



Doing business in
Serbia 2016

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 2015 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 July 2016. 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.

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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.

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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; [the Former Yugoslav Republic of] 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 was 7 120 666 (estimated in 2016 to have decreased to 7 041 599), with a density of 92.8 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 religion 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 become 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 in Brussels and an interim settlement was reached in April 2013.

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 2016 general election, the Prime Minister is now Aleksandar Vučić of the conservative Serbian Progressive Party, at the head of a broad coalition with other, smaller parties.

The 2016 presidential election was won by the sitting President, Tomislav Nikolić, who is also a member of 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 accession talks with Serbia.

In December 2013, the Council of the European Union approved the opening of negotiations on Serbia's accession. 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, Serbia opened Chapters 23 (judiciary and fundamental rights) and 24 (justice, freedom and security). These are two key chapters, as they encompass the core values that the European Union stands for.

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 (mid-November 2016), the dinar was quoted at EUR 1 = RSD 123.079 and at USD 1 = RSD 113.055.

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 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 Table 1 below give the significant indicators of the overall economic situation in Serbia in the past few years. The period 2009-2016 has been marked by a slow recovery from the economic crisis. Although there has been a slight improvement in exports, Serbia has yet to emerge fully from the effects of the events of 2008 and 2009.

Table 1: Key macroeconomic indicators

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
Real GDP growth (in %) ¹	-3.1	0.6	1.4	-1.0	2.6	-1.8	0.74	3.5	
Consumer prices (in %, relative to the same month a year earlier)	6.6	10.3	7.0	12.2	2.2	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.4
NBS foreign exchange reserves (in EUR million)	10 602	10 002	12 058	10 915	11 189	9 907	10 378	9 501	9 338
Exports (in EUR million) ³	8 043	9 515	11 145	11 469	13 937	14 451	15 618	3 945	1 442
– growth rate in % compared to a year earlier	-16.1	18.3	17.1	2.9	21.5	3.7	8.1	11.8	11.3
Imports (in EUR million) ³	13 099	14 244	16 487	16 992	17 782	18 096	18 899	4 515	1 619
– growth rate in % compared to a year earlier	-28.3	8.7	15.7	3.1	4.7	1.8	4.4	1.7	4.0
Current account balance ³ : (in EUR million)	-2 032	-2 037	-3 656	-3 671	-2 098	-1 985	-1 577	-248	-51
as % of GDP	-6.6	-6.8	-10.9	-11.6	-6.1	-6.0	-4.8	-3.3	–
GDP (in EUR million) ⁵	30 655	29 766	33 424	31 683	34 263	33 319	32 908	7 498	
Unemployment ² (in %)	16.1	19.2	23.0	23.9	22.1	19.2 ⁶	17.7	19.0	
Wages (average for the period, in EUR)	337.40	330.10	372.50	364.50	388.60	379.30	368.00	353.70	401.60
RS budget deficit/surplus (as % of GDP) ⁴	-3.2	-3.4	-4.0	-5.9	-5.2	-6.3	-2.9	-1.0	
Consolidated fiscal result (as % of GDP) ⁴	-4.4	-4.6	-4.8	-6.8	-5.5	-6.6	-3.8	-1.7	
RS public debt ⁷ (central government, as % of GDP)	32.8	41.8	45.4	56.2	59.6	70.4	75.9	74.9	74.1
RSD/USD exchange rate (period average)	67.47	77.91	73.34	88.12	85.17	88.54	108.85	111.37	108.33
RSD/USD exchange rate (end of period)	66.73	79.28	80.87	86.18	83.13	99.46	111.25	108.60	108.15

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016
RSD/EUR exchange rate (period average)	93.95	103.04	101.95	113.13	113.14	117.31	120.73	122.87	122.81
RSD/EUR exchange rate (end of period)	95.89	105.50	104.64	113.72	114.64	120.96	121.63	122.92	122.62

Notes

- 1 At constant previous-year prices
- 2 Retail prices, until 2006
- 3 Starting from 2007, data on exports and imports of goods and services are shown in accordance with BPM6. Data for previous years were compiled according to BPM5. Due to methodological incomparability, export and import growth rates for 2007 are not shown. Trade with Montenegro is recorded within the relevant transactions as from 2003. As of 1 January 2010, the Serbian Statistical Office applies the general trade system of recording exports and imports, which is a broader concept and includes all goods entering or exiting the country apart from goods in transit. The Statistical Office has published comparable data for 2007, 2008 and 2009. Previous years' figures were compiled using the special trade system.
- 4 Government securities at nominal value
- 5 NBS estimate

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 nevertheless well placed to appeal to direct foreign investors.

The leading sectors in investment by value are:	
Financial	16.14%
IT and telecommunications	14.74%
Food, beverage and agriculture	12.88%
Oil and gas	9.23%
Automotive	7.91%
Retail	7.91%
Pharmaceutical	5.67%
Tobacco	4.20%
Construction	3.70%
Real estate	3.36%
Metallurgy	1.56%
Textiles	1.51%
Insurance	1.40%
Other	9.78%

The biggest investors by value are from:	
Italy	13.08%
United States	11.76%
Austria	11.17%
Germany	9.16%
Russia	7.78%
Greece	7.71%
Norway	7.53%
Belgium	6.29%
France	4.92%
Slovenia	4.53%

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

In the third quarter of 2015 alone, 28 laws were enacted, of which 17 are of direct or indirect importance for the economy. Sectors affected include payment services, public procurement and VAT.

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 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 entity. Partnerships are governed by partners.

Branches and representative offices can 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 can 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 RSD 63 371 (March-May 2016), but taking employers' social security contributions into account, the actual average cost for the employer is approximately RSD 75 068 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 19.0% in the first quarter of 2016.

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 regulate rules at the economy level;
- Special collective agreements, which regulate rules 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 61.5 in 2017, and at 62 in 2018). Early retirement is also possible at age 60 after a work record of 40 years, and in some cases earlier, at age 56 yrs 4 months for men and 55 yrs 8 months for women (in 2017).

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 (at the latest, within three days of their arrival) and
- 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.

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.

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 Foreign Investment Act (*Zakon o stranim ulaganjima*). Under the Act, investors have 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 at an 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. Even in this special case, foreign investors may incorporate a Serbian company, and this company may buy agricultural land without any restriction.

“The Government is committed to stimulating foreign investment, and there is very little restriction on foreign ownership.”

The foreign investor may not, however, alone or with another foreign investor, establish a company producing armaments. A foreign investor may establish a company in 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 bank Srbije*)
- The Republic of Serbia Securities Commission (*Komisija za hartije odrednosti 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 Privatisation Agency (*Agencija za privatizaciju*)
- The Environmental Protection Agency (*Agencija za zaštitu životne sredine*)
- The Chamber of Certified Auditors (*Komora ovlašćenih revizora*)
- The Labour Inspectorate (*Inspekcija rada*)
- 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. It:

- 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 2016, 30 commercial banks were operating in Serbia, with a total asset value of RSD 13 043 290 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)
- 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 December 2015, 16 financial-leasing companies were operating in Serbia, with a total asset value of RSD 60 264 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

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.

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:

- The 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

Government grants

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

Funds may be awarded for financing investment projects in the manufacturing and service sectors and where there is an international dimension.

Investments eligible for grants are investments in tangible and intangible assets, as of the date of signing the grant agreement until the deadline for implementation of the investment project, or the cost of gross salaries for new jobs created as a result of the investment project during the two-year period after achieving the full employment target envisaged by the investment project. Leasing of business premises is taken into account as an eligible investment cost, provided that the period of the lease, starting from the completion of the investment project, is not less than five years for large enterprises, and not less than three years for small and medium-sized enterprises.



The right to apply for grants is limited to investors in approved sectors and applications must be made before the project begins to be implemented. Grant-recipients are required to provide a minimum of 25% of eligible costs from their own resources or from other sources, which do not contain state grants. Grants for large enterprises cannot be awarded until the authorities are satisfied that funding will have an effective incentive effect.

Conditions for awarding grants

- Investors must maintain investment at the same location in the local-authority area where the direct investment is undertaken, for at least five years after the implementation of the project for large enterprises, or at least three years for small and medium-sized businesses
- Investors must not reduce the number of employees engaged in the project for at least five years after implementation of the investment project, or three years for small and medium enterprises

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

- Three years from signing the contract, extendible to five years, following a written explanation from the investor, subject to approval from the Council for Economic Development
- For investments of special importance, the deadline for implementation of investment projects and creation of new jobs associated with the investment project is three or five years from signing the agreement but no longer than ten years from signing the contract

Investment projects for which grants can be awarded:

- Projects creating at least 20 jobs and a minimum eligible investment value of EUR 150 000 in local-authority areas classified in the Category IV group of development and in particularly deprived areas
- Projects creating at least 30 jobs and a minimum eligible investment value of at least EUR 300 000 in local-authority areas classified in the Category III group of development
- Projects creating at least 40 jobs and a minimum eligible investment value of at least EUR 600 000 in local-authority areas classified in the Category II group of development
- Projects creating at least 50 jobs and a minimum eligible investment value of at least EUR 600 000 in local-authority areas classified in the Category I group of development
- Investment projects in the service sector with an international dimension with a minimum investment value of at least EUR 150 000 and creating at least 15 new jobs

Types of grants that may be awarded

- Grants towards eligible payroll costs of new jobs - 20% (for Category I local authorities), 25% (for Category II), 30% (for Category III), 35% (for Category IV) and 40% (for severely deprived areas) of eligible payroll costs. These amounts are capped at EUR 3000 (for Category I), EUR 4000 (for Category II), EUR 5000 (for Category III), EUR 6000 (for Category IV) and EUR 7000 (for severely deprived areas) per new job created
- Grants for eligible investment in fixed assets – grants may be increased by up to 10% (for Category I local authorities), 15% (for Category II), 20% (Category III), 25% (for Category IV) and 30% (for severely deprived areas)
- Additional grants for labour-intensive projects – grants may be increased by up to: 10% of eligible payroll costs (for any increase in the number of new jobs created in excess of 200), 15% (for any increase in the number of new jobs created over in excess of 500) and 20% (for any increase in the number of new jobs created in excess of 1000).

The total amount of grants that may be awarded is subject to national state-aid rules.

The procedure for awarding grants

The award of grants is carried out in accordance with the public tender published by the Ministry of Economy. The call for tenders is also published on the Development Agency's website.

Applications for the award of funds must be made in a prescribed form and in the Serbian language.

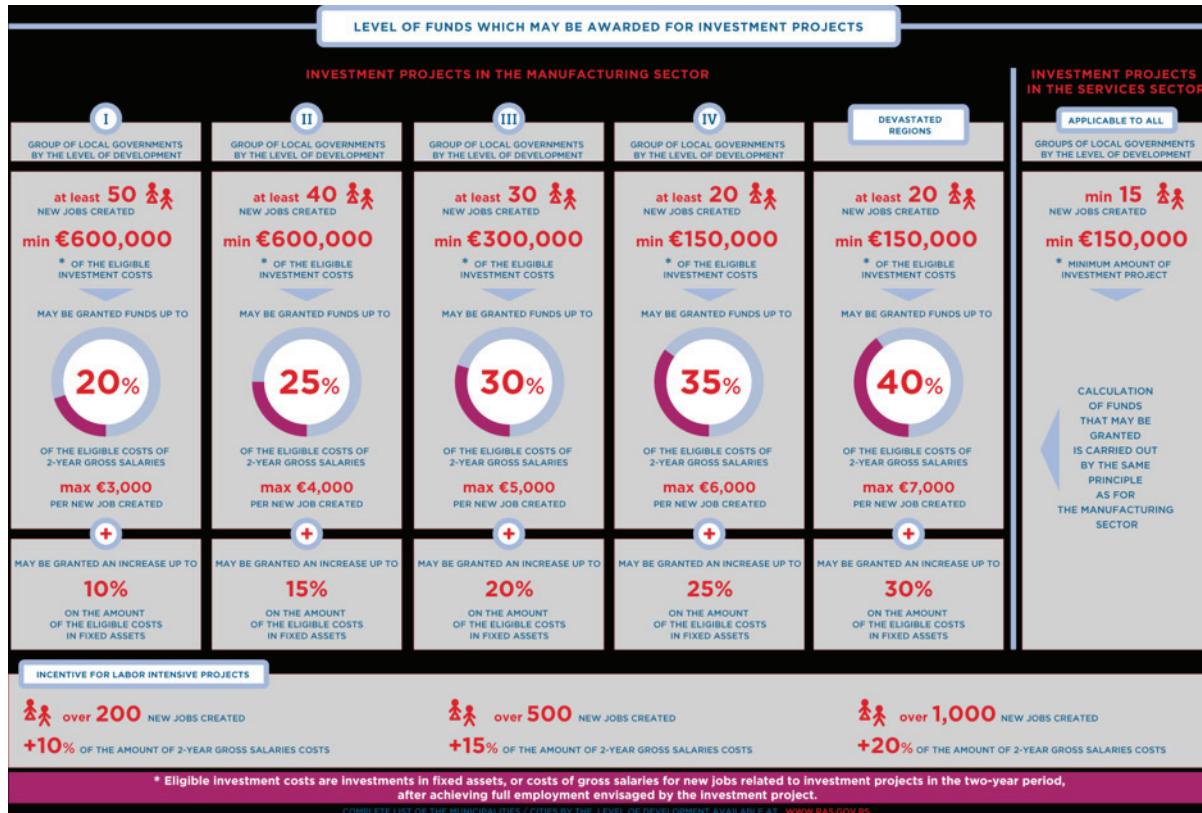
Grants may not be used to finance investment projects in the following sectors:

- transport
- hospitality
- gambling
- the production of synthetic fibres
- coal and steel
- tobacco and tobacco products
- weapons and ammunition
- shipbuilding (commercial seagoing vessels of 100 gross registered tonnes or more)
- airports
- utilities
- energy
- broadband networks
- any business in difficulties

The following investors are excluded from entitlement to grants:

- Companies in difficulties
- Those with outstanding obligations towards the Republic of Serbia
- Those that have reduced the number of their employees by 10% or more in the 12 months preceding their application
- Those that are partly owned by the Republic of Serbia, autonomous provinces or local authorities





National Employment Service (NES) grants

NES grants include:

- The Employment Subsidies Programme
- The Apprentice Programme
- The Retraining Programme

There are many NES programmes with varying conditions, but generally requirements include:

- The employment of officially registered unemployed individuals
- No decrease in the total number of employees

4. The accounting and audit environment

Accounting regulation

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 2.

Table 2

Company Size	Criteria for Classification
Micro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
- 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 companies 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 born 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, and (previously) the acquisition cost of which is higher than the gross wage per employee at the time of acquisition, according to the latest statistical data. The cost criterion is dropped from 2013 onwards.

For the purposes of depreciation, tangible fixed assets are divided into five groups, as shown in Table 3:

Table 3

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 the 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 core 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 the amount actually disbursed is deductible in the period when 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 – Serbian residents are subjected to personal income tax.

Dividends, interests and royalties paid to non-residents 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.



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 provided or used in Serbia
- 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 for no withholding.

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

The list of low-tax jurisdictions is reproduced in Table 4 below.

Table 4

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 are:

- The tax liability for companies employing and training disabled persons is reduced by the percentage of such persons in 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

Tax rate

The rate of corporate income tax is 15% (10% before 1 January 2013).

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. 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 5.

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 (2006/112/EC).

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 (as regards end-consumers; in the case of on-sale, where the customer is established)
- For goods installed by the deliverer – the place of installation
- For the supply of services generally – the place where the supplier has his business
- For services related to immovable property – the place where the immovable property is located
- For transport services – 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, 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 accompanying services
 - Rental or sales of land
 - Buildings, flats, apartments, houses etc., except first transfer of the 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, buildings etc
- Natural gas
- Daily newspapers
- Certain 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 prepayment to be carried forward against the next period's VAT liability.

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 are not liable to the complementary tax.

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 11 604 per month (2016).

Directors' remuneration

See under 'Other income' below.

Tax rate

The rate of tax on employment income after all deductions is 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 2017, 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 may choose between keeping their books under a double-entry or single-entry system of bookkeeping. For those who choose double entry, taxable income is based on their adjusted profit from the income statement, in accordance with the rules for corporate income tax.

Taxpayers who opt for 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 2016 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 2016 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

By way of summary, Table 5 shows the rates of income tax applicable in 2016 for each head of income.

Table 5

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 2015 yielded a figure of RSD 2 201 220. The figures for 2016 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 (2015 values):

- A personal allowance for all taxpayers of RSD 293 496 (40% of the average annual salary)
- An allowance for dependants of RSD 110 061 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 2015:

Table 6

Base taxable income (RSD)	Rate of complementary tax
First 4 402 440	10
Balance over 4 402 440	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 other than from a legal person
- 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 March 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 (even where the lessee or tenant deducts withholding tax).

Non-residents are obliged to file returns only where the income is not subject to final withholding tax, except in the case of rental income from immovable or movable property, where they must do so even if withholding tax is deducted.

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
- Within 30 days from the date of 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.

Exempt transfers

- All transfers below RSD 100 000
- 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.

Excise duties are payable on:

- Oil and oil derivatives
- Biodiesel
- Cigarettes and other tobacco products
- Alcoholic beverages (except wine)
- 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 7 (2016 rates):

Table 7

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 average monthly salary (equivalent to RSD 22 400 in August 2016), contributions are payable on that amount, regardless of actual salary. The ceiling is five times the average monthly salary (RSD 320 095 in August 2016).

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 265 000 in 2015) and the ceiling 12 times the employee ceiling (hence RSD 3 668 700 in 2016).

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Appendix 1: Double tax treaties

Comprehensive double taxation treaties

Serbia has comprehensive double taxation treaties with the following countries:

Albania	Estonia	Lithuania	Russia ⁽¹⁾
Austria	Finland ⁽¹⁾	Macedonia ⁽¹⁾	Slovakia ⁽¹⁾
Azerbaijan	France ⁽¹⁾	Malaysia	Slovenia
Belarus ⁽¹⁾	Georgia	Malta	Spain
Belgium ⁽¹⁾	Germany ⁽¹⁾	Moldova	Sri Lanka ⁽¹⁾
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Greece	Montenegro	Sweden ⁽¹⁾
Bulgaria ⁽¹⁾	Hungary ⁽¹⁾	Morocco	Switzerland
Canada	India	Netherlands ⁽¹⁾	Tunisia
China ⁽¹⁾	Iran	North Korea ⁽¹⁾	Turkey
Croatia ⁽¹⁾	Ireland	Norway	Ukraine ⁽¹⁾
Cyprus ⁽¹⁾	Italy ⁽¹⁾	Pakistan	United Arab Emirates
Czech Republic	Kuwait ⁽¹⁾	Poland	United Kingdom ⁽¹⁾
Denmark	Latvia	Qatar	Vietnam
Egypt	Libya	Romania ⁽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⁾	Egypt ⁽¹⁾	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	Denmark	Latvia	Russia
Argentina	Dominican Republic	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia
Australia	Ecuador	Liechtenstein*	Serbia
Austria	Egypt	Lithuania	Seychelles
Azerbaijan	El Salvador*	Luxembourg	Singapore
Bahamas	Estonia*	Macedonia	Slovakia
Bahrain	Finland	Malta	South Africa
Bangladesh	France	Mauritius	South Korea
Belgium	Germany	Mexico	Spain
Belize	Gibraltar	Monaco	Sri Lanka*
Bermuda	Greece	Mongolia*	Sweden
Bolivia	Guatemala	Morocco	Switzerland
Botswana*	Guernsey	Netherlands	Syria
Brazil	Honduras	New Zealand	Taiwan
British Virgin Islands	Hong Kong	Nicaragua	Thailand
Bulgaria	Hungary	Nigeria*	Tunisia
Burundi	India	Norway	Turkey
Cambodia*	Indonesia	Oman	Ukraine
Canada	Iraq	Pakistan	United Arab Emirates
Cayman Islands	Ireland	Panama*	United Kingdom
Chile	Isle of Man	Papua New Guinea	United States
China	Israel	Paraguay	Uruguay
Colombia	Italy	Peru	Venezuela
DR Congo	Japan	Philippines	Vietnam
Costa Rica	Jersey	Poland	Zambia
Croatia	Jordan	Portugal	Zimbabwe*
Cyprus	Kazakhstan	Qatar	
Czech Republic	Kuwait	Romania	

*denotes a correspondent firm only

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

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