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Tax and Accounting News

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1.

New income tax return forms

On 13 October 2025, the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic published in the Financial Bulletin (Finančný spravodajca) a set of notices introducing new templates for income tax returns for both natural and legal persons, accompanied by instructions and updated confirmation templates for filed returns.

The new forms will apply to all taxpayers **whose filing deadline falls after 31 December 2025.**

The amendments to the corporate income tax return ("CIT return") fall into two areas:

- amendments reflecting changes approved to the Income Tax Act ("ITA"), specifically:
  - a reduction of the tax base through the deduction of expenditure (costs) incurred to promote sport under Section 30ca of the ITA;
  - changes to corporate income tax rates and the thresholds used to determine the applicable rate, effective from 2025;
  - tax on a special tax base under Section 51ea of the ITA on income from government bonds and treasury bills.
- amendments to Table I – Transactions with Related Parties under Section 2(n) of the ITA (linked to line 100 or line 301). The principal changes are:
  - the table title now also refers to line 301 (tax base or tax loss) for taxpayers who do not report an accounting result (for example, certain permanent establishments);
  - the required information is now structured as: (i) transaction serial number; (ii) transaction type code from the list included in the CIT return instructions; (iii) impact on the accounting result or on the tax base/tax loss; (iv) name of the related party; (v) country code of the tax residency of the relevant related party (the counterparty to the controlled transaction).

The CIT return instructions state that taxpayers may add lines to Table I depending on the number of controlled transactions or groups of controlled transactions, up to a maximum of 99 lines. Where that limit prevents disclosure of all significant controlled transactions, those with the lowest value are omitted. Any significant transactions omitted on this basis must be included in abbreviated transfer pricing documentation.

Taxpayers completing Table I are not required to prepare abbreviated transfer pricing documentation, except in the situation described above where significant transactions are omitted due to the line limit.

Key changes to the income tax return for natural persons (types A/B) include:

- a new section allowing taxpayers to allocate part of their paid income tax to their parents (the option to allocate part of the tax to non-profit organisations remains in place);
- new calculation lines relating, for example, to the tax bonus and the utilisation of a tax loss (type B);
- new Annexes 1c and 3 to return type B – covering the deduction of sport-support expenditure and income from government bonds and treasury bills. The former Annex 3 for social and health insurance purposes is moved to Annex 4.

2.

Changes to subsistence allowances from 1 December 2025

Under Notice 280/2025 on subsistence allowance rates, the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family has increased the subsistence allowance rates for business travel with effect from 1 December 2025:

a) EUR 9.30 for travel of 5–12 hours;

b) EUR 13.80 for travel over 12 hours and up to 18 hours;

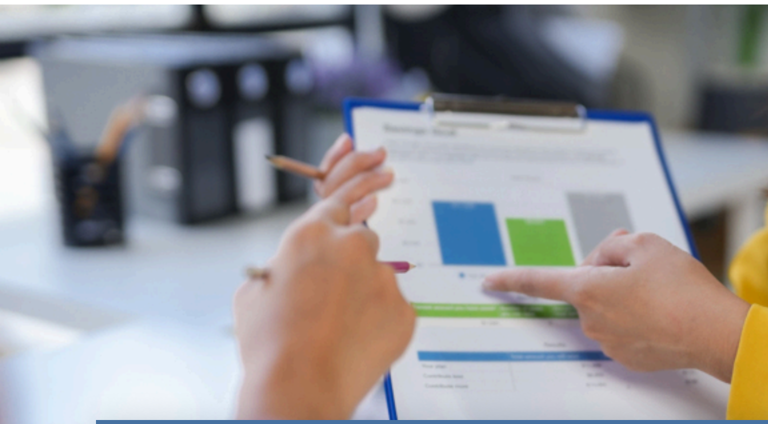
c) EUR 20.60 for travel over 18 hours.

These changes will directly affect employee meals from 1 December 2025, specifically:

a) the minimum value of a meal voucher will be EUR 6.98, with a minimum employer contribution of EUR 3.84;

b) the monetary meal allowance will range from EUR 3.84 to EUR 5.12.

Employers may also use social fund resources to supplement employee meals above these amounts.



3.

New Ministry of Finance guideline on transfer pricing documentation

In October, the Ministry of Finance issued new Guideline MF/012879/2025-724 on the content of transfer pricing documentation (the "Guideline"), replacing Guideline MF/020061/2022-724. It will apply for the first time to documentation for tax periods with tax return filing deadlines after 31 December 2025.

Under the new Guideline, the classification of documentation remains unchanged (full, standard, abbreviated), with only minor adjustments to the content requirements for different types of documentation.

As noted above, abbreviated documentation will largely lose its purpose, as a substantial part of transactions will now be disclosed in Table I of the income tax return. This will reduce the administrative burden for certain taxpayers, whose documentation obligation will effectively be fulfilled by filing the tax return. At the same time, the new Table I will give the tax authority more detailed information on significant controlled transactions, providing greater scope for analysis and for identifying potential inconsistencies.

The definition of a group of controlled transactions has also been clarified. A group may comprise multiple transactions, **even with different counterparties,** where they are:

- of the same type and concluded under comparable conditions;
- closely connected and mutually dependent; or
- comparable in terms of assets used, functions performed, and risks assumed.

In line with the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines, on which the Guideline is based, aggregation must not obscure the economic substance of the transactions, allow loss-making transactions to be offset against highly profitable ones, or facilitate the shifting of profits to other jurisdictions.

4.

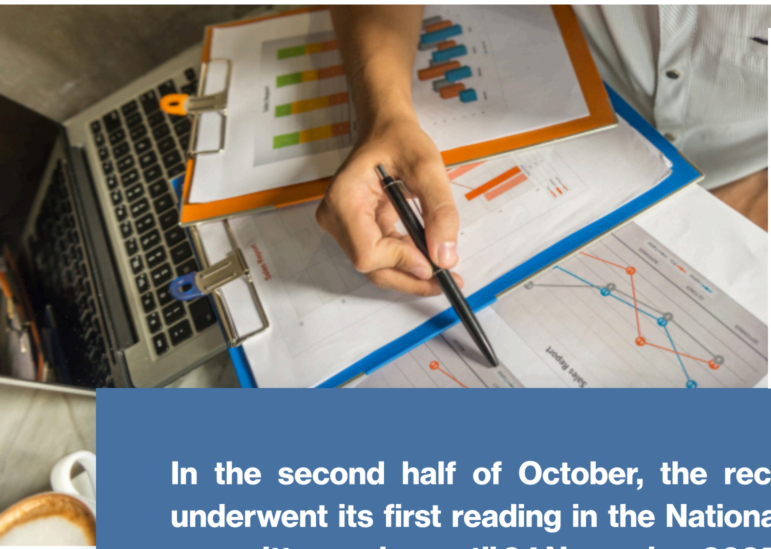
Amendment to the Top-up Tax Act

In October, the National Council approved an amendment to Act No 507/2023 on top-up tax ensuring a minimum level of taxation for multinational enterprise groups and large domestic groups (the "Top-up Tax Act"), as well as an amendment to Act No 442/2012 on international assistance and cooperation in tax administration (the "amendment on international cooperation").

The Top-up Tax Act has been in effect since 2024. As part of their administrative obligations, taxpayers falling within the scope of the Act must, within 18 months of the end of their first tax period, file both the notification form containing information necessary for determining the top-up tax and the tax return. The first filings for the 2024 tax period fall due by 30 June 2026. The Act relieves taxpayers of the obligation to file the notification if the ultimate parent entity or another designated entity submits it on behalf of the entire group (the designated filing entity). The taxpayer must inform the tax authority of this by 30 June 2026. The amendment to the Top-up Tax Act introduces a structured form for this notification obligation, to be submitted via the Financial Administration's electronic portal.

It also supplements the rules for transparent entities and reverse hybrid entities, and introduces further clarifications and additions concerning the treatment of deferred tax liabilities.

The amendment to the International Cooperation Act introduces a standard template for the notification containing information for determining the top-up tax. This will be published on the website of the Financial Directorate of the Slovak Republic. Under the Top-up Tax Act, a condition for exempting a taxpayer from submitting the notification containing information for determining the top-up tax is that the notification be filed in a jurisdiction with which the Slovak Republic has an effective "qualified competent-authority agreement", under which the jurisdiction of filing transmits the relevant part of the notification to the Slovak tax authority. The amendment to the International Cooperation Act sets out the conditions for exchanging such notifications between EU Member States. For exchanges with third countries, on 16 June 2025 Slovakia acceded to the OECD Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement.



5.

Government Bill on the Registration of Sales

In the second half of October, the recodified Act on the Use of Cash Registers underwent its first reading in the National Council. The government bill is now under committee review until 24 November 2025.

According to the explanatory memorandum, the purpose of the recodification is to streamline the Act following the discontinuation of electronic cash registers and the subsequent introduction of online cash registers, reflecting new trends in revenue recording and refining selected provisions in light of practical experience.

The new Act will apply to the “seller”, defined as a natural or legal person authorised to carry on business or other self-employed activity and receiving revenue from the sale of goods or services.

A new type of cash register is proposed – the “software online cash register” – giving businesses (sellers) the option of using this type or continuing to use an online or virtual cash register.

The bill also introduces a new obligation for businesses: to notify the Financial Directorate of any cash-register malfunction via the business’s eKasa zone. Other obligations for businesses, and for manufacturers, importers and distributors of cash registers, remain broadly unchanged.

As part of the Action Plan to Combat Tax Evasion, the following changes are proposed compared with the current Electronic Cash Register Act:

- the introduction of an obligation for all businesses required to record sales via eKasa (see comments below) to allow customers to make cashless payments by scanning a QR code using a banking application or another payment instrument;
- the removal of the current Annex 1 to the Electronic Cash Register Act, which lists the services subject to mandatory use of an electronic cash register or eKasa – with the aim of placing all service providers on an equal footing and eliminating advantages currently enjoyed by those who are not obliged to use eKasa.

Exemptions from the use of eKasa, and therefore from the obligation to enable cashless payment, will apply, for example, to the sale of stamps, public-transport tickets, printed publications, goods and services sold through vending machines, cash-on-delivery goods, goods and services provided by a severely disabled individual (unless the revenue is received by a person who is not disabled), and goods and services in high-mountain facilities without access to the relevant networks.

The new Act on the Registration of Sales will apply exclusively to sales recorded in the eKasa system. The existing Act No 289/2008 on the use of electronic cash registers, as amended, will be repealed.

The proposed effective date of the new Act is 1 January 2026, while the obligation for sellers to allow cash payment is scheduled to take effect under a transitional provision from 1 March 2026.

We will continue to monitor legislative developments and keep you informed.

6.

Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU) judgment C-234/24 – Brose Prievidza

Brose Prievidza, a Slovak VAT payer, manufactures window-control units and door modules for motor vehicles. To produce these components it purchases parts from a Bulgarian company, Integrated Micro-Electronics Bulgaria EOOD ("IME Bulgaria").

The German company Brose Fahrzeugteile SE & Co. KG ("Brose Coburg"), part of the Brose group and registered for VAT in both Germany and Bulgaria, ordered specialised component production equipment from IME Bulgaria. Although the equipment became the property of Brose Coburg, it remained at IME Bulgaria, which used it exclusively to manufacture components for Brose Prievidza.

Brose Coburg later sold the same equipment to Brose Prievidza. The invoice included Bulgarian VAT, which was paid. The equipment continued to remain at IME Bulgaria for the purpose of manufacturing these components.

The Bulgarian authorities rejected Brose Prievidza's VAT refund claim, arguing that the supply of the equipment was ancillary to the supply of components manufactured by IME Bulgaria and should therefore have been subject to the same VAT treatment (i.e. exemption). The supply of the equipment should not, in their view, have been artificially separated from the component supplies for VAT purposes.

The CJEU held that Article 4(b) of Council Directive 2008/9/EC, read in conjunction with Article 138(1) and Article 171 of the VAT Directive, must be interpreted as precluding a refusal to refund the VAT charged on the supply of equipment to a taxable person established in a Member State other than the Member State of purchase of those goods, where that equipment has not physically left the territory of the Member State of its supplier, unless, having regard to all the circumstances characterising the transactions in question, that supply must be regarded as forming part of a single, indivisible economic supply, or as being ancillary to a principal supply comprising intra-Community supplies of goods produced using that equipment and intended for that taxable person.

In reaching its decision, the Court also considered and concluded the following:

- the fact that several supplies of identical goods took place between the same companies is not sufficient to determine that those supplies must, in themselves and independently of the supply of the equipment at issue, be regarded as a single transaction. The fact that the purpose of those supplies is the same does not automatically mean that they form, objectively, a single, indivisible economic supply, which it would be artificial to split;
- the fact that there is a certain link between the transactions, because the equipment at issue is necessary for the manufacture of the components, does not mean that those transactions must be regarded as constituting a single transaction or, therefore, as indivisible supplies;
- the fact that equipment is not intended to produce a single part or a single batch of parts, or to be integrated into the components, but is intended to be used in respect of the serial production of those parts or components, can contribute to showing that the supply of that equipment is not so closely linked to a specific supply of parts to the point where it must be regarded as objectively forming, together with that specific supply of parts, a single, indivisible economic supply;
- it may be presumed that equipment will be used throughout the production cycle of the goods manufactured using that equipment, which is why it has been made available to the manufacturer. Thus, the supply of such equipment has its own purpose in relation to the various supplies of the components, with the result that it cannot be regarded as ancillary to those supplies.

7.
In brief

- The Financial Directorate has published information on its website on the amounts required to calculate individual income tax liability for 2026, following the increase in the subsistence minimum for one adult to EUR 284.13 as at 1 July 2025. The information, including the numerical data, is available at this link.
- A notice issued by the Ministry of Finance on 10 October 2025 introduces new templates for the annual reconciliation of employment-income tax advances, the annual tax statement, the summary of employment income, and the summary of withheld and remitted advances. The notice and templates are available at the link under Entry 24.
- The Financial Directorate has published information on the new template for the Financial Transaction Tax Notification, to be used for the first time for the tax period of January 2026. The information, including the Notification, is available at this link.
- The Financial Directorate has also published information on the amendment to the Financial Transaction Tax Act (effective as of 1 January 2026). As noted in earlier updates, additional points relevant to understanding certain provisions include:
    - tax liability, following the legislative change concerning organisational units, now arises for foreign persons – notifications for January 2026 and later must therefore include the identification details (business name and registered office) of a foreign founder in the notification header;
    - after 31 December 2025, taxpayers must also remit tax for periods preceding the effect of the Act also for self-employed individuals;
    - Section 3(3)(e) of the Financial Transaction Tax Act extends the definition of a taxpayer to include, in addition to taxpayers carrying out financial transactions on accounts other than transaction accounts, those carrying out financial transactions that are not excluded from the tax base on a separate account used for financial transactions that are not taxable under Section 4(2). This expansion of the scope of taxpayers is intended to deter taxpayers from deliberately carrying out financial transactions that are not excluded from the tax base on a separate account designated for financial transactions that are not taxable under Section 4(2).

If you have any further questions or need additional information, feel free to contact us at the following email address

tax@bpsgroup.sk →

* **Please note that the above information is of a general and informative nature and should be interpreted within a broader legislative context.** For specific cases, we recommend requesting an individual opinion. We do not accept responsibility for any actions taken based on the information provided.