

Tax Agenda Slovenia

October 2024



Shape the future
with confidence

No.	Fact	Action		
1	<p>Tax relief for investment in the digital and green transition</p> <p>New tax relief for investment in the digital and green transition has been introduced, effective from 1 January 2022. Tax relief amounts to 40% of the amount representing investments in the digital transformation and green transition. These investments include investments in cloud computing, artificial intelligence and big data, and investments in environmentally friendly technologies, such as cleaner, cheaper, healthier public and private transport. Green transition also refers to decarbonization of the energy sector, energy efficiency of buildings and the introduction of other climate neutrality standards.</p> <p>Tax authorities have issued additional guidance on this subject in March 2023 more information.</p>	Review whether such tax relief could be used in the future and assess if the conditions are met.	●	●
2	<p>Limitations to tax base reduction</p> <p>A general limitation of tax base reduction after utilization of tax reliefs and tax losses carried forward applies in Slovenia. The maximum reduction of the tax base from tax allowances and the tax losses carried forward is limited to 63% of the tax base for a tax period, which results in an effective minimum corporate tax rate of 7%.</p>	Keep the limitation of the tax base in mind planning for various tax reliefs in the next years since not all of them can be carried forward and should be utilized in the year when they occur.	●	●
3	<p>Taxation of employee equity compensation schemes</p> <p>Tax authorities have increased their focus on employee equity compensation schemes, such as stock options or restricted stock awards from abroad in recent years. Due to specific reporting procedures of such income in Slovenia, and whether or how social security contributions and taxes were paid, this has become one of their main focuses.</p>	Review and verify if tax reporting of such awards is implemented correctly within your company.	●	●

Use text boxes above the timeline to plan your actions for coming months

● Compliance ● Risk management ● Cash-flow and ETR impact

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4	<p>Transfer pricing inspections</p> <p>Amount of TP inspections keeps increasing over the years. Inspections usually relate to intragroup services, intercompany loans, business restructurings and long-term tax losses.</p>	<p>Take a proactive approach to transfer pricing policy and documenting of related party transactions. Check if you need any additional support related to any of the relevant areas.</p>	●
5	<p>Proposed Changes of Companies act</p> <p>With the implementation of the EU Directive 2019/2121, i.e., Mobility Directive Slovenian government supplemented the existing provisions for cross-border mergers and implemented new rules on cross-border divisions and cross-border restructurings of capital companies, which have not been regulated until now.</p>	<p>Review and take into account these changes in relation to any future cross-border restructuring.</p>	●
6	<p>Guidance on controlled foreign companies</p> <p>Tax authorities have issued additional guidance related to controlled foreign companies in June 2023. In that guidance, they confirmed there should be a correlation between corporate income tax and recognition of the deduction of tax on foreign income and that they must be interpreted in conjunction. Furthermore, they concluded it is not the nominal rate of taxes calculated under foreign law that is key, but the amount of tax that was actually paid. Provision in question should be interpreted in such a way as to take into account the effective tax obligation, i.e., the tax that a foreign legal entity is obliged to pay after all adjustments to the accounting profit for tax purposes and after all tax deductions.</p> <p>For more information on this topic, click here.</p>	<p>Keep that guidance in mind when determining controlled foreign companies.</p>	●
7	<p>Amendments to Corporate Income Tax (CIT) Act transposing interest limitation rule from The Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive (ATAD) Directive into Slovenian legislation</p> <p>In July 2023, the proposal of amendments to the CIT Act has been published, implementing interest limitation rule from the ATAD Directive. Effective date of the accepted proposal was 9 February 2024.</p> <p>Based on new provision, financing costs (interest, other costs) tax deductible up to the amount of 30% of EBITDA or EUR 1 million, depending on which is higher.</p>	<p>Review related parties financing and assess potential impact of interest limitation rule.</p>	● ●

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8	<p>Minimum Taxation Tax Act</p> <p>The National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia approved the Minimum Tax Law ("MTL"), which introduces new taxation for large domestic groups and international groups of companies established in the Republic of Slovenia. The minimal effective taxation rate of 15% will apply to multinational groups of companies with revenues exceeding EUR 750 million for financial years starting from 31 December 2023 onwards.</p> <p>The MTL entered into force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia (22 December 2023) and applies to financial years beginning on 31 December 2023 and later (with the exception of the provisions of Articles 15 and 16, which will apply to financial years beginning on 31 December 2024).</p>	<p>Review and take into account a minimum tax according to OECD Pillar Two rules.</p>	●	●
9	<p>Increase of the corporate income tax rate</p> <p>Act on the reconstruction, development and provision of financial resources introduces a temporary increase in the corporate income tax rate to 22%. The new regime entered into force on 1 January 2024 and expires on 31 December 2028.</p>	<p>Review and take into account what are the possible obligations of the company.</p>	●	●
10	<p>Balance sheet tax for banks and savings banks</p> <p>Balance sheet tax for banks and savings banks is introduced for the same period 2024 - 2028, which will amount to 0.2% and will be an income of the dedicated budget fund, set up by the above-mentioned Act. Similarly, the net balance sheet profit of the Slovenian Sovereign Holding will also become revenue of the dedicated budget fund over a period of five financial years following the year of entry into force of the law.</p>	<p>Review and take into account what are the possible obligations of the company.</p>	●	●
11	<p>Taxation of interest of natural persons</p> <p>Act on the reconstruction, development and provision of financial resources also amends the Personal Income Tax Act (ZDoh-2), namely the field of taxation of investments of natural persons into securities issued by the Republic of Slovenia and issued in 2024, 2025 or 2026. In the exemption provision in Article 133 of ZDoh-2, the sum of tax bases on interest on such securities, as well as from interest on cash deposits in banks and savings banks, is reduced by EUR 1000. Personal income tax on interest on cash deposits and on securities issued in 2024, 2025 or 2026 will be calculated and paid on annual basis.</p>	<p>Review and take into account what are the possible obligations of the company.</p>	●	●

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12	<p>Application of the higher corporate income tax rate for taxable persons with the tax year different from the calendar year</p> <p>Act on Reconstruction, Development and Provision of Financial resources has introduced an increased corporate tax rate of 22% for calendar years 2024-2028. According to the clarification obtained from Slovenian Tax Authority, those companies that have a financial year different from the calendar year will need to consider the new tax rate with respect to the tax period starting in the calendar year 2023 and ending in 2024, i.e. the new rate of 22% will be applied to those months relating to the calendar year 2024. The monthly advance payment for the subsequent tax period will be calculated based on the new tax rate of 22% for both, taxable persons whose tax year ended on 31 December 2023, and those with a later tax period (year) end date which will occur during the calendar year 2024.</p>	Review and take into account what are the possible obligations of the company.	●	●
13	<p>Act amending and supplementing the Act on excise duties</p> <p>Act amending and supplementing the Act on excise duties introduces the conditions for eligibility for the exemption from excise duty on energy products for energy-intensive enterprises and transferring the conditions for the reimbursement of excise duty for commercial transport and industrial-commercial purposes.</p>	Review and take into account what are the possible obligations of the company.	●	●
14	<p>Amendment to the Act on Assistance to the Economy to Mitigate the Effects of the Energy Crisis</p> <p>On 7 May 2024, the amendment to the Act on Assistance to the Economy to Mitigate the Effects of the Energy Crisis came into action.</p> <p>The regulation extends the deadline for the payment of withheld funds in the amount of 20 percent of the aid or the difference up to the total amount of aid, to which the beneficiary is legally entitled to, from end of February to end of August. The amendment is also correcting the discrepancy between the text of the law and its purpose, as the funds for the Slovene Enterprise Fund are provided in the amount of EUR 10 million for both 2023 and 2024.</p>	Review and take into account what are the possible obligations of the company.	●	●
15	<p>Amendment to the Market in Financial Instruments Act</p> <p>The National Assembly has adopted an amendment to the Market in Financial Instruments Act on 23 May 2024, which introduces the amendments to the European Markets in Financial Instruments Directive into Slovenian legislation. The amendments mainly include extending the definition of financial instruments to those issued using distributed ledger technology (DLT), which also includes blockchain technology (cryptocurrency).</p> <p>The main purpose of the amendment is to transpose the changes in the EU Directive, which allows for safe trading in financial instruments issued based on distributed ledger technology. Platforms using this technology will be supervised by the relevant regulatory authorities.</p>	Review and take into account what are the possible obligations of the company.	●	●

Contacts:

Matej Kovačič
Partner
Ernst & Young Svetovanje d.o.o.

matej.kovacic@si.ey.com

Mojca Lukač
Partner
Ernst & Young Svetovanje d.o.o.

mojca.lukac@si.ey.com

Anka Pogačnik
Senior Manager
Ernst & Young Svetovanje d.o.o.

anka.pogacnik@si.ey.com

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