traffic; the delivery, renting, repair and maintenance of goods used for equipping such aircraft / vessels and sales of goods and services for their direct needs
- Supplies of goods and services in relation to donation agreements concluded either between Serbia and international financial organisations or another state or a third party and international financial organisations or another state, where Serbia is the guarantor or counter-guarantor, provided that tax will not be covered from the funds thus obtained in terms of the agreements

The following supplies are among those exempt without the right to deduct input tax:

- Operations and intermediary services while dealing with shares, bonds and other securities, except transactions related to keeping and managing securities
- Operations and intermediary services when dealing with receivables, cheques, bills and other similar securities, except for collecting receivables for other persons
- Credit operations, including intermediary services, and credit checking of individuals and institutions
- Undertaking liabilities, guarantees and other means of securing payments, including intermediary services
- Operations and intermediary services while dealing with deposits, current and giro accounts, payment orders, as well as payment operations and transfers
- Services of insurance and reinsurance, including the ancillary services
- Rental or sales of land
- Buildings, flats, apartments, houses etc., except the first transfer of ownership and in some other special cases
- Activities in the public interest such as medical services, educational services etc
- Service of renting flats and buildings, if used for residential purposes
- Public broadcasting, except services of a commercial nature
- Gambling and
- Other exemptions

Rates of VAT

There are two rates of VAT: the standard rate of 20% and the reduced rate of 10%.

The standard VAT rate is charged on all taxable supplies that are neither exempt nor taxable at the reduced rate.

The most important supplies subject to the reduced rate are:

- Basic food products (e.g. bakery and dairy products, vegetables, fruit, honey, meat, maize etc)
- Drinking water (with the exception of bottled water)
- Medicines and medical aids (including those in veterinary medicine)
- Fertilisers, seed etc
- Textbooks and teaching aids
- Hotel and similar accommodation
- First transfer of ownership of residential property, residential buildings etc
- Natural gas
- Daily newspapers
- Some communal services
- Tickets for cinemas, theatres, trade fairs, circuses, concerts, exhibitions, sport events, galleries, museums, botanical gardens, zoos and amusement parks

Registration

A taxable person is required to register for VAT once his annual turnover on transactions subject to VAT exceeds RSD 8 million. It is possible for small taxpayers to register voluntarily.

Returns and payment

The normal taxable period is the calendar month, but if a taxable person's total turnover (for the last 12 months) is less than RSD 50 million, the taxable period is quarterly. Taxable persons whose taxable period is a month must file VAT returns and pay the VAT due within 15 days of the end of the period. Those filing quarterly returns must do so and pay the VAT due within 15 days of the end of the period.

If input tax exceeds output tax (i.e. there is a balance in favour of the taxable person) he is entitled to a refund of the difference. This can take form of an actual cash refund or can be treated as a VAT credit.



7. Personal taxation

Personal income tax

Individuals who are resident in Serbia are liable to personal income tax at the single flat rate and to the so-called complementary personal income tax (*godišnji porez na dohodak građana*) on taxable income above a certain threshold. Non-residents are liable to personal income tax on their Serbian-source income only and to the complementary tax on their Serbian-source income only.

Territoriality and residence

An individual is considered to be Serbian-resident if he or she:

- Has a permanent residence or centre of vital interests in Serbia or
- Is physically present in Serbia for at least 183 days within a period of 12 months beginning or ending in the respective tax year

An individual who is seconded abroad to work for the Serbian government is also considered to be resident in Serbia no matter how long the period of secondment.

Persons liable

Personal income tax is payable by individuals. General and limited partnerships are liable to corporate income tax, even if all their partners are individuals. Profit-shares drawn by individuals from a partnership are considered equivalent to income from capital.

Structure of income tax

Income tax is charged on the following heads of income:

- Income from employment
- Income from a business
- Royalties
- Dividends, interest and other investment income
- Capital gains
- Other income

Exempt income includes:

- State retirement pensions
- Social security and unemployment benefit

The personal income tax is largely schedular, so that taxable income is computed and charged to tax separately under each head of charge. Taxable income is only aggregated for the purposes of the complementary personal income tax (see below).

The family unit

Individuals are separately taxed, regardless of their marital or relationship status. Personal allowances may, however, take account of a taxpayer's family circumstances.

Taxation of employment income

Taxable income from employment includes all types of remuneration from an employment relationship, including overtime bonuses, holiday pay, benefits-in-kind and payment in kind.

Benefits-in-kind

Taxable benefits-in-kind include the private use of company cars and other assets, beneficial loans, meals and meal vouchers and shares. For tax purposes, benefits are usually valued at their market value. However, the private use of a company car is taxed at the rate of 1% of the car's market value (as at 31 December of the preceding year, according to a prescribed catalogue) for each month of use. Coupons and certificates are taxed at their nominal value. Shares are taxed at their market value.

Deductions and allowances

Deductions may be claimed in respect of:

- Home-to-work travel (up to a fixed amount)
- Daily allowances for business travel (up to a fixed amount)
- Reimbursement of moving costs where the employee is required to move for work purposes

There is a fixed allowance of RSD 1000 per month (2018).

Directors' remuneration

See under 'Other income' below.

Tax rate

The rate of tax on employment income after all deductions is a flat 10%.

Salary tax

The employer is responsible for calculating and withholding personal income tax and social security contributions on behalf of his employees.

There are general salary-related incentives for employing people and special incentives for employing disabled persons. Employers may retain the salary tax deducted from these disabled employees' earnings for a period of up to three years. Until 31 December 2019, employers may be refunded between 65% and 75% of tax paid in respect of new employees employed on a regular basis.

Taxation of personal business income

Both trading and professional income is taxed under this head (*prihod od samostalne delatnosti* – income from independent activity). Income from agriculture and forestry is also taxed under this heading.

Persons engaged in a trade or business and registered with the tax authorities as carrying on a business must keep their books of account under a double-entry system of bookkeeping, in which case taxable income is based on their adjusted profit from the income statement, in accordance with the rules for corporate income tax.

Individuals who work in agriculture and persons not registered with the tax authorities must keep their books under a single-entry system. Taxpayers who use the single-entry system follow a prescribed method of computing income and deductible expenditure to arrive at a taxable amount.

Yet a third group may opt for taxation on a lump-sum basis. This option is open to individuals whose annual turnover did not exceed RSD 6 million in the previous year. Individuals who are taxable persons for VAT purposes are excluded, as are certain lines of business, such as hotel-keeping, financial intermediary services and property dealing. The actual amount taxed varies according to number of employees, location, age and turnover.

The rate of tax on business income is 10%. In addition, social security contributions have to be paid (see Chapter 9), and the complementary tax may be payable (see below).

Taxation of investment income

Dividends

Taxed under this heading are not only dividends and other distributions by limited companies but also profit distributions by partnerships. An individual partner's drawings from a partnership are therefore taxable as dividend income.

The rate of tax on dividends in 2018 is 15% on the gross amount. The tax is paid by withholding.

Interest

Taxed under this head are all forms of interest, including interest on bonds and other debt-claims as well as interest on bank current and deposit accounts (except for accounts denominated in Serbian dinars and interest on the bonds of the National Bank and local authorities). The rate of tax on interest in 2018 is 15% on the gross amount. The tax is paid by withholding.

Royalties

Royalties include all income from intellectual property. They are taxable on an amount based on the gross royalty less a lump-sum deduction, which can be either 34% (music and videos), 50% (works of art) or 43% (other intellectual property and pictures). Taxpayers have the option of claiming substantiated actual expenditure instead of the lump-sum deduction. The creator of an original work of art may elect to have the royalty taxable in equal instalments over five years.

The rate of tax on royalties is 20%.

Rental income

Rental income from immovable property is taxable on the net amount after reduction by deductible expenses, including straight-line depreciation. Taxpayers may, alternatively, claim a lump-sum deduction of 25% (or 50% in the case of holiday property let to tourists). The rate of tax on net rents is 20%.

Other income

Included in this category is such income as rents from hiring movable property, directors' remuneration, profit-sharing payments to employees and the earnings of athletes and entertainers etc. For some of these categories of income, a lump-sum deduction is available (e.g. 20% for rents from movable property) or actual expenses may be claimed.

The rate of tax on other income is 20%.

Capital gains

Taxable capital gains may be generated by the sale or other form of alienation for consideration of:

- Immovable property
- Industry and intellectual property rights or
- Stocks, shares, securities, certain bonds and investment units, except those in voluntary pension funds

A capital gain is determined as the difference between the sale or market price and adjusted purchase price of the asset concerned. If the amount is negative, the result is a capital loss. Capital losses can be offset against capital gains occurring in the same period. A net capital loss may be carried forward for a maximum of five following years. Capital gains from property owned for more than 10 years are exempt.

The tax rate is 15% with effect from 1 January 2013.

Deductions and allowances

There are no deductions or allowances that may be set against general income for normal tax purposes. See above for what deductions are available under each head of income.

Personal allowances are, however, available, for the complementary income tax (see next page).

Tax rates

Ordinary income tax

Table 7 shows the rates of income tax applicable in 2018 for each head of income.

Table 7

Type of income	Rate of tax
Employment income	10%
Business income	10%
Dividends and interest	15%
Royalties	20%
Capital gains	15%
Rental income	20%
Other income	20%

Complementary tax

Individuals whose aggregate net taxed income exceeds a certain threshold are liable to a so-called complementary or additional tax at one of two rates, 10% or 15%.

To ascertain whether a taxpayer is liable to this additional tax, his or her net taxed income (after deduction of tax and social security contributions) from the following sources is aggregated:

- Employment income
- Business income
- Rental income from immovable property
- Royalties
- Other income

The total so obtained is then compared to the annual complementary tax threshold. This is equivalent to three times the average annual salary, which in 2017 yielded a figure of RSD 2 375 136. The figures for 2018 are not yet available.

Where aggregate net taxed income exceeds the threshold, complementary tax is payable. However, the amount on which tax is payable is reduced by deducting one or two personal allowances. These are (2017 values):

- A personal allowance for all taxpayers of RSD 316 685 (40% of the average annual salary)
- An allowance for dependants of RSD 118 757 for each dependant

Dependants for this purpose may be spouses, parents, children or grandchildren, if forming part of the taxpayer's household and maintained by him or her.

However, the total of allowances available may not exceed 50% of the net taxed income.

The base taxable income after deducting allowances was then taxed as follows in 2017:

Table 8

Base taxable income (RSD)	Rate of complementary tax
First 4 750 272	10
Balance over 4 750 272	15

Returns and payments

Tax returns

Since most forms of income are received after deduction of withholding tax by the payer, tax returns are required only in cases where the taxpayer:

- Derives income from a business
- Has realised taxable capital gains
- Receives rental income (when payer is not legal entity)
- Receives foreign income or
- Is liable to the complementary income tax

In the case of income from a business, the return must be filed annually, no later than 15 April of the following year. Taxpayers who derive business income must also file an income statement and (for those keeping double-entry books) a tax balance-sheet.

Tax returns in respect of the complementary tax must be filed no later than 15 May in the following year.

In the case of foreign income, the taxpayer must file a return each time income is received, within 30 days of receiving the income, self-assess and pay the tax due when filing the return. Returns in respect of capital gains must be filed within 30 days of concluding the contract, and in respect of rental income, within 30 days of concluding the lease.

Non-residents are obliged to file returns only where the income is not subject to final withholding tax.

Payment

Where tax is assessed by the tax authorities, payment is due:

- Within 15 days of the assessment in the case of complementary income tax and capital gains
- Within 30 days from the payment in the case of rental income

Monthly advance payments are due by the 15th day of the following month in respect of business income. The amount of each payment is one-twelfth of the final liability for the previous year.

Penalties and interest

For failure to file tax returns or make payments in time, there are penalties of between 10% and 100% of the tax outstanding (or a minimum of RSD 250 000 for a company and RSD 50 000 for a sole trader), plus simple interest on unpaid tax at 10 percentage points above the reference rate of the Bank of Serbia.

Appeals

In the first instance, taxpayers may appeal against an assessment or decision of the tax authorities to the authorities themselves, within 15 days of the delivery of the assessment or decision. If they are dissatisfied with the decision on the appeal or fail to receive notice of the decision within 60 days of lodging the appeal, they may appeal to the Administrative Court, which is the final court of appeal on tax matters.

Inheritance and gift tax**Territoriality and scope**

Inheritance and gift tax is payable by the transferee (including legal persons) of taxable property mortis causa or inter vivos. Residents of Serbia are liable in respect of worldwide movable property and immovable property located in Serbia, whereas non-residents are liable only in respect of property located in Serbia.

Taxable and exempt property

Inheritance and gift tax is charged on:

- Immovable property located in Serbia
- Cash and deposits
- Debt claims
- Intellectual property
- Motor vehicles (except for some agricultural vehicles)
- Vessels and aircraft

Exempt property includes foreign immovable property and shares and bonds. The threshold is RSD 100 000; all inheritance and gifts below RSD 100 000 in any one tax year are exempt.

Exempt transfers

- All transfers mortis causa to relatives in the first degree (i.e. direct descendants, parents and spouses)
- All lifetime transfers to direct descendants and spouses
- Agricultural land and residential property to relatives in the second degree who have cohabited with the transferor for at least one year preceding the transfer

Valuation

Property is valued at its market value, net of debt claims and expenses.

Rates of tax

There is a simple charging structure. Where the transferee is related in the second degree to the transferor, the rate of tax is 1.5%. Where the transferee is related in the third or more remote degrees or is unrelated to the transferor, the rate is 2.5%.

Wealth tax

There is no wealth tax in Serbia.



8. Other taxes

Property tax

Property tax is payable in Serbia by all legal and natural persons who own or have rights over immovable property located in Serbia. In the case of leases and licences to occupy, persons are liable where their right is of more than one year's duration.

Land areas of no more than 1000 m² are exempt.

Where the taxpayer (owner or lessee) is a legal person or an individual deriving business income and keeping double-entry books of account, the taxable value is the book value of the land where the taxpayer applies the fair-value method for valuing property for accounting purposes. If the property is recorded in the books at its historic value, the taxable value is the average market price, as potentially reduced by depreciation. In some special cases, e.g. for industry, electricity generation, taxable value is historic value. For other taxpayers, the tax authorities compute a notional value based on area and average market price of comparable property in the same local-authority area. Depreciation, not exceeding 40% in total, may be applied.

Property the value of which does not exceed RSD 400 000 is exempt.

Owner-occupiers of residential property are entitled to a 50% credit on the tax payable, up to a maximum of RSD 20 000.

For taxpayers keeping double-entry accounting records, the rate of tax is up to 0.4%.

For other taxpayers, rates are set by the local authority, within a range of between 0% and 2.0%.

Property transfer tax

This tax is chargeable on the transfer of ownership of immovable property, intellectual property and used motor vehicles, vessels and aircraft. Exemptions are available for the first purchase of residential property and in some other limited instances.

The rate of tax is 2.5%.

Other significant taxes

Imports into Serbia, which is not a member of the European Union, are normally subject to customs duties.

It is important to note that Serbia has free-trade agreements with Russia and CEFTA (the Central European Free Trade Agreement). CEFTA is composed of non-EU Member States in the south-eastern European region and currently includes Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo/UNMIK. Serbia has a special trade agreement with the European Union. Imports from the European Union is customs-free for most of products. Some export limitations are imposed only on exports of baby beef, sugar, and wine in the form of annual export quotas.

Excise duties are payable on:

- Oil and oil derivatives
- Biodiesel
- Cigarettes and other tobacco products
- Alcoholic beverages (except wine)
- Liquid for filling electronic cigarettes
- Coffee and
- Electricity

9. Social security contributions

Employee and employer contributions

Social security contributions are payable by employers and employees. The employer deducts the employee's contributions from salary. It is important to note that employee contributions form part of the employee's taxable employment income.

Contributions are payable into three separate funds, as shown in Table 9 (2018 rates):

Table 9

Fund	Employee (%)	Employer (%)	Total (%)
Pension and disability	14.00	12.00	26.00
Health	5.15	5.15	10.30
Unemployment	0.75	0.75	1.50
Total	19.90	17.90	37.80

There is no threshold for contributions but where the employee's salary is less than 35% of the average monthly salary for the 12 months immediately preceding the November of the previous calendar year (equivalent to RSD 23 053 in 2018), contributions are payable on that amount, regardless of actual salary. The ceiling is five times the average monthly salary (RSD 329 330 in 2018).

Self-employed contributions

Self-employed persons pay the combined rate of employee and employer contributions, at a total of 37.80% therefore, on their taxable income. The minimum income for this purpose is 12 times the employee minimum (approximately RSD 277 000 in 2018) and the ceiling 12 times the employee ceiling (hence RSD 3 942 693 in 2018).

Appendix 1: Double tax treaties

Comprehensive double taxation treaties

Serbia has comprehensive double taxation treaties with the following countries:

Albania	Estonia	Luxembourg	Slovakia ⁽¹⁾
Armenia	Finland ⁽¹⁾	Macedonia ⁽¹⁾	Slovenia
Australia	France ⁽¹⁾	Malaysia	South Korea
Azerbaijan	Georgia	Malta	Spain
Belarus ⁽¹⁾	Germany ⁽¹⁾	Moldova	Sri Lanka ⁽¹⁾
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	Greece	Montenegro	Sweden ⁽¹⁾
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Hungary ⁽¹⁾	Netherlands ⁽¹⁾	Switzerland
Bulgaria ⁽¹⁾	India	Ireland	Tunisia
Canada	Iran	North Korea ⁽¹⁾	Turkey
China ⁽¹⁾	Ireland	Norway ⁽¹⁾	Ukraine ⁽¹⁾
Croatia ⁽¹⁾	Italy ⁽¹⁾	Pakistan	United Arab Emirates
Cyprus ⁽¹⁾	Kazakhstan	Poland	United Kingdom ⁽¹⁾
Czech Republic	Kuwait ⁽¹⁾	Qatar	Vietnam
Denmark	Latvia	Romania ⁽¹⁾	
Egypt	Lithuania	Russia ⁽¹⁾	

⁽¹⁾ Treaties concluded by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Social security agreements

Serbia has bilateral social security agreements with the following countries

Austria	Czech Republic ^{(1), (2)}	Libya ⁽¹⁾	Poland ⁽¹⁾
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	Denmark ⁽¹⁾	Luxembourg ⁽¹⁾	Slovakia ^{(1), (2)}
Bosnia-Herzegovina ⁽¹⁾	Romania	Macedonia ⁽¹⁾	Slovenia
Bulgaria	France ⁽¹⁾	Montenegro	Sweden ⁽¹⁾
Canada	Germany ⁽¹⁾	Netherlands ⁽¹⁾	Switzerland ⁽¹⁾
Croatia ⁽¹⁾	Hungary ⁽¹⁾	Norway ⁽¹⁾	Turkey
Cyprus	Italy ⁽¹⁾	Panama ⁽¹⁾	United Kingdom ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Agreement concluded by the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

⁽²⁾ Agreement concluded with the former Czechoslovakia

Appendix 2: Moore Stephens around the world

Moore Stephens member firms may be found in 106 countries and territories around the world, with correspondent firms in another ten.

Albania	Ecuador	Liechtenstein*	Saudi Arabia
Argentina	Egypt	Lithuania	Serbia
Australia	El Salvador*	Luxembourg	Seychelles
Austria	Finland	Macedonia	Singapore
Azerbaijan	France	Malaysia	Slovakia
Bahamas	Germany	Malta	South Africa
Bahrain	Ghana*	Mauritius	South Korea
Bangladesh	Gibraltar	Mexico	Spain
Belgium	Greece	Moldova	Sri Lanka*
Belize	Guatemala	Monaco	Suriname
Bermuda	Guernsey	Mongolia*	Sweden
Bolivia	Honduras	Morocco	Switzerland
Brazil	Hong Kong	Nepal*	Taiwan
British Virgin Islands	Hungary	Netherlands	Tajikistan*
Bulgaria	India	New Zealand	Thailand
Burundi	Indonesia	Nicaragua	Trinidad and Tobago
Cambodia*	Iraq	Nigeria	Tunisia
Canada	Ireland	Norway	Turkey
Cayman Islands	Isle of Man	Oman	Uganda
Chile	Israel	Pakistan	Ukraine
China	Italy	Panama*	United Arab Emirates
Colombia	Japan	Paraguay	United Kingdom
DR Congo	Jersey	Peru	United States
Costa Rica	Jordan	Philippines	Uruguay
Croatia	Kazakhstan	Poland	Venezuela
Cyprus	Kenya	Portugal	Vietnam
Czech Republic	Kuwait	Qatar	Yemen
Denmark	Latvia	Romania	Zambia
Dominican Republic	Lebanon	Russia	Zimbabwe*

*denotes a correspondent firm only

For more detail, see www.moorestephens.com under 'Locations'.

© April 2019, Moore Stephens Europe Ltd, on behalf of Moore Stephens International Ltd

Moore Stephens International Ltd
1-3 Hill Street
London
W1J 5LA
United Kingdom

We believe the information contained in this Guide to be correct at the time of going to press, but we cannot accept any responsibility for any loss occasioned to any person as a result of action or refraining from action as a result of any item herein. Printed by Moore Stephens Europe Ltd (MSEL), a member firm of Moore Stephens International Ltd (MSIL). MSEL is a company incorporated in accordance with the laws of England and provides no audit or other professional services to clients. Such services are provided solely by member firms of MSEL in their respective geographic areas. MSEL and its member firms are legally distinct and separate entities owned and managed in each location.

