



BUSINESS AND INVESTMENT,
REAL ESTATE, LEGAL, TAX AND
ACCOUNTING CONSULTING

A member of



Independent legal & accounting firms

Slovenia Quick Overview



JAN PONIŽ, MANAGING PARTNER AT SIBIZ D.O.O.

Slovenia Facts



Logar Valley

TEN-T Corridors

Linking Slovenia with the rest of Europe



Main Economic Factors in 2024



2,084,301
POPULATION



2.279,52 €
GROSS AVERAGE
SALARY



3,4 %
UNEMPLOYMENT



2.2 %
GDP GROWTH



3.6 %
INFLATION

	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP (real growth rates in %)	-4.2	8.2	2.4	1.5
Inflation, year average	-0.06	1.9	8.8	7.4
Unemployment	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.9

Slovenia

Interesting facts and rankings



No. 1 place in the world for children to grow up

(shares with Singapore)



Safest country to give birth to a child



Among **top 10** safest countries in the world



The **world's most** sustainable and clean country in the world

About SIBIZ – ONE STOP SHOP solution

- Official government appointed Registrar of companies
- Accounting, Tax & Audit
- Legal
- M&A
- Business migration
- Licensed Real Estate Agent
- Corporate Services

Slovenia

Setting up a business in Slovenia and its management can be accomplished with ease, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness



Excellent geostrategic position with easy access to markets



Fast & simple procedures



Low taxes



Stable export driven economy



Quality infrastructure



Innovative, skilled and flexible workforce



Excellent knowledge of foreign languages



Long business and personal links in the regional markets



High quality of life

Taxation for Limited Liability Companies (d.o.o.) in Slovenia

Limited Liability Companies (d.o.o.) in Slovenia are subject to various taxes and regulatory requirements. Understanding these obligations is essential for compliance and effective financial management. Here's a comprehensive overview of the key taxes for a d.o.o. in Slovenia:

1. Corporate Income Tax

- **Standard Rate:** The corporate income tax rate is 22% (starting from 1.1.2024).
- **Tax Base:** The taxable base is calculated as the difference between revenues and deductible expenses. Deductible expenses include operational costs, wages, depreciation, and other business-related expenditures.
- **Tax Filing:** Corporate tax returns must be filed annually, within three months after the end of the fiscal year.

Taxation for Limited Liability Companies (d.o.o.) in Slovenia

2. Value Added Tax (VAT)

- Standard Rate: The standard VAT rate is 22%.
- Reduced Rate: A reduced rate of 9.5% applies to specific goods and services, such as food, books, and pharmaceuticals.
- VAT Registration: Companies with an annual turnover exceeding EUR 50,000 must register for VAT. Voluntary registration is possible for those below this threshold.
- VAT Returns: VAT returns are typically filed monthly or quarterly, depending on the company's turnover.

Taxation for Limited Liability Companies (d.o.o.) in Slovenia

3. Social Security Contributions

3.1. Employee Contributions: Employees' social security contributions are deducted from their gross salary and include:

- Pension and Disability Insurance: 15.50%
- Health Insurance: 6.36%
- Unemployment Insurance: 0.14%
- Parental Leave Insurance: 0.10%

3.2. Employer Contributions: Employers must also contribute to social security for their employees, including:

- Pension and Disability Insurance: 8.85%
- Health Insurance: 6.56%
- Unemployment Insurance: 0.06%
- Parental Leave Insurance: 0.10%
- Injury at Work and Occupational Disease Insurance: 0.53%

Total Social Contributions: Combined, these contributions account for 38.20% of the gross salary.

Taxation for Limited Liability Companies (d.o.o.) in Slovenia

4. Withholding Tax for Limited Liability Companies (d.o.o.) in Slovenia

Withholding tax is an important aspect for Limited Liability Companies (d.o.o.) in Slovenia, especially when dealing with cross-border transactions involving non-residents. Here is an overview of the obligations related to withholding tax:

4.1. Standard Withholding Tax Rate

Rate: The standard withholding tax rate in Slovenia is 25%. **Applicable to:**

Dividends: Payments of dividends to non-residents.

Interest: Payments of interest to non-residents.

Royalties: Payments of royalties to non-residents.

4.2. Reduction or Exemption Under Double Tax Treaties

Slovenia has an extensive network of double tax treaties that can reduce or exempt withholding tax on certain types of income. The exact rates and conditions vary depending on the specific treaty.

4.3. Payments to Non-Residents

Specific payments to non-residents may also be subject to withholding tax, depending on the nature of the transaction and applicable treaties. It is advisable for companies to consult with tax professionals to ensure the correct application of tax rates and potential reliefs.

Taxation for Limited Liability Companies (d.o.o.) in Slovenia

5. Other Taxes

Real Estate Transfer Tax: A 2% tax applies to the transfer of real estate property.

Property Tax: Levied on the ownership of real estate, with rates varying depending on the property's location and use.

Environmental Taxes: Applicable to activities impacting the environment, such as waste disposal and emissions.

6. Tax Incentives and Reliefs

R&D Tax Allowance: Companies can claim a 100% deduction for research and development expenses, with the possibility of an additional deduction under certain conditions.

Investment Incentives: Tax reliefs are available for investments in specific sectors or regions, which may include tax holidays or reduced tax rates.

Employment Incentives: Credits or deductions for employing certain categories of workers, such as young, disabled, or long-term unemployed individuals.

7. Compliance and Reporting

Accounting Standards: d.o.o.s must maintain accounting records in accordance with Slovenian Accounting Standards (SAS) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), depending on their size and regulatory requirements.

Annual Reports: Companies must prepare and submit annual financial statements to the Slovenian Business Register.

Tax Payments: Taxes are typically paid in advance on a monthly or quarterly basis, with final settlements made after the annual tax return is filed.

Taxation for Sole Proprietorship (s.p.) in Slovenia

Operating as a sole proprietorship (s.p.) in Slovenia involves various tax obligations. Here is an overview of the key taxes and regulatory requirements:

1. Personal Income Tax (PIT)

Sole proprietors in Slovenia are subject to personal income tax on their business income. The tax system is progressive, with rates varying based on income brackets:

Income Tax Brackets (as of the latest available rates):

Up to EUR 8,755.00: 16%

EUR 8,755.00 to EUR 25,750.00: 26%

EUR 25,750.00 to EUR 51,500.00: 33%

EUR 51,500.00 to EUR 74,160.00: 39%

Above EUR 74,160.00: 50%

Sole proprietors must calculate their taxable income by deducting allowable business expenses from their total revenue.

Taxation for Sole Proprietorship (s.p.) in Slovenia

2. Simplified Taxation Options

Sole proprietors may choose simplified taxation methods, particularly if their annual revenue does not exceed a certain threshold:

Flat-Rate Scheme: For sole proprietors with annual revenue up to EUR 50,000, the tax base is calculated using a flat-rate deduction for expenses. This simplifies the tax process by applying a fixed percentage of revenue as deductible expenses.

Revenues from activities, in EUR		Flat rate expenses, in %	
over	to		
	50.000	80 %	
50.000	100.000	40 %	over
100.000		0 %	over

Forms of legal entities

For a business to operate in Slovenia permanently, the owner is required to register the company as a business entity. Economic activity may be performed by an individual or business in a variety of legal and organisational forms.

- Registration of a sole trader (s.p.)
- Limited liability company (d.o.o.)
- Unlimited liability company (d.n.o.)
- Limited partnership (k.d.)
- Public limited company (d.d.)
- Limited partnership with share capital (k.d.d.)
- Institute
- Branch
- Business Premises

Forms of legal entities

Limited liability company (d.o.o.)

A limited liability company (LLC) is a legal person whose owner may be one or more domestic or foreign legal and natural persons. The owners or members are not responsible for covering for the company's liabilities.

In order to be established, the company is required to have nominal capital that amounts to at least EUR 7,500 (and not less than EUR 50 for each basic capital contribution) and is available to the company for business operations from the day of establishment.

A comparative analysis of the types of work and residence permits:
what will suit you best

	WRP work & residence permit	EU BLUE CARD WRP work & residence permit	
Investment/ entry conditions	- Minimum 50.000€ or - employment of worker for 6 months or - 10.000€ revenue per month for 6 months	No investment needed	
Education level	University education is not required	Minimum University or equal level of education required	
Validity & prolongation	First WRP issued for 1 year. Second and third issued with validity for 2 years, and then for 3 years *	First WRP issued for 2 years. Second prolongation with validity for 3 years (or 2 years). Only one prolongation in course of 5 years*	*Permanent residence can be obtained after 5 years
Slovenian language requirement	No language requirement for main holder. Slovenian language test obligatory for dependant family members from 2024 onwards.	No language requirement for main holder. No language test requirement for family members.	

Residence permits

In our experience, Blue Cards are most reasonable for large families with preschool-age children.

Sibiz is helping with all these steps professionally and with 100% guarantee of our work.

Family reunification	12 months from the date main holder received his first temporary residence	Immediate reunification of close family members	
Moving to other EU member states	No benefits	EU member states allow for faster and easier moving of EU BLUE CARD holders between different EU member states	
Salary	Can pay minimum wage	Needs to pay minimum 1,5x average salary in Slovenia	
Example calculation			
Total cost of salary per month	1,600.00 €	4,200.00 €	Check for actual
Net salary to employee bank account	970.00 €	2,100.00 €	
Taxes, social/health contributions (all paid to government)	630.00 €	2,100.00 €	

Citizenship

Regular naturalization for foreign citizens

An individual may acquire Slovenian citizenship by naturalisation subject to the condition of actual and continuous residence in Slovenia for a certain period of time and to other conditions laid down by law:

- they have lived in Slovenia for at least ten years, including a continuous period of five years' residence prior to the application;
- they have been married to a Slovenian national for at least three years and have actually lived in Slovenia for a continuous period of at least one year prior to submission of the application;
- they have attended and successfully completed at least higher education studies in Slovenia and have actually lived in Slovenia for at least seven years, including a continuous period of at least one year prior to submission of the application;

Citizenship

Extraordinary naturalization, for foreign citizens

There is also a process of extraordinary naturalisation, which allows a person to acquire Slovenian citizenship where this is in the national interest in a particular area of social life (academic/scientific, economic, cultural, national or similar grounds). Less stringent conditions apply to acquisition by extraordinary naturalisation, as the individual has to prove that they have actually resided in Slovenia for at least one year (valid temporary or permanent residence status) and have foreign national status. The beneficiary of extraordinary naturalisation may retain their original nationality.

In exceptional cases, an individual may acquire Slovenian citizenship even without meeting the condition of continuous residence in Slovenia of one year and foreign national status, if they have made an exceptional contribution to the development of Slovenia and to enhancing the country's international reputation or profile. The reasons for acquisition by extraordinary naturalisation shall be established by the Slovenian government on the basis of an opinion issued by the competent departmental authority.

Slovenia Tourism

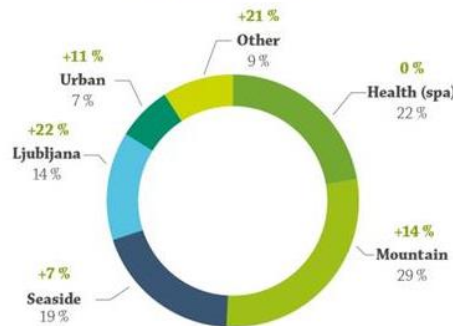
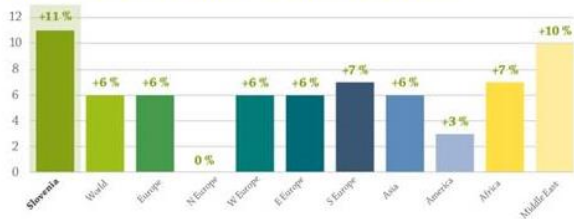


Piran

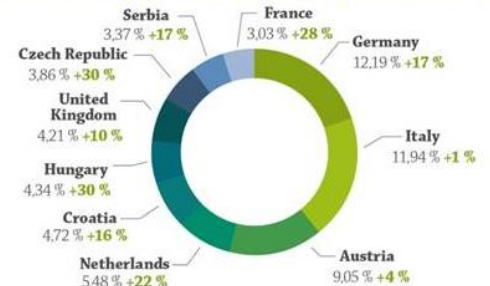
Strong Growth of Slovenian Tourism in 2018



INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS - GROWTH COMPARISON



MARKETS RANGED BY SHARE OF OVERNIGHT STAYS - GROWTH RATE



sibiz

M&A
INVESTMENT
TAX, LEGAL, FINANCIAL,
ACCOUNTING
RESIDENCE, CITIZENSHIP



SIBIZ d.o.o.

Company ID: 6112072
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Thank you for your attention.